"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, thunderstorms, cooler today; tomorrow fair, colder; south winds, becoming northwest.
For full weather report see Page 28.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,433. .... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STRIKE WANES AS BIG UNIONS FAIL TO JOIN WALKOUT

Building Trades and Teamsters, Comprising 120,000 Workers, Defer Action for a Week.

LONGSHOREMEN ALSO BALK

Strategy Board Now Postpones General Strike Until Next Monday.

LEADERS ARE DISAPPOINTED

All Told, Only 12,290 Have Quit Out of Sympathy for the Carmen.

Admissions that they had erred in assuming that organized wage earners in this city and vicinity were ready to break their contracts out of sympathy for the organizers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and their waning traction strike, were obtained from labor leaders yesterday after they had failed in a final effort to induce two important labor organizations to revive the collapsed "sympathy" strike. Nor were they successful, the police say, in getting any more unions to vote to strike.

One of the organizations that failed the leaders at the last moment was the Allied Building Trades, which has a membership of more than 100,000 and controls construction work in the city. The Executive Council of this union deferred action until next Wednesday after a turbulent session at the headquarters of the Board of Business Agents. This was the most crushing setback the leaders had received, since they learned, several days ago, that there was serious doubt about the willingness of the International Longshoremen's Association to tie up shipping.

The other union, which had been counted on as a sure ally, was the International Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen's and Helpers' Union, which has 20,000 members, and which also deferred action.

Postpone Walkout Until Monday.

These two blows, delivered while the new Board of Strategy of the leaders was in session behind closed doors, forced the organizers to postpone their efforts to "tie up" the city until next Monday morning, when another convention will be held once more to reorganize the movement.

"Many of the organizations have not had time to consider the general sympathy strike," explained Hugh Frayne, Chairman of the Joint Labor Conference Committee, "and we want to give them time to act. We have not surrendered. The fight is still on."

Other labor leaders made a still greater show of confidence when asked what they thought about the situation, but all of them admitted privately that they had been greatly disappointed in what they thought was the willingness of union workers to join in a general suspension of work.

The labor leaders continued to hold to their estimate that nearly 200,000 wage earners were out on sympathy strike, but a canvass by reporters for THE NEW YORK TIMES indicated that only 12,290 had quit work since Wednesday morning in support of the carmen. Others are on strike, but they have grievances of their own not related to the traction situation.

Practically the only ones on strike, so far as could be learned from a careful canvass, were some small locals of machinists and the members of the Brewery Workers' Union, who quit work on Tuesday. Representatives of these strikers called at the headquarters of the labor chiefs yesterday and expressed disappointment over the fact that more unions had not quit.

One of these, who gave his name as Peter Asmint, said he represented fourteen machinists who had been employed by the Peerless Machine Shops of this city. He asserted that about 200 machinists in all had gone on strike in sympathy with the carmen, although they had been advised by their general organizer to withhold action.

"We've been making from $50 to $60 a week each," Asmint explained, "and we can afford a couple weeks' vacation. We don't care if we work or not."

"But haven't you a contract with your employer?" he was asked.

"What's a contract?" he retorted. "A piece of paper. This is a free country, isn't it?"

Strategy Board Meets.

More than even the usual amount of secrecy attended the deliberations of the new Board of Strategy of the labor leaders yesterday. The meeting of the board was held at 3 Great Jones Street, with Hugh Frayne as Chairman and Ernest Bohm, the one-time Treasurer of Labor's National Peace Council, as Secretary. On last Wednesday, when the list of the members of the new board was given out, no mention was made either of Mr. Frayne or Mr. Bohm, but it was explained yesterday that the report that they had been excluded from that body was an error.

William B. Fitzgerald, Organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, was not present when the meeting was called to order, and it was said that he was making a speech to the Executive Council of the Building Trades in an effort to enroll them and the unions represented by them in the general sympathy strike. Mr.

Continued on Page 6.

Seven More Ships Sunk; Ten of One Crew Missing

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Seven more ships were reported sunk in dispatches received here today. Among the vessels lost were four British steamers and ten members of the crew of one of them—the Thurso—which was sunk last Wednesday, are still missing. These men put out in a boat when the Thurso was sent to the bottom, and have not been heard from since. Nine other members of the crew were landed today.

The other British steamers destroyed were the Stathe, the Thelma, of 1,002 tons gross, and the Newby. The scenes of the sinkings are not disclosed in any of the dispatches.

A Christiania dispatch to Lloyds says the crews of the Swedish steamships Knut Hilde and Dania and the Swedish bark Benguela have been landed.

STRIKE LEADERS PAY $4,000 FOR AUTO HIRE

Fitzgerald Uses a Six-Cylinder Limousine for His Trips About Town.

OFTEN COSTS $75 A DAY

Motors Said to be Required to Elude the Secret Agents of the Traction Companies.

Nearly $4,000 for automobile hire has been spent by organizers for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes since July 22 last, when the first traction strike was called in Westchester County, according to an estimate furnished to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night.

Most of this money was paid to the Packard Automobile Renting Agency on Forty-first Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. By special arrangement with this company, based on the heavy volume of business contributed by the organizers, representatives of the union obtained a special rate of about $2.70 an hour, which is $1.30 less than asked by that concern from occasional users of automobiles.

So frequently have William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer for the carmen's union, and his assistants been compelled to ride about town in hired motor cars that often their auto bills run up to $75 and $100 a day.

Mr. Fitzgerald generally preferred a six-cylinder limousine with a rich cream-colored body, and he has been using this car almost exclusively since the movement for a general sympathy strike in support of the carmen was started. This was the car used by Mr. Fitzgerald yesterday when he went to 3 Great Jones Street to attend the convention of the labor chiefs.

Organizers for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, of whom there have been as many as eight in the city at one time, have frequently found it necessary, since the strikes started, to keep three and four automobiles going at the same time. The calls for motors were especially numerous while they were enrolling motormen and conductors during the first traction strike, which was ended by the settlement agreement of Aug. 6. The representatives of the union found that by using these conveyances they were able to cover much more ground than by using street cars, and that they could better elude the secret agents of the traction companies who were keeping them under continual surveillance, it was said.

The second strike, and the announcement that loyal union wage earners were not expected to patronize the traction companies, again increased the calls on the Packard Automobile Agency. This, of course, developed a corresponding increase in the demands on the treasury of the union, its only source of income being the $1 yearly dues and the 25 cents initiation fees paid in by members.

Some of the new members of the union, who are out on strike, have still to receive strike benefits, and this, combined with the fact that it may still be some time before the controversy is settled on the terms of the organization, and that its automobile bill is continually growing, has made the financial problem of the union a perplexing one.

Mr. Fitzgerald was again asked last night when strikers would begin receiving benefits.

"That is none of the newspapers' business," he replied. "That is our own affair."

ZABRISKIE ESTATE SOLD.

Hetty Green's Daughter Buys Property at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 28.—Alta Crest, the estate of Mrs. Alonzo M. Zabriskie, situated on North Street, was sold today to Mrs. A. Sylvia Wilkes, daughter of the late Mrs. Hetty Green. The purchase price is not made public, but it is understood that the property was held at about $200,000. Mrs. Wilkes will take possession in the early Fall.

The property, comprising about fifteen acres of land, together with a large stone tile roofed mansion, garage, and other buildings, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. It adjoins the golf course of the Greenwich Country Club and is considered to be one of the choicest show places in this section.

E. H. Johnston, who was connected with the General Electric Light Company, purchased the property from the Reynolds estate several years ago and installed an unusual lighting system. One only had to reach to a button to illuminate the entire estate. From this the estate acquired the name of Electric Hill. Mr. Johnston sold the property to the late Alfred H. Peats and later it was bought by Charles Hirschhorn of New York, who in turn sold it to the late Mr. Zabriskie.

COL. F. W. ROE A SUICIDE.

Retired Army Officer Had Been In Ill-Health for Some Time.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 28.—Colonel F. W. Roe, U. S. A., retired, and son of the late Admiral Roe, shot and killed himself at his home at Fort Orange early this morning. He had been an invalid for three years.

Colonel Roe is survived by an invalid widow here and mother in Washington, where the body will be taken for burial.

Delicious Deerfoot Farm Sausage
Come to you fresh from the Farm, wrapped in pound parchment packages.—Advt.

HUGHES LAUNCHES NEW EIGHT-HOUR ATTACK ON WILSON

Contradicts President; Says He Was Warned Weeks in Advance of Strike Crisis.

REPLIES TO OLNEY, ALSO

Proud to Change Judge's Robe for 'Officeseeker's Motley' in People's Interest.

GETS OVATION AT SARATOGA

Republican State Conference Cheers Candidate for Eleven Minutes as He Takes Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Republican State Conference, after adopting a platform in which the President's method of averting the threatened nation-wide railroad strike was condemned, listened tonight to a speech by Charles E. Hughes in which the candidate for President made the Adamson Eight-hour law the paramount issue of his campaign.

Referring to President Wilson, not by name but as the "Executive," Mr. Hughes in effect charged that the President had told a willful untruth in asserting that the country had been faced unawares by a crisis which demanded the passage of the legislation. He produced documentary evidence to support his assertion that the Administration and President Wilson personally were urged by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, weeks before the actual threat of a strike was made by the railroad brotherhoods, to start an inquiry that would avoid just such a crisis as finally did confront the country.

Mr. Hughes was honored with a demonstration lasting eleven minutes when he appeared with Mrs. Hughes on the platform of the great convention hall where he was nominated for Governor in 1906 and 1908, the first time, so political history relates, at the order of Theodore Roosevelt, who was then President and who today is supporting Mr. Hughes for that office.

There were grouped on the platform with him Governor Whitman, who presided at the meeting, and most of the Republican leaders. There were few ex-Progressives in sight. John W. McGrath, political assistant to George W. Perkins, occupied a seat at the press table. He had come to the convention with the demand that the Progressives have eight of the Presidential Electors to be nominated or there would be a fight. While definite action on this issue was delayed until Oct. 3, there is little doubt that the concession will be made.

It was a subject of comment that not once in his address did Mr. Hughes refer to Governor Whitman or any other candidate on the State ticket. Mr. Whitman, who introduced Mr. Hughes, started out on what promised to be an elaborate laudatory address. When he mentioned the name of Mr. Hughes the crowd rose and cheered. The nominee stepped to the front of the platform and began to speak as soon as the demonstration ended. The meeting, with its county organizations and cheer leaders, provided plenty of noise. It gave Mr. Whitman one minute and thirty seconds of applause.

Replies to Mr. Olney.

Mr. Hughes opened his attack upon the Adamson legislation with a reference to the recent statement by Richard Olney supporting the President, and made this assertion, which caused enthusiastic cheering:

"Mr. Olney says that I doffed the judicial ermine to wear the motley garb of a seeker for office. I say to him, I did doff the judicial ermine, and I submit that you know, and every American knows, that it fell from my shoulders unsullied.

"No American need apologize for being a candidate for office, least of all I. I desired to remain on the bench, I had no desire to return to politics, but there came a summons which no honorable man could refuse. I did assume the garb, call it motley or what you will, of a seeker of office, and I am now before the American people seeking the highest office in its gift. For what purpose? Not that I covet power, but I do covet the opportunity, if it is afforded, to maintain American rights and American honor."

While speaking, Mr. Hughes made vigorous gestures and paced up and down on the platform. As he concluded his reply to Mr. Olney the audience of 5,000 persons rose, cheered, and waved banners. Mrs. Hughes seemed deeply affected by the demonstration. What Mr. Hughes said was taken as his answer to those who have criticised him for "dragging the Supreme Court of the United States into politics."

After the demonstration Mr. Hughes continued:

"Our distinguished former Secretary of State has made some observations with respect to American rights. He makes a mistake in assuming or suggesting that the criticism of the Administration's foreign policy is, as he puts it, 'that our peace is a peace without honor,' and that 'if our national honor had been consulted, the United States would be fighting.' We have no occasion to get into war with respect to known rights that any nation will respect if we know how to convince that nation that we are firm in maintaining them.

"I like Mr. Olney's pen as a Secretary better than his pen as an apol-

Continued on Page 4.

Bethmann Hollweg Calls Peace Talk Useless; Will Use "All Suitable Weapons" to Win

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (via London, Friday, Sept. 29.)—The speech of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag today contained no peace proffers, which, he declared, would be useless, in view of the attitude of the Entente Allies. There was no intimation in the speech, either, of a resumption of the submarine warfare.

The Chancellor scathingly arraigned England as Germany's relentless and unscrupulous foe, and declared that statesmen who refrained from using all possible suitable weapons against such an enemy, owing to sentiments of consideration or a desire to keep open a basis for future understanding, deserved to be hanged.

The Chancellor announced in his peroration his firm determination to carry through inner reforms in the State organization which the great masses by their conduct of the war had earned and deserved.

Referring to the actual conditions on the war fronts the Chancellor said that the attacks made by the Central Powers in the southeastern theatre had frustrated the great plan of the Entente to sever the connections of Germany with the Orient by the separate conquest of Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria-Hungary.

"On the whole, therefore," he said, "we see isolated successes of our enemies on the Somme which cannot influence the general situation. On the other hand, we have the successful repulse of all enemy attacks and the frustration of the enemy's intentions in the Balkans and the failure of his plans. Thus the gigantic war is proceeding. The war aims of our enemies are announced without disguise and can allow of no misinterpretation.

"Their purpose is territorial covetousness and our destruction. They propose to give Constantinople to the Russians. Alsace-Lorraine to the French, the Trentino to the Italians and Transylvania to the Rumanians.

"Since the first day of the war we have sought nothing but the defense of our rights, our existence and our freedom. Therefore, we were able first and alone to declare our readiness for peace negotiations. I spoke on Feb. 9, 1915, and repeatedly afterward with sufficient clearness on that subject. Does any one dare to demand that we should make offers in the face of Premier Briand's declaration that the conclusion of peace today would be a sign of weakness or that memory was dead?

"The Entente continues the war because it hopes to be able to attain Utopian war aims. The lust of conquest of our enemies is responsible for the daily heaping mountains of corpses."

The Chancellor appealed to Premier Briand to remember that the last youths of France were perishing on the battlefield and indignantly denied that the German Emperor exercised his influence over the Russian Emperor to prevent the development of the Russians in the direction of freedom. He denounced Great Britain, saying that she wanted "the booty of Asia Minor and the German colonies."

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Reichstag convened today and the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, delivered his eagerly awaited speech. He began by outlining the events which led up to the Italian and Rumanian declarations of war. He recalled that the German Ambassador had left Rome after Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, and that Germany had announced that the Italians would find German troops fighting with their Austro-Hungarian comrades on the Italian frontier. He continued:

"Thus a state of war practically existed, but a formal declaration of war did not come till later. Italy apparently was afraid of the fateful consequences which she would suffer after the war in regard to her economic relations with us.

"On the other hand, Rome preferred to lay the blame for the declaration at our door. But for us there was no reason to play Italy's game. Our tactics were justified by the uninterrupted efforts of the Entente Powers to cause Italy to declare war.

"For more than a year the Italian Government resisted. Finally the measures which England employs with equal ruthlessness against neutrals and her allies were too strong. Italy's warfare depends upon English coal and English money. Finally she had to give in.

"The decision certainly was brought about by British coercion, although Italian hopes in regard to the Balkans also exercised influence. Italy, as is known, desires Balkan territories, which are within the natural sphere of Greek interests. In order not to be abandoned, Italy found it necessary to partake in the expedition of General Sarrail, [the allied commander at Salonika,] and this caused an encounter between Italian and German troops in Macedonia."

REPUBLICANS HOLD TO DIRECT PRIMARY

Platform Draft Favoring Convention Plan Modified for Fear of Losing Progressives.

HITCH OVER THE ELECTORS

Moose Demand Eight, Committee Leaves Places for Six—Conference Work Quickly Done.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—When the leaders of the various factions of the Republican Party and their henchmen got under full headway today at the State conference to adopt a platform they found many things on which there was a wide diversity of opinion. On several occasions there was a situation which bordered on an open break, but each time the ship was saved. The result of all the controversy was the apparent rout, temporarily at least, of the Barnes crowd, headed by Harold Hinman of Albany County.

The first serious rupture came when several of the party leaders who lean toward the Old Guard faction demanded that the direct primary law be modified, so far as platform expression goes, to an extent that alarmed the Whitman element which dreaded the injection of the primary issue into the campaign. The proposal was to go back to the old convention plan. The Whitman faction finally won, and the primary law was left unmolested in the platform declaration. It was pointed out that the proposed change would be regarded by Progressives as reactionary.

The representatives of the Progressive Party, headed by John W. McGrath, ex-secretary of Colonel Roosevelt and now political assistant to George W. Perkins, the head of the Progressive Party, stirred up the next embarrassing situation. McGrath made this demand: "We want eight Presidential Electors or none; we'll name our own if we don't get them."

State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, to whom the threat was made, replied:

"You can't bluff us that way."

Then the Old Guard faction began to talk about fighting this demand; of refusing a surrender, no matter what the consequences. Governor Whitman and National Chairman Wilcox jumped into the breach and won their point for the time being.

A compromise, including seven electors for the Progressives, was suggested, but McGrath said there must be eight. An agreement had been reached when the State Committee convened that six places should be left open on the ticket of electors; that negotiations should be held direct with Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins after the leaders returned to New York, and that a seventh place might be found. The problem will be settled at a meeting of the committee on Oct. 3.

The conference adopted a plank opposing legislation such as the Adamson law, which Charles E. Hughes has developed into what he terms the paramount issue of the national campaign. It adopted also a strong preparedness plank, although not mentioning universal training for military service. The use of troops on the Mexican border also was condemned.

Presidential Electors.

The electors at large chosen were George Eastman of Rochester and Thomas R. Proctor of Utica. The other electors selected follow:

Clarence H. Mackay, Roslyn.
Robert W. Hibbs, Jamaica.
Stephen J. Burrows, William W. Owens, Lewis M. Swayze, Edmund W. Voorhis, Charles B. Morton, Brooklyn.
Joseph Spatt, Antonio Dalessandro, Louis Jacobson, William Hankel, Charles L. Bernheimer, William C. Hecht, Samuel I. Faiber, Frank K. Bowers, Ernest F. Ellert, New York.
Richard W. Lawrence, Bronx.
Alexander S. Cochran, Yonkers.
W. F. Hamilton, Sherrington.
Joseph Strooch, Newburg.
Joseph D. Schoonmaker, Kingston.
Louis I. Waldman, Albany.
E. H. Cluett, Troy.
Howard G. Dewey, Gloversville.
Herbert G. Aldridge, Gouverneur.
Charles D. Bingham, Watertown.
Seth G. Heacock, Ilion.
George A. Kent, Binghamton.
Nathan L. Miller, Syracuse.
Frederick W. Griffith, Palmyra.
Alanson B. Houghton, Corning.
James Gould Cutler, Rochester.
Walcott J. Humphrey, Warsaw.
John K. Walker, George P. Urban, Buffalo.
Henry H. Persons, East Aurora.
Franklin J. McCarty, Silver Creek.

The Credentials Committee settled the only delegation contest—that from Saratoga County—by allowing the two rival factions to sit in the conference and to have half a vote each. The problem

Continued on Page 4.

PRESIDENT RESISTS PRESSURE TO 'STUMP'

"Not Going on a Speaking Tour," He Replies to an Iowa Invitation.

NO REAR-PLATFORM TALKS

A "Wilson Day" May Be Celebrated All Over the Country with a Message from the Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 28.—As showing the pressure which has been brought to bear on President Wilson to depart from his plan to conduct a campaign devoid of anything approaching stump speeches, a letter was made public today addressed to J. C. Beard of the Atlantic Commercial Club, Atlantic, Iowa, who wrote Mr. Wilson asking him to stop at Atlantic on his Omaha trip for a brief speech.

In declining, the President says:

"I regret very much my inability to accept, but I am not going on a speaking tour and am not expecting to make any rear-platform speeches at all. If I accepted this invitation I would be compelled to accept a hundred others like it."

The President made it clear again tonight that he had no intention of making a campaign tour. It was reiterated that all speeches made by him away from Shadow Lawn will be before nonpartisan organizations, and, generally speaking, will be non-political in form.

Will Ride on Regular Trains.

In replying to an invitation to make an extra speech on one of his Middle Western trips, Secretary Tumulty wrote tonight that no plans were being made for any rear-platform speeches by the President. On these trips the President's private car will be attached to regular trains, and only the regular brief stops will be made.

A suggestion has been made here that a "Wilson Day" be celebrated before election in all parts of the country, the President to write a message for the occasion. The plans are only in tentative shape, however, and have not been finally approved by Mr. Wilson.

A letter written today to Miss Leona Larrabee of Portland, Ore., replying to one telling him of the work of the Women's Democratic Club of Portland, deplored the attempts to make partisan use of the suffrage question in the face of the critical questions of policy with which the nation is confronted.

The letter follows:

Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 18, and to express the very deep and sincere gratification I feel at the work which is being done by the Women's Democratic Club of Portland.

I cannot help having the feeling that the intelligent women of Oregon need no suggestion or intimation from me as to what are the real issues of the present campaign, or the real concern that women must have with those issues.

As a very sincere advocate of the extension of the suffrage to women, it seems to me a very great disservice to the cause that partisan use should be made of it, particularly at a time so critical as this when the question is about to be determined whether we shall keep the nation upon its present terms of peace and good-will with the world or turn to radical changes of policy which may alter the whole aspect of the nation's life.

May I not through you send my most cordial greetings to the Women's Democratic Club of Portland, and again express my gratitude for the work they are doing? Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Will Retain Dignity.

Many of the President's advisers have been urging him to come out flatfooted in reply to the assertions of Mr. Hughes and call his opponents by name. The President still considers such a course undignified, but he has agreed to treat campaign issues in a more direct way. His advisers feel that people want to hear the President's replies to Republican attacks.

The feeling here that the President's campaign was gaining momentum every day was further confirmed today by the announcement that he would make at least one speech here every Saturday until election day. "Pennsylvania Day" at Shadow Lawn will be on Oct. 14 and "Farmers' Day" on Oct. 21. The President will return here from Chicago on Oct. 19. Soon afterward a big delegation from Missouri will come to Shadow Lawn for a "St. Louis Day."

National Chairman Vance C. McCor-

Continued on Page 5.

STANDARD AT $2,014 MAKES ITS HEAD A BILLIONAIRE

John D. Rockefeller's Quarter Interest Alone Is Worth $500,000,000.

DIVISION MULTIPLIED IT BY 3

Price Per Share the Day the Supreme Court Dissolved the Parent Company Was $675.

SHARES BOOM ON CURB

Yesterday's Advances Follow the News of an Increase of 10 Cents a Barrel in Crude Petroleum.

The boom in Standard Oil stocks on the Curb and "over the counter" yesterday carried prices so far forward that stock of the Standard of New Jersey as it existed before the dissolution, was worth more than $2,000 a share. The highest price for the stock before the Supreme Court decree was put into effect five years ago, was $750. Applying yesterday's value of old Standard Oil shares, with the equity in subsidiary companies intact, the market worth of the company's original capital stock was close to $2,000,000,000. —This makes John D. Rockefeller, founder and largest stockholder of the company, almost certainly a billionaire.

When the Government suit against the Standard Oil Company for dissolution was in its earlier stages, on Sept. 21, 1907, the stock list of the company was made public on the witness stand. Mr. Rockefeller was shown to own 247,692 shares of stock, more than three times as much as any other holder, and more than six times as much as the next largest individual holder, two estates ranking next to him. This stock was valued at $675 a share on the day the company was broken up five years ago, by the Supreme Court's decision, though at times it had sold as high as $750. The following table shows the value of Mr. Rockefeller's holdings:

Par value of John D. Rockefeller's 247,692 shares	$24,769,200.00
Value at the time of dissolution, at $675 a share	167,194,100.00
Value today, including subsidiaries, at $2,014.07	498,869,028.44
Increase in value of his holdings since dissolution	331,674,928.44

Rockefeller Gifts Near $200,000,000.

Mr. Rockefeller also holds vast interests in various banks and railroads, besides enormous blocks of national, State, and municipal bonds. He bought $10,000,000 worth of the Anglo-French loan floated in the Fall of 1915. He owns a large part, it is understood, of the stock of the United States Steel Corporation. Besides this, the Rockefellers, father and son, have given away sums estimated at nearly $200,000,000, of which about $60,000,000 has gone to the General Education Board, nearly $30,000,000 to the University of Chicago, $10,000,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and $6,000,000 to the Rush Medical College. About $10,000,000 has been contributed to various relief works by the Rockefeller Foundation since the war began.

The old Standard Oil stock with its claim to fractional parts of the thirty-three minor concerns seldom comes on the market any more in that form. When the company was dissolved the stockholders received in addition to their Standard Oil of New Jersey stock, fractional parts of the stock of each subsidiary. It is in the value of these fractions that the expansion lies. When the market opened yesterday the aggregate value of the fractions attached to one share of old Standard stock was $1,447, and when Standard of New Jersey swung up to $567 a share, the value of the subsidiaries "en bloc" and one share of Standard was $2,014.

Value of Each Stock Fraction.

In the following table is presented the value of each fraction of stock in the subsidiary concerns to which one share of old Standard Oil of New Jersey was entitled, the computation being based on quotations as they existed at the start of yesterday's business:

Anglo-American Oil	$32.00
Atlantic Refining	42.20
Borne-Scrymser	.81
Buckeye Pipe Line	21.15
Chesebrough Manufacturing	3.93
Colonial Oil	.15
Continental Oil	15.68
Crescent Pipe Line	2.62
Cumberland Pipe Line	.95
Eureka Pipe Line	11.69
Galena Signal Oil	14.24
Galena Signal Oil pf	2.89
Illinois Pipe Line	40.27
Indiana Pipe Line	10.57
National Transit	8.28
New York Transit	10.67
Northern Pipe Line	4.19
Ohio Oil	179.99
Prairie Oil & Gas	79.43
Prairie Pipe Line	80.98
Solar Refining	6.70
Southern Pipe Line	21.86
Southern Penn. Oil	51.40
So. West. Penn. Pipe Line	4.06
Standard Oil of California	260.48
Standard Oil of Indiana	242.28
Standard Oil of Kansas	10.26
Standard Oil of Kentucky	15.21
Standard Oil of Nebraska	5.18
Standard Oil of New York	173.12
Standard Oil of Ohio	29.89
Swan & Finch	1.16
Union Tank Line	11.10
Vacuum Oil	45.14
Waters-Pierce	6.76
Washington Oil	.33
	$1,447.07
Standard Oil of New Jersey	567.00
	$2,014.07

There are thirty-six stocks in which the original Standard Oil has an equity, representing the thirty-three companies brought out of the dissolution and one, the Prairie Pipe Line Company, organized two years ago. The price of $2,014 included all stock dividends paid since the trust was broken up, but has no reference to cash dividends, which have amounted to many millions.

The market value of the old stock and subsidiary fractions was never so high

Continued on Page 8.

CALL FOR ALL WEAPONS TO HUMBLE ENGLAND

Luebeck Social, Business and Religious Organizations Demand Ruthless Warfare.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The popular propaganda whose slogan is "England is the real enemy," and whose logical corollary is ruthless warfare on England with every possible weapon, including Zeppelins and submarines, is being continued intensively, and not without results.

Following the lead of the Hamburg bankers and merchants, who passed a resolution favoring ruthless war to a finish on England, twenty-six political, social, business, and religious associations and organizations of the Hansa city of Lübeck have issued a similar manifesto, reading in part:

"In the titanic storms in the east, west, south, and north the hosts of our enemies, under England's leadership, strive for the annihilation of our German Fatherland. Forget not that none of our enemies wants peace without our annihilation. England is their leader—England, which will not suffer a strong Germany beside it, which desires to uphold its unlimited world-rule, and therefore seeks to destroy us. This English will is unbendable. Dangerous is the delusion which prevails regarding this in some strata of our nation. This will can only be broken if England's might is broken. England's might can be broken only if we employ all the weapons against England which we possess on land and water, under the water and in the air speedily and with all possible rigor. Then and then only can we win a German peace which will not before long again call our children and children's children to a renewed bloody struggle—a German peace which will extend and strengthen our power in the East and West, at sea, in the colonies; which will make secure our house that we may dwell in it in peace.

"To spare England means eternal war; victory over England, however, means world-peace."

NEW DEMAND TO STOP MUNITIONS SHIPMENTS

Moraht Urges All "Effective Means" to Prevent Neutrals Aiding Allies.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (via London.)—Major Moraht, the military expert of the Tageblatt, discussing the latest developments on the Somme front, contrasts the advance of the Anglo-French with the 1915 offensive against Russia. The French and British have gained about nine miles on the front of twenty-eight miles in three months, he points out, whereas the Germans and Austro-Germans gained from forty-five to seventy-five miles. He continues:

"We should err in underestimating the effect of this tactical success of the enemy. It grows in importance in view of the bravery of the German troops defending Thiepval, and its importance is further increased because the allied commanders probably assumed that a tactical success was hardly to be expected there since Field Marshal von Hindenburg appeared on the western front.

"The effect also lies in war psychology. In England one victory reinforces the arguments of the diplomats that the war is being prosecuted successfully. In France bent spines are again carried erect. But that is all. The momentary situation prevents a discussion of all the possibilities of the near future. I know not why our courage should become less than that of the enemy, who is carrying the burden of many defeats inflicted by Germany and her allies during two years."

Referring to the passages in the recent official statement from Grand Headquarters that the Allies' success has been achieved through the aid of "the war industries of the entire world," Major Moraht says:

"If our Government has effective means in hand for hindering this military assistance from neutral States, it should not hesitate in applying it. The blood of our brave fighters on the Somme is too precious to justify us in not utilizing every means for diminishing the losses from the iron masses thrown by hostile artillery."

DEVONIAN MOUNTS A GUN.

Leyland Liner Expects Trouble from Submarines on Next Voyage.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—A four-inch gun was mounted on the stern of the British steamship Devonian today and two gunners of the British Navy took up their sail for Liverpool Saturday.

Representatives of the Leyland Line assured port officials that the gun was for defense purposes only, in view of the recent reports of activity by German quarters on the liner, which is due to submarines. The gunners were said by members of the Devonian's crew to have served on the British superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth.

RUMANIAN BATTLE RAGES.

Teutons Report Struggle at Hermanstadt Going in Their Favor.

VIENNA, Sept. 28, (via London.)—The official communication from General Headquarters, issued today, reads:

Eastern theatre—Rumanian front: On the Tilisitul Mountain ridge, east of Petroseny, bitter fighting has occurred. The situation at Hermannstadt is favorable. Rumanian counter-attacks were unsuccessful.

On the Transylvanian eastern front fighting continues between outpost detachments in the region of Udvarhely (Oderhellen) and south of the height of Bistriciora.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (via London.)—Reporting military operations against Rumania, the German official statement of today says:

Transylvanian theatre: Near Hermannstadt successful though stubborn fighting is taking place.

Our aviators again dropped a great number of bombs on Bucharest, which still was burning at several points as the result of our previous attacks.

THE WOODROW WILSON SPECIAL
Train for Shadow Lawn, the Summer White House, where President Wilson will make an address to Young Men, leaves uptown Penn. R. R. Station Saturday at 1 P. M. Reduced round-trip fare $1. All young men welcome. Tickets at station.—Advt.

BRITISH CAPTURE POINT DOMINATING VALLEY OF ANCRE

Seize Greater Part of Redoubt on High Ridge North of Thiepval.

TAKE 600 MORE GERMANS

Haig's Troops Also Advance Lines Near Courcelette and Eaucourt l'Abbaye.

TEUTON ATTACK AT VERDUN

Crown Prince Makes Strong Assault on Thiaumont-Fleury Line, but is Repulsed.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The British forces have captured the greater part of a German redoubt north of Thiepval, which overlooks the northern valley of the Ancre, taking nearly 600 prisoners, according to the official statement from General Headquarters issued shortly before midnight.

During the night the British pushed forward their line between Martinpuich and Gueudecourt, advancing to within 800 yards of the village of Eaucourt l'Abbaye on the west and southwest. Yesterday the British had reached the territory to the east of the village, so that it is really in a pocket.

The British report of this afternoon contains a statement concerning the British losses in the latest attacks. The casualties, it is said, were not more than twice the number of prisoners taken. General Haig reported yesterday that about 4,000 prisoners had been captured. Therefore the casualties would be about 8,000.

No infantry fighting is reported from the French part of the Somme front, but the Germans made strenuous efforts to regain ground in the Verdun sector. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

The British night report follows:

We attacked Schwaben Redoubt, most of which is in our hands. In the last twenty-four hours in this area nearly 600 prisoners were taken.

The redoubt occupies a crest 500 yards north of Thiepval, and represents the highest ground on the Thiepval spur, with a full view over the northern valley of the Ancre.

Elsewhere on our front we consolidated our ground, and advanced our lines north and northeast of Courcelette.

British aeroplanes, as usual, in the last two days co-operated brilliantly with the infantry. Much damage was done to enemy batteries, and there have been many instances of our aeroplanes attacking troops and transports on the ground with machine-gun fire.

A captured report of the fighting on the Somme, issued by the commander of a German corps which participated in the battle, contains a tribute to the quality of our troops, as follows:

"The British infantry are smart in attack, largely because of immense confidence and great artillery superiority. One must admit the skill with which they consolidate themselves in a newly gained position. They show great tenacity in defense. Small parties, when once established with machine guns in the corner of a wood or a group of houses, are very difficult to dislodge."

The following sentence shows the effects of our artillery:

"Hitherto our instructions, from experience gained in defense and attack, were based on a carefully constructed trench system. The troops on the Somme front found actually no trenches at all."

Close in on Eaucourt.

The text of the British afternoon report follows:

During the night our line was advanced at various points between Martinpuich and Gueudecourt, and posts were established to the west and southwest of Eaucourt l'Abbaye and within 800 yards of that village.

On the left of our front our position was consolidated on the ridge northeast of Thiepval. A battalion of enemy infantry, with transport, was caught on the march by our artillery, and successfully shelled.

The fighting in the last few days has been singularly economical. Our losses were small, not only relatively to the importance of our gains, but absolutely. Our total casualties were not more than twice the number of enemy prisoners taken. One division, which had a specially difficult task allotted to it, took as many prisoners as it suffered casualties.

The French afternoon report follows:

On the Somme front our batteries continued actively to bombard German organizations. There was no infantry action during the night.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a strong German attack was delivered during the night against the Thiaumont-Fleury front. The attackers sustained a sanguinary defeat under the fire of our machine guns and artillery.

Everywhere else the night was calm.

The night statement has little to say. It follows:

The violent cannonade continued on the Somme front. Elsewhere there was nothing of importance.

Repulsed Attacks, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (via London.)—German troops yesterday repulsed the Anglo-French forces on a greater part of the battle front between the Ancre Brook and the River Somme, says the official statement issued today by the

German Army Headquarters Staff, which follows:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: Between the Ancre and the Somme the English and French renewed their strong attacks after artillery preparations which ever surpassed previous experiences. On the greater part of the battle front our unshakable infantry, effectively supported by our artillery and aviators under command of General von Arnim, General von Hugel, and General von Schenck, victoriously repulsed the enemy.

Near Thievpval and to the east of Eaucourt l'Abbaye a violent battle has not yet come to a conclusion.

Especially violent were the attacks repeated toward evening and delivered from the Morval-Bouchavesnes line. These were made by the enemy, regardless of his sanguinary losses during the first storming attack, which failed completely. The enemy succeeded in maintaining his hold on small trench sections northwest of Eaucourt and east of Bouchavesnes.

Our aviators yesterday brought down seven aeroplanes, four in the Somme district. A small enemy squadron which appeared from over Dutch territory and returned in the same direction attacked Alost (fifteen miles northwest of Brussels) without success.

During the English bomb attack on Brussels fifteen houses were destroyed. Thirteen Belgians were killed and twenty-eight were wounded.

REDOUBT'S CAPTURE IS ULSTER'S REVENGE

Position Where Many Irish Fell on July 1 Captured at Last.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD IN FRANCE, Sept. 28.—"You have just time to get into a tree-top and see us go after the Schwaben redoubt," said a Staff General to the correspondent of The Associated Press today.

Attacks have been so numerous along the British front in the last few days that even if informed of all beforehand, the correspondents would have to possess a dual personality to be present at all. The offensive is in one of its bit-by-bit stages, but is being pressed with sustained and tireless fury under the auspices of the halcyon Autumn weather, for the past week surpassing any other week since it began.

Schwaben redoubt is beyond Thiepval, which was taken Tuesday. A crucifix once crowned this ridge. Where it stood became the centre of the strongest defence German industry and ingenuity could build. This was the goal of the Ulster men in their heroic charge on July 1, when they fell face forward in the storm of machine gun fire sent from the site of the former shrine, which peasants working in their fields could see when they looked up from their labors in the surrounding fields and villages.

In all the weeks since July 1 the British made no further attempt at this hill. Their trenches were in the same place as before that day. The "No Man's Land," or dead space, remained where it was when the Germans first formed their defensive line, while they were swinging in from the south, where the grand attack on July 1 had succeeded. They had given Thiepval and Schwaben redoubt a fair daily allowance of shell-fire, although making no infantry attack.

For nearly three months this softening process continued. Then when the British had gained the ridges running at an angle with the old German line and Thiepval they began to take fresh interest in that old first line. Now they did not have to attack it in front, but approached it from the side, as well as having it in a crushing vise.

One German officer, who was captured, said he did not think the British good enough soldiers to attack in this way, which was just the way the British did attack after their lesson of July 1.

"And we hope the Germans will continue to think us stupid," said a British staff officer.

But beyond Thiepval was that last commanding high ground south of the Ancre. Lare and brown it looked this morning and distinct were the German trenches, which were going "to get it" at a given moment.

Meanwhile all along the line of battle game just the steady gunfire which has been maintained without intermission since late. This keeps the Germans always under strain, destroying their works as fast as they can dig. They never know when or where such things as happened this morning at Schwaben redoubt may happen.

And suddenly balls of smoke so thick that they soon became a cloud were laid over the German first line on the ridge, and every one breaking from an ugly flash. Hissing, crashing death laid its dripping, lingering mantle over this trench, whose inmates could survive only by hugging to their dugouts. Every shell seemed to fall between two imaginary lines of tape laid for the guidance of the gunners.

When the rain of steel ceased, the British soldiers, timing their arrival to its cessation, were over the parapet and at the doors of the dugouts. Then on to the next trench in the same fashion the waves of shell fire swept up the hillside as shields for the advancing waves of khaki.

There are creeping artillery barrages and jumping barrages and many kinds as the guns come to play an increasingly skilful part. And the Germans came back, as is their unceasing habit, on the British shell curtain, trying to check the human waves. But unless their curtains were laid in the right place they were waste. A line of infantry may be held safe with a curtain shell-fire 100 yards on either side.

Tomorrow those waves may break with sudden intensity at some other point along the battle line, and another village or system of trenches may be taken.

Three-quarters of Schwaben Redoubt is in British hands and five or six hundred prisoners were shelled out of their dugouts, while the fighting continues at this writing.

All along the line the British are gaining ground.

FRENCH ADVANCE STEADILY.

40,000 Prisoners Taken So Far, with 150 Field Pieces.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Sept. 28, (via Senlis.)—The French troops, cooperating with the British, continue their advance and are driving the Germans out of villages and fortified positions both north and south of the Somme, and frustrating all attempts at counter-attacks.

The forward move of the allied armies, although seemingly slow, appears to be irresistible. Since the offensive began on July 1 the French alone have recaptured on this front of the Somme 78 square miles of territory, their advance varying from 1¼ to 7½ miles in depth over a front of about 12½ miles. Besides this gain of ground, approximately 40,000 German prisoners have been taken by the French, while cannon numbering over 150 pieces, more than half of them heavy guns, have fallen into their hands. The machine guns taken by the French total more than 600 in this drive, and dozens of others have been buried in the battered German trenches, together with their crews.

Naval guns have taken an important part in the present offensive. The naval guns have been found of enormous value owing to their long range. They are mounted on railroad trucks in the most efficient manner and are extremely mobile for transfer from one point to another on the front. The French seamen, besides, are now using many of the waterways in this district, along which they approach the German positions in armored boats carrying big ships' guns, with which they do great damage.

FRENCH FIGHT WITH FURY.

Leap from Trenches to Meet Charging Germans and Hurl Them Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

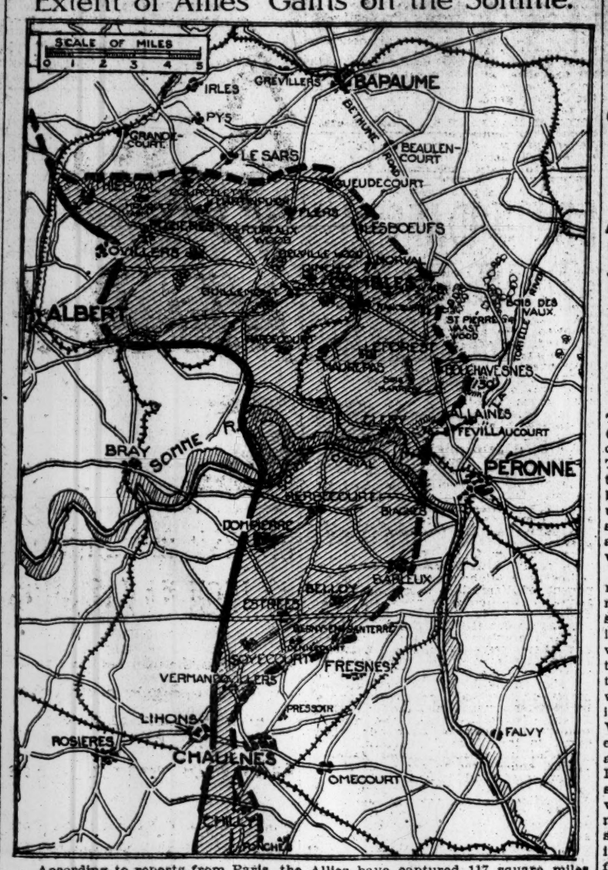
PARIS, Sept. 28.—A remarkable episode, highly significant of the new "furia Francaise" kindled in the victors on the Somme, occurred yesterday during the German attack on Bouchavesnes.

A heavy bombardment preluded the attack, which came on in two successive waves, each being thrown back by the French curtain of fire. When, with the usual prodigality of human life, the German attack surged forward for the third time, the French leaped from the trenches and rushed to meet the Germans half way, throwing themselves with indescribable fury on the German ranks, which were hurled back by the sheer impact and fled back to their trenches in disorder, pursued by the French, who captured 250 men and eight machine guns.

The episode is all the more remarkable from the fact that the Germans engaged were two battalions, whereas the French counterattack was carried out by three or four companies. The latter belonged to the same corps which distinguished itself at Combles. It originates from the Nord department in occupied territory.

Except for a violent attack on the Verdun front which collapsed under the French fire the day was passed by the Allies in consolidating their recent gains on the Somme front.

Extent of Allies' Gains on the Somme.



According to reports from Paris, the Allies have captured 117 square miles of territory on the Somme since July 1, and have taken 41 villages. The shaded portion of the map shows the extent of the gains.

TOMMIES RESCUED A STALLED 'TANK'

Crew of Armored Car Successfully Defied Capture Till Help Came.

ANOTHER TOOK A DUGOUT

Routed Germans from Their Shelter When Heavy Guns Had Failed to D So.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 27, (via London, Sept. 28.)—In the lull which has occurred after the great two days' battle, in which five villages and 5,000 prisoners were taken by the Allies, the correspondent of The Associated Press has had an opportunity to glean many stories from the participants in the struggle. These stories were not only of courage and heroism, but of a humor and paradox possible only in such complicated and remorseless warfare.

Perhaps the most wonderful of all the tales told was that of one of the tanks, or new armored motor cars, which started for Berlin on its own account. This monstrous land ship, ambling and rumbling along, did not wait on the infantry after the taking of Gueudecourt, but plodded over shell holes and across lots looking for its prey like some prehistoric lizard. In course of time it found a German trench, but as it engaged the occupants with its machine guns, it ran out of gasoline.

Stalled in the German Lines.

When the Germans found this strange creature, with its steel hide impenetrable to bullets, stalled, curiosity and a desire for revenge were a fillip to their courage. They went after it with the avidity of prehistocic man stalking a wounded mammoth whose bulk was fast in one of the alleys of the cave dwellers. No such game was ever seen on this western front, marked as it has been by all kinds of bizarre fighting.

According to the accounts given by the British officers with veracious solemnity, while the tank's machine guns blazed right and left, some of the Germans managed to creep along the trenches under the forelegs and hindlegs of the crouching beast. Then they swarmed over it, looking for an opening through which to strike at its vitals. They fired their rifles into joints and bombed it all over, but to no more avail than burglars trying to reach the inside of a battleship turret with a jimmy. All the while the tank's machine guns kept busy at the human targets within reach, while its crew, chosen daredevils, concluded to stick until they starved or the Germans found the proper can opener to get them out.

Finally the British infantry in the rear, seeing the tank in distress, refused to wait on any General's orders that they should remain at the objective which they had gained. They were out to save that impounded tank, and with a cheer they rushed the Germans and overwhelmed them. When the crew heard the laughing and shouting in English they opened the door and called out:

"We are all right if you will only get us some more juice, so that the old girl can have a guzzle of her proper drink, and we can take the road again."

So the infantry formed a line in front of the tank, determined to defend her to the last man, while a runner was hurried back for a can of gasoline. The gasoline arrived safely, and the beast, having taken a swallow, ambled back into reserve amid wild cheering. It left behind 250 dead Germans, according to its commander.

A Tank Takes a Dugout.

Another tank which did well in this fight assisted in the taking of Thiepval. There was once a château in Thiepval. The cellar is still there, roofed by the remains of the dwelling, bricks, stone and mortar in a thick shell of pounded debris, which protected it from penetration by even nine and twelve inch high explosives. Here the Germans waited, smoking their mild cigars and drinking soda water, which was brought up through shell-proof underground tunnels, while the ruins over their heads were being battered day by day by British artillery. They had the sense of security of an early Kansas settler when he went below and closed his cellar door during a cyclone. Of course they had a machine gun ready to welcome the British infantry at the instant the British bombardment stopped. When that gun began rattling Mr. Thomas Atkins took cover and considered ways and means of silencing it. His meditations were interrupted by the appearance on a scene which, with elephantine deliberation, lumbered across trenches and, dipping its vertebrated ponderosity in and out of the shell holes, made a quick finish of the cellar and its occupants.

GEN. GIRODON KILLED.

Brilliant French Commander Falls in Fighting on the Somme.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—General Pierre Girodon, one of the most brilliant of the younger French Generals brought out by the war, was among the killed in the fighting on the Somme front on Sept. 23. He was Colonel at the outbreak of hostilities and was appointed Chief of Staff of the Thirty-first Army Corps, then of the Orient expeditionary force. He was shot through the lung in that expedition and on recovery was placed in command of the Twelfth Infantry Division.

The latest list of appointments contains the names of ten Generals placed in the reserve to make way for younger and more energetic officers, pursuant to General Joffre's settled policy of keeping the higher ranks up to their full standard of efficiency.

FIGHTING IN THE TRENTINO.

Austrians Attack Near Summit of Monte Sief, but Are Repulsed.

ROME, Sept. 28.—The Italian War Office issued the following statement today:

The enemy's artillery directed an active fire against Limone, on Lake Garda, and also against Italian positions between the Avisio and Vanoi (Cismon Valleys. On the Asiago Plateau our infantry raided a strong Austrian intrenchment, destroying it with hand grenades.

In the Upper Cordevole Valley the enemy again attacked the position we captured recently near the summit of Monte Sief. He was repulsed with heavy losses.

On the remainder of the front there were only artillery actions. A few shells fell on Gorizia.

FIGHTING IS BITTER IN THIEPVAL CAVES

Germans Come Out After British Advance and Shoot Them in the Back.

AMAZING TUNNELS FOUND

Village Defended by One Regiment for Two Years as Token of Special Honor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By PHILIP GIBBS.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Wednesday, Sept. 27.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The doom of Thiepval is fulfilled. That place upon the ridge, with its thirty-four black tree stumps, which has been harrowed, ploughed, and cratered under incessant storms of high explosive, fell into British hands last evening, all but one corner to the northwest, which was taken today.

Weeks ago I said the garrison there must know their doom was creeping nearer and sooner or later they must surrender or die. It was longer reaching them than I expected when I watched the attack on the Hohenzollern trench and the defenses running up to the Wunderwerk. It seemed to me then, watching the rapid progress of the British, that in a few more days from the Wunderwerk and Mouquet Farm on the east side the British lines would close in and put a strangle grip upon the place. It has taken longer than that. More storms of shells, more splendid lives to win the stronghold, and the wonder to me is, now that I know the full strength of the place, the resistance of its underground fortifications and the fighting spirit of the troops holding it, that the British captured it yesterday and today with such little loss, for the loss was amazingly light considering the long, stubborn fighting there and the machine gun fire which swept upon the British from many hidden places and the desperation of the garrison, who defended themselves with great gallantry. Let us give them honor in saying that, for they were fine fighting men. In the defense the advantage was all with them, but for the power of the British guns and the way in which the British troops fight, meaning to win whatever the cost, they were in an impregnable position.

Mouquet Farm a Stronghold.

The taking of Mouquet Farm by the Australians and afterward by the Canadians was the worst menace to them, inclosing them on the right, but the astounding episode which happened yesterday will show most clearly the difficulties of the British troops and the cunning of the German earthworks. It is many days since I reported the final capture of Moquet Farm and since I saw its ruins from High Ridge. These bits of broken brick work were the remnants of a place more important once than the ordinary French farmstead. It was a series of buildings such as one finds in France attached to a big château, with barns and outhouses and stables. The last British line of trenches struck through the middle of the place, having two bits of the ruin to the north of the trench and one to the south, behind the line.

Hunt Germans Like Rabbits.

The Germans seemed to be well away to the northward in the shell craters beyond the British parapet and nobody suspected Brother Boche was near at hand. It was with great surprise a few days ago that one of the English officers saw two Germans rise suddenly from a hole behind the British line near the southern ruin of bricks. One of them beckoned to him,

"Be careful, sir," said a sentry, but the officer imagined the two Germans had strayed into the British lines and wanted to be taken prisoners. He went forward slowly until quite close to them, then he fell dead, shot by the man who beckoned to him, who, with his comrade, disappeared immediately into some hole which could not be found.

A day or two later a working party digging in the neighborhood broke through a deep tunnel. Instead of searching it they filled it up again. The British found themselves being sniped at from other holes in the ground. It came into the heads of the British officers that beneath the ground even behind the lines were nests of Germans who might turn upon them at any moment or blow them up by a charge of guncotton. Orders were given to draw back a little from Mouquet Farm, and the guns were turned on it again, flinging high explosive and shrapnel over the place as in the old days. Then some soldiers were sent forward to clear the trenches if they could find them. They came back without success, so the place remained one of our "mystery corners" until yesterday.

When the attack was to begin on Thiepval from the trenches to the south and swinging to the left from Mouquet it was dangerous, but it was decided to carry out the attacks without worrying about the underground inhabitants. The attacks on Thiepval began, and instantly, when the British troops on the right had advanced beyond the farm to Zollern trench, parties of graycoats came out of the tunnels of Mouquet and began firing machine guns into the backs of the British soldiers. By good luck there was a young British officer not far away who kept his head and had a quick way of dealing with a situation of this kind. He was in charge of a working party, but he saw his chance of a scrap.

"Come on, boys," he shouted. "Never mind your shovels."

His men threw down their tools and followed him. I don't know how many there were of them, but only thirteen came back. They brought with them one German officer and fifty-five men as prisoners, and there were no living men left at 6 o'clock last night in the tunnels of Mouquet.

Thiepval Defenders Under Ground.

It was only a small episode in the rear of the assault on Thiepval, but it was extraordinary and not without importance on the right wing of the advance, for men do not like to go forward with machine gun fire from behind. It shows the way in which the ground all about here has been used for subterranean fighting.

So it was in Thiepval. Above ground there was nothing to see today, and for a long time but the black and broken tree trunks, with their lopped branches. No men could have remained alive above ground yesterday when the British guns hurled upon it a stream of heavy shells, which burst all over the site village with violent upheavals of earth and vast clouds of curly black smoke filled with death.

The German garrison kept below in a long series of vaults and tunnels, which they had strengthened and linked up and dug deeper in a way that would have surprised the old French farmers who used to keep their wine and stores down there centuries ago. They had made many exits so they could pop up with rifle and machine guns at many spots between the four corners of the village and they were ready for another British attack. I know these things because I have been talking with the survivors of the garrison. They are nearly all men of the Tenth Regiment, and they held Thiepval for two years.

It belonged so much to this regiment that instead of being relieved in the ordinary way like other troops and sent off to different parts of the front they received the honor of defending Thiepval since the beginning of the battle of the Somme. The regiment has arranged its own relief, company by company, Bapaume being their rest camp.

The men I met today had been actually at Thiepval only seven days without relief and had guessed it would be their turn to defend the place against the great English assault. They had pledged themselves to defend it to the death.

Prisoners Fine Specimens.

Before telling the narrative of the British attack and the adventures of the attackers I think it interesting to give this glimpse of the defenders of their life underground. When I talked with them this morning they had just been captured. I was struck by the superior drilling and intelligence of them all. They certainly were the best type of Germans I had seen on this front. Württembergers all and handsome fellows who had kept their spirit, one of the last groups of men who had fought against the British in the early days and survivors of the first line troops of the German Army, who have fallen like Autumn leaves upon the battlefields of Europe in the endless massacre of this war.

They were weary of this war, like all their troops. They laughed when I asked, "Will England win?" and would not pretend that Germany would still be victorious. They had heard of the downfall of two Zeppelins in England, and had all the news that is given to the German people by the newspapers, which they had every day, even yesterday, in their underground dwelling place at Thiepval, but they were not dupes of false news.

"Do you believe the British fleet is destroyed?" I asked, testing them.

"The English fleet is too great to be destroyed," they said. "We did not believe all those stories, but we gave you a good fight at sea."

They gave us a good fight on land and underground, this garrison of Thiepval, and with few exceptions they fought honorably, so that the British have no grudge against them, now they are prisoners.

The attack began yesterday at half past 12, after a great bombardment, which was continuous for twenty-four hours, rising to infernal heights of shell fire. The attacking troops leaped out of the trenches to the south of the trees just north of the wunderwerk, advanced in waves up to a trench by a row of apple trees, the right wing swinging round, as I have said, from Mouquet. It was on the left that the men had the hardest time. One battalion leading the assault had to advance directly upon the château, and from the cellars beneath it came waves of savage machine gun fire. They were also raked by the enfilade fire of machine guns from the left top corner of ground where the village once stood. The British were astounded.

"I didn't believe it possible," said one of them, "that any living soul could be there after all that shell fire, but as soon as it was switched off, blessed if the Germans didn't come up like rabbits out of the bunny holes and fire most hellishly."

For a long time it was impossible to get near the château or take the trench dug in front of it. It was a château once belonging to a German.

French gossip said that the German owner planned it for such a defense as that of yesterday, which is a fantastic tale, but its cellars stood now and it was a strong place from which one party of the garrison poured out a stream of lead.

"Where are the old tanks?" shouted the British and stared back to catch a glimpse of them.

Tanks Like Big Grasshoppers.

It is splendid to see the smiles over the faces of the British every time they talk of the tanks. Whatever their sufferings have been, they cheer up and laugh in a comical way, for the tank is a wonderfully fine tonic to the spirits of the men and an outrageous comedy.

Thrusting its blunt nose into the grim business of fighting, a tank had been coming along slowly in a lumbering way, crawling over an interminable succession of shell craters, lurching over and down, into and out, of old German trenches, nosing heavily into the soft earth and grinding up again as though quite winded by the exercise, then waddling forward in the wake of the infantry. There it faced the ruins of the château and stared at them very steadily for quite a long time, as though wondering whether to eat them or crush them. The British hide behind the ridges of shell craters, keeping low from the swish of machine-gun bullets and imploring the tank to get on with it.

Then it moved forward in a monstrous way, not swerving much to the left or right, but hewing itself on jerkily like a dragon with indigestion. But a very fierce fire leapt from its nostrils. German machine guns splashed its sides with bullets which ricocheted off. Not all those bullets kept it back. It got onto the German trench, trudged down the length of it, laying its sand bags flat and sweeping it with fire. The German machine guns were silenced when the British followed the tank shouting and cheering they found a few German gunners standing with their hands up as a sign of surrender to the monster who had come upon them.

"We couldn't have faced the château without the help of the old tank," said several men. "It didn't care a damn for machine guns; it did them properly."

Unfortunately the great grasshopper got into trouble with some part of its mysterious anatomy and had to rest before crawling home to its lair so that the rest of the fighting in Thiepval was without this powerful support, and our infantry faced many other machine guns alone.

Like Hunting Huge Rats.

I suppose only Ovillers can rank with Thiepval for long and close fighting. The British had to tackle underground a foe who fired at them out of holes and crevices while they remained hidden.

They had to burrow for them, to dive down into the darkness, fight in tunnels and get them out about the tree roots of the men who suddenly sprang up to them out of the earth."

Many deep dugouts were blown in at the entrances, so that the men were forced to come up at the other side. The British smoked them out and dug holes to tease them out. It was like rat hunting, but they were dangerous rats, life size, and often desperate. They surrendered in hundreds when the British got all around them and right down in their tunnels. I cannot tell the number of the German garrison. Nine hundred and ninety-eight unwounded men and forty wounded were brought down safely as prisoners, but others were killed on the way by their own barrage. Some dugouts were filled with dead and many lay above in shell craters.

In one case a party of sixteen prisoners behaved treacherously. They turned on the escort of two English soldiers taking them down, wounded them, and tried to go back to fight. They had no mercy from other English soldiers who came up at this moment.

All through the night until early this morning the last remnant of the garrison held out in the northwest corner of Thiepval until they were swept into a net by separate and gallant assaults of South Country troops.

German Counterattack Fails.

Later in the morning the Germans attempted a counterattack after a tremendous barrage which I watched falling along the ridge and below in Thiepval Wood. Signal lights rose through all this smoke and I saw the British signaling for the help of their guns. Help came quickly and a storm of white and black smoke clouds rent by little flashes of flame burst beyond the village onto the German position, in and beyond the cemetery. It is queer that this seemed to silence the German guns for after this Thiepval was quiet for a time and the British came poking about in the open as though looking for souvenirs. They dug new holes down into the tunnels. They seemed to be tearing out more prisoners because I saw trails of smoke rising from those holes in the earth and one black volume gushed out of a cavern mouth made through a heap of red rubbish which was over the château.

I have no space or time to deal with many events on other parts of the line, but everywhere the Germans are harassed and their troops do not seem able yet to rally up to strong counter-attacks. In many parts of the line patrols find it difficult to locate the Germans, and No Man's land is widening out. Their guns were active today along all the line, shelling Combles now and then, and Morval heavily, but even their gunpower seems to be weakening, and it is likely that here and there they are shifting some of their batteries.

One of the most remarkable tank adventures was in the direction of Gueudecourt, where the attacking troops were held up yesterday in the usual way by the raking fire of machine guns. They made two attacks, but could not get beyond that screen of bullets. Then a tank strolled along, rolled over the trench with fire flashing from its flanks, and delivered it into the hands of the infantry with nearly 400 prisoners, who waived white flags above the parapet.

Germans Mob a Tank.

That was not all. The tank, exhilarated by this success, went lolloping along in search of more adversaries. It went quite alone and only stopped for minor repairs when it was surrounded by a horde of German soldiers. Those men closed upon it with great pluck, for it was firing in a most deadly way. They tried to kill it. They flung bombs at it, clambered on its back, tried to smash it in with battens of rifles, jabbed it with bayonets, fired revolvers and rifles at it, and made wild pandemonium about it.

Then the British infantry arrived, attracted by the tumult of this scene, and drove the Germans back. But the tank had done its deadly work and between 200 and 300 killed and wounded Germans lay about its ungainly carcass. For a little while it seemed as if the tank also was out of action, but after a little attention and a good deal of grinding and grunting it heaved itself up and waddled away.

These things sound incredible. They are true, and although I write them in fantastic style because that is really the nature of the thing, it must not be forgotten that these tanks are terrible engines of war, doing most grim work, and that the men inside are taking high risks with astonishing courage. They are of the same breed as those flying men who today and yesterday flew in flocks over and beyond Thiepval, "ridiculously low down," as one officer observed, swooping down like hawks over the German batteries, so close sometimes they did not dare to fire.

All the British soldiers are fighting with a spirit beyond the normal laws of human nature. They are fighting for a quick finish, if that may be had by courage, to this most infamous and vile war.

STILL HOPEFUL FOR BREMEN

Berlin Thinks Arrival at New London Delayed by Storms.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (via London, Sept. 28.)—News of the actual docking of the submarine Bremen at New London is still lacking, but the owners and the public generally assume that the telegram announcing the departure of a convoy to ride from the American port will be immediately followed by the announcement that the voyage of the merchant submarine has been successfully completed.

The Bremen has been much longer on her voyage than was calculated would be necessary, and, though the owners successfully concealed any appearance of apprehension, they have been waiting over a week anxiously for news. Director Heinecken of the Deutsche Ocean-Rhederai, owners of the Bremen, said that he assumed the submarine had been delayed by the heavy storms which have been reported raging in the North Atlantic.

The Bremen, whose dimensions are exactly the same as those of the Deutschland, carries a cargo of the same character as the sister ship, and the company expects the same generous profits as were made the first, under the liner to cross the Atlantic. The Deutschland is expected to start for the United States soon after the arrival of the Bremen at New London. She will be loaded with dyestuffs and medicines.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says travelers who have arrived from Bremen report that a third German merchant submarine will be ready to sail within a month. This submarine, to be known as the Kaiser, is said to be slightly larger than the Deutschland.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 28.—For several weeks everything has been in readiness here for the arrival of a German merchant submarine, and numerous trips have been made by officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company and others on tugs in search of the long-awaited craft, which has frequently been reported as being outside the harbor. The officials of the Forwarding Company said today that they had no definite information to give out concerning the under-sea boat.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN MEETS.

First Held Since the War Began Makes No Financial Report.

HAMBURG, Sept. 28, (via Berlin to London, Friday, Sept. 29.)—The Hamburg-American Line today held its first general stockholders' meeting since the beginning of the war. At the meeting 80,000,000 marks ($22,250,000) of the company's 180,000,000 marks ($45,000,000) capital was represented.

Because of the war and the special provision of the Government authorities the company presented no statement of its financial condition, and announced that it would make no statement or reply to any queries. To insure the retention of the partly local character of the company all but three of the Directors chosen are residents of Hamburg and its outskirts. They include Arthur von Gwinner, Managing Director of the Deutsche Bank, and Dr. Arthur Salomonschn of the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin.

GERMAN STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Elwine Koppen Reported Lost in the Gulf of Bothnia.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 28, (via London.)—It is reported here that the German steamer Elwine Koppen has been sunk in the Gulf of Bothnia, off Lulea.

The Elwine Koppen measured 2,050 tons and was owned by R. Koppen of Stettin. The vessel was built in 1905.

Germany Denies Impressing Belgians

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The semi-official Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung prints a denial of reports from hostile sources that Germany has enlisted foreigners, notably Belgians, for military service. During the war Germany has maintained the principle of detaining the nationals of hostile belligerents, the newspaper says, but not of enlisting them in the army.

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ROAD TO HUNGARY HELD BY RUSSIANS

Capture Heights Commanding Carpathian Pass and the Town of Kirlibaba.

SCORE SUCCESS ON SERETH

But Teutons in Vladimir Volynski Front Throw Foe Back and Capture 2,800, Berlin Says.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28.—The Russian commander, General Brusiloff, has pushed forward his extreme left during recent days to the highway running between Kimpolung and Mamaros Sziget, cutting that important Austro-German line of communication some miles above Kirlibaba. After a series of desperate battles the Russians succeeded in capturing a mountain overlooking the highway, which gave them an important strategic advance. At the same time they took a range of mountains overlooking Kirlibaba.

According to the correspondent of the Novoe Vremya, that town for the first time in the campaign is under the fire of the Russian cannon. Immediately to the north of this district the Russians forged ahead to the upper reaches of the Charny-Cheremosh, where the stream bends southward to Kuty, (Bukowina.)

The extremely difficult mountainous country is offering every advantage to the defenders, and the advance has been made against tremendous odds.

A noteworthy success has been achieved by General Brusiloff's centre in the neighborhood of Manouva and Kharbuzoff, villages on the upper Sereth, where the Russians have made an advance in the face of strong German reinforcements, capturing 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.

A recapitulation of the prisoners and booty taken by General Brusiloff's army, as sent out by the staff, shows a total, since the offensive began, of 420,000 officers and men made prisoner and the capture of 2,500 machine guns and mine-throwers, and 600 cannon.

The official statement issued by the War Office today says:

Attempts by advanced posts of the enemy to approach our trenches west of Riga were repulsed by our fire. Last evening, after a heavy bombardment by the enemy, the first, under cover of which small detachments of the enemy assumed the offensive. They were repulsed immediately by the fire of our outposts.

In the region of Bubnov, Svinaiusky and Korytnisa fighting was resumed. The enemy is resisting stubbornly, delaying our advance by making repeated counterattacks.

On the Baltic Sea, on Tuesday, our seaplanes under command of Lieutenant Gorkovenko made a successful raid on the enemy aerodrome near Lake Angern, dropping bombs on their objective. Our machines were subjected to the fire of enemy batteries and were engaged in combats with seven enemy aeroplanes. During this unequal contest Lieutenant Gorkovenko unfortunately perished. His aeroplane was lost.

Teuton Reports of Successes.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (via London.)—German troops, in Volhynia, after heavy fighting yesterday, says the German official statement issued today, recaptured sections of the positions which they had lost near Korytniza and even pushed on past the positions previously held by them. They also took 2,800 prisoners. The text of the statement:

Eastern Theatre: Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—Weak Russian advances on the River Narajowka and between Miadziol and Narocz Lakes, were easily repulsed.

Sections of our positions near Korytniza, which were reported as having been lost, in the communication of Sept. 22, were recaptured after heavy fighting yesterday by a completely successful counterattack launched by troops of General von der Marwitz, and advantages were obtained even beyond these positions. All attempts of the enemy to drive us back failed. According to reports from our troops, the Fourth Siberian Army Corps suffered losses which amount nearly to the destruction of the corps. Forty-one officers and 2,800 men fell into our hands as prisoners. We also captured one cannon and seventeen machine guns.

Army Group of Archduke Charles—To improve our position we pushed forward our lines to the west of Krasnoliesie, between the Zlota Lipa and the Narayuvka, and took 130 Russian prisoners and four machine guns. Russian counterattacks were without results.

Carpathians—The enemy attacked at several points and was repulsed partly after hand-to-hand fighting. Northeast of Kirlibaba counterattacks are proceeding.

VIENNA, Sept. 28, (via London.)—General Headquarters today gave out the following report of operations on the Russian front:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Southeast of the three country angle, north of Klalibaba, in the Ludowa district, and north of Arata Pass, the enemy delivered fruitless attacks. South of Lipnicadolna the German troops advanced successfully. Russian prisoners to the number of 130, together with machine guns, were captured.

Army Group of General Terakszsky: The forces under General von Mrwitz recaptured, after bitter fighting, the last portion remaining in the hands of the enemy of positions we lost a week ago. The enemy suffered extraordinarily heavy losses. They also lost forty-one officers and 2,000 men prisoners, one cannon, and seventeen machine guns.

AIR DUEL OVER THE ADRIATIC.

Italian Raiders at Durazzo, Albania, Defeated by Austrians.

VIENNA, Sept. 28, (via London.)—The war office issued the following statement today:

On the morning of Sept. 26 five enemy aeroplanes dropped numerous bombs on Durazzo, Albania, without doing damage worth mentioning. Two of our aeroplanes ascended immediately in defense. One was manned by Observer Barthe and Pilot Aviator Quartermaster Biaschke. After an aerial battle an enemy hydroplace was forced to alight on the water where it was salved by an Italian destroyer. They pursued a second machine flying in the direction of Brindisi and shot it down forty miles from the coast, alighting alongside of the destroyed aeroplane. The observer, an Italian naval officer, was dead, and the pilot was seriously wounded by a bullet in the head. The latter was transferred from the sinking machine an dtaken to Durazzo.

TURKS REPORT SUCCESSES.

Repulse Russians in Caucasus, Bomb British in Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27, (via London, Sept. 28.)—The War Office issued the following statement today:

Caucasus front—On our right wing an enemy attack was repulsed with loss for the assailants.

On Sept. 17 one of our airmen brought down a British seaplane off El Arish, (on the Sinai Peninsula.) On Aug. 31 our aeroplanes effectively bombarded the camp and railway at Port Said.

CZAR REPLIES TO WILSON.

President Receives Letter Concerning the Relief of Poland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A personal letter from the Emperor of Russia, replying to President Wilson's note to the heads of five belligerent nations requesting concessions for the shipment of relief supplies into Poland, was received at the State Department today and forwarded unopened to Shadow Lawn.

Replies already have been received from Germany, England, France, and Austria-Hungary, but none has been made public. It is understood that all of the rulers virtually have reiterated the position previously taken by their Governments, under which it has been impossible to bring about an agreement for the relief work.

Say British Seized Dutch Mails.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The steamers Zaanland, from Amsterdam for South American ports; Ryndam, from New York for Rotterdam, and Arakatan, from Java for Amsterdam, have been forced by the British to surrender their mails, the Overseas News Agency announced today.

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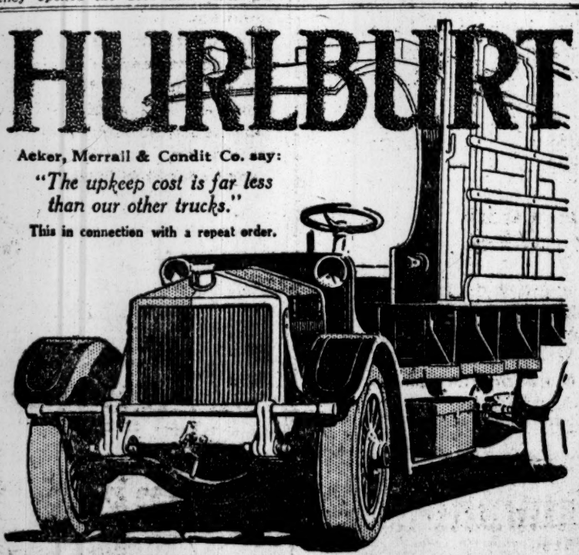
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LLOYD GEORGE CALLS ALL PEACE TALK UNFRIENDLY

Warns Neutrals That Any Move of the Kind Now Will Be Viewed as Pro-German.

ALLIES INTEND "KNOCKOUT"

Will Tolerate No Interference Until Prussianism Is Crushed, Says War Secretary.

RUSSIA IN TO THE DEATH

France Also Will Stick to the End, He Declares — Has No Idea When War Will End.

By ROY W. HOWARD,
(Copyright, 1916, by The United Press. Copyrighted in Great Britain.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.—There is no end of the war in sight. Any step at this time by the United States, the Vatican or any other neutral in the direction of peace would be construed by England as an unneutral, pro-German move.

The United Press is able to make these statements on no less authority than that of the British man of the hour, the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War.

"Britain has only begun to fight; the British Empire has invested thousands of its best lives to purchase future immunity for civilization; this investment is too great to be thrown away," was the Welsh statesman's sizeup of the situation.

More than at any time since the beginning of the war there is evidenced throughout England a popular suspicion toward America, a suspicion that did not exist a year ago. This feeling appears directly attributable to the notion generally entertained by the man on the streets that President Wilson might be induced to butt in for the purpose of stopping the European war. A similar auspicion of Spain and the Vatican is also manifest.

Mr. Lloyd George was asked to give in the simplest possible language the British attitude toward the recent peace talk.

"Simple language?" he queried with a half smile. Then he thought a moment. "Sporting terms are pretty well understood wherever English is spoken," he replied. "I am quite sure they will be understood in America.

Fighting for Fair Play.

"Well, then, the British soldier is a good sportsman. He enlisted in this war in the sporting spirit—the best sense of that term. He went in to see fair play to a small nation trampled upon by a bully. He is fighting for fair play in international dealings. He has fought as a good sportsman by the thousands. He has died like a sportsman. He has never asked anything more than a sporting chance and hasn't always had that. When he couldn't get it he didn't quit. He played the game. He didn't squeal and certainly he never asked any one to squeal for him."

The Secretary for War, who looks, acts and talks more like an American business man than any other Englishman in public life now, speaking "real United States" with scarcely any trace of the usual British intonation or accent, continued:

"Under the circumstances the British, now that the fortunes of the game have turned a bit, are not disposed to stop because of the squealing done by the Germans, or by the Germans, by probably well-meaning but misguided sympathizers and humanitarians.

"For two years the British soldier has had a bad time—no one knows so well as he what a bad time it was. He was sadly inferior in equipment. On the average he was inferior in training. He saw the allied cause beaten all about the ring, but he didn't appeal to either the spectators or the referee to stop the fight on the ground that it was brutal, nor did he ask to have the rules changed. He took his punishment. Even when beaten like a dog he was a game dog. When forced to take refuge in a trench, when too badly used up to carry the fight to the enemy, he hung on without whining, fought off every attack, bided his time, endured without wincing, worked without flagging."

Lloyd George's eyes snapped as sitting at his desk in the War Office he tilted back his chair and studied the ceiling as if seeing there a picture of Tommy's game fight in the early stages of the contest.

Fight to a "Knockout."

"And at this time, under these conditions, what was the winning German doing?" he asked. "Was he worrying over the terrible slaughter? No. He was talking of annexing Belgium and Poland as a result of his 'victory,' and while he was remaking the map of Europe without the slightest regard for the wishes of its people the British people were preparing to pay the price we knew must be paid for the time to get the army ready.

"It is one thing to look back on the pounding the British soldier took the first two years of the war, but a different thing to look forward as he did and know the beating couldn't be avoided during these months when it seemed the finish of the British Army might come quickly.

"Germany elected to make it a finish fight with England. The British soldier was ridiculed, held in contempt. Now we intend to see that Germany has her way. The fight must be to the finish—to a knockout."

Dropping his colloquialisms, the half smile fading from his face, Lloyd George continued in a more serious vein.

"The whole world, including neutrals of the highest purposes and humanitarians with the best motives, must know that there can be no outside interference at this stage. Britain asked no intervention when she was not prepared to fight. She will tolerate none now that she is prepared until Prussian military despotism is broken beyond repair. There was no regret voiced in Germany over the useless slaughter.

"There were no tears by German sympathizers when the few thousand British citizens who never expected to be soldiers, whose military education started only a few months previously, went out to be battered, bombed, and gassed, to receive ten shells for every one they could fire—went out, fought, and died like sportsmen without even a grumble. I repeat that there was no whimpering then, and the people who are now moved to tears at the thought of what is to come watched the early rounds of the unequal contest dry eyed. None of the carnage and suffering which is to come can be worse than the sufferings of those allied dead who stood the full shock of the Prussian war machine before it began to falter.

Peace Unthinkable Now.

"But in the British determination to carry the fight to a decisive finish there is something more than the natural demand for vengeance. The inhumanity, the pitilessness of the fighting that must come before a lasting peace is possible is not comparable with the cruelty that would be involved in stopping the war while there remains a possibility of civilization again being menaced from the same quarter. Peace now or at any time before the final and complete elimination of this menace is unthinkable. No man and no nation with the slightest understanding of the temper of this citizen army of Britons, which took its terrible hammering without a whine or grumble, will attempt to call a halt now."

"But how long do you figure this can and must go one?" Lloyd George was asked.

"There's neither clock nor calendar in the British army today," was his quick reply. "Time is the least vital factor. Only the result counts—not the time consumed in achieving it.

"It took England twenty years to defeat Napoleon, and the first fifteen of those years were black with British defeat. It will not take twenty years to win this war, but whatever time is required it will be done, and I say this recognizing that we have only begun to win. There is no disposition on our side to fix the hour of ultimate victory after the first success. We have no delusion that the war is nearing an end. We haven't the slightest doubt as to how it is to end."

France Unwavering.

"But what of France; is there the same determination there to stick to the end, the same idea of fighting until peace terms can be dictated by Germany's enemies?" Lloyd George was asked.

The War Secretary carefully matched each finger of one hand with each finger of the other, and as he turned his chair slowly to gaze out over the khaki-dotted throng in Whitehall, it seemed the interruption had stemmed the flow of conversation. There was a full moment's pause, and as the chair swung around again the reply came in a voice and manner impressively grave.

"The world at large has not yet begun to appreciate the magnificence, the nobility, the wonder of France," he said. "I had the answer to your inquiry given me a few days ago by a noble Frenchwoman. She had given four sons—she had one left to be given to France. In the course of my talk with her I asked if she didn't think the struggle had gone far enough. Her reply, without a moment's hesitation, was: 'The fight will never have gone far enough until we have made a repetition of this horror impossible.' That mother was voicing the spirit of France.

"Yes, France will stick to the end. I suppose America's conception of France and the French soldier before the war was as erroneous as the British idea. I suppose you, too, regarded the French soldier as excitable, brilliant in attack, but lacking dogged staying qualities.

"Nothing was more unwarranted than the popular idea of the Frenchman as a poor defensive fighter. History never justified this idea, but there will be a new appraisement, a new appreciation, when the real heroism, nobility and genius of the defense of Verdun is fully understood. France has fought the longest wars of any nation of Europe and her history itself is assurance enough that she will hold to the end.

"With the British it will be the sporting spirit that will animate the army to the last, fair play the motive power. With the French it will be the fierce burning patriotism that will sustain the army to the end, regardless of when the end may come."

Russia In to the End.

"And Russia?"

"Will go through to the death," interrupted Lloyd George.

"Russia has been slow to arouse, but she will be equally slow to quiet. The resentment of the Russian against having been forced into war is deep. He has neither forgotten nor forgiven the fact that this happened when he was ill prepared and unsuspecting. No, there are and will be no quitters among the Allies. Never again has become our battle cry.

"At home the suffering and sorrow is great and is growing. As to the war zone, its terrors are indescribable. I have just visited the battlefields of France. I stood, as it were, at the door of hell. I saw myriads marching into the furnace. I saw some coming out of it, scorched and mutilated.

"This ghastliness must never be reenacted on this earth, and one method at least of answering that end is the infliction of such punishment upon the perpetrators of this outrage against humanity that the temptation to emulate their exploits will be eliminated from the hearts of the evil minded among the rulers of men."

FIRED AT BY A U-BOAT.

Torpedo Passed Under the British Steamer Antinous Off Italian Coast.

Captain Fishwick and the officers of the British freighter Antinous, which arrived yesterday from Naples via Newport News, reported having had a narrow escape from an Austrian submarine on Sept. 1 off the Italian coast.

The Antinous was steaming at a speed of eleven knots about four miles off shore when the submarine appeared on the surface. She fired a torpedo which passed under the stern of the steamship. The submarine, according to the officers on the freighter, opened fire with her bow guns and rained a shower of shrapnel at the Antinous. One shell passed through the hull amidship, missing the boilers by about four inches. The ventilators and deckhouses were also hit by pieces of shrapnel.

Captain Fishwick sent word to the chief engineer to put on every pound of steam possible, and by alternating his course continuously he managed to escape from the U-boat, which was not one of the fastest type.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Now that Combles is safely in French hands and the line north of the Somme as far as the junction of the British and French forces is practically straightened out, the question of the direction of the next French attack is one of great interest.

Two courses are open. One is the continuation of the drive northward up the Bethune Road against Bapaume, the other is the operation against Péronne. In the case of the former it would seem that the next move in this direction is for the British. The British line runs from Morval northward and it is on this section of the front that the blow naturally would come.

The French are already well to the east of the Bethune road, so it would seem that their attention would be diverted to another field until the British lines were advanced to a point where they were approximately equal. The probabilities, therefore, favor Péronne as the next important point which will receive the French attention.

It will not be amiss to review the essential elements of the Péronne position. The accompanying map will generally elucidate the matter. Certain points are to be noted. First the French lines, as they curve eastward from Bouchavesnes, include the highest points in this region north of the small brook known as the Tortille River. Of these points the first to be noted is Hill 130, almost due south of Bouchavesnes and well within the French lines. There is no point approaching this in height anywhere within the angle between the battle lines and the Tortille River. From the French lines the ground falls away rapidly as may be noted by Hills 59 and 76.

Descending to the floor of the Tortille Valley we find a small stream with a not inconsiderable belt of marsh along its shores. The stream is easily fordable, although the recent heavy rains in this region have swelled its volume and increased the width of these marsh areas until it may be made a defensive obstacle of some value. It may check the French for this reason. It cannot hold them up for long. This marsh belt, indeed, disappears as we move toward the source of the stream. The front in the vicinity of the village of Allaines it disappears entirely. Should the marshes, therefore, prove an obstacle they can be flanked by forcing the crossing at this point.

Once the Tortille is crossed the ground rises as rapidly as it fell away in the descent from the north. Notice, first, Hill 110 and, more important still, Mount St. Quentin, a small hamlet of about 250 population, built on a hill about 120 meters above sea level. (The hill numbers refer to the height of these points above sea level. The Somme itself at this point is about 45 meters above the sea.) Péronne is in a sense guarded by Mount St. Quentin in that from the latter place the ground again descends to the valley of the Cologne River. The domination of Mount St. Quentin is limited, however, to the control of the roads and approaches to Péronne, as the strong German underground defenses are themselves not seriously affected by artillery fire.

Numberless highways converge toward Péronne, making it an easy point to supply and equally easy to retreat from, should retreat be necessary. It would thus be practically impossible to duplicate in the case of Péronne the situation which the combined British and French advances created at Combles. In other words, there will be no complete pocketing of the position. Three railroads also come into the city. These are, as far as we know, all narrow gauge roads, except one, which comes in from the east from St. Quentin. Of the other two, one comes up the valley of the Somme, and the second northward, branching from the main road between Le Fère and Chaulnes.

The position of the city of Péronne itself is worth noting. It is situated at the apex of two valleys—the valley of the Somme and that of the Cologne. It is, therefore, in a bottom with the hills to the south very low, with extremely gradual slopes, while those to the north are higher and more abrupt. There are no woods about it, the country, on the contrary, being entirely open. These are all the elements of the situation.

The next point for consideration is the location of the battle lines. The accompanying map is sufficient to delineate them. Note, however, that the French line south of the river runs along the western bank beyond Barleux where it breaks away slightly to the southwest until it is about two miles from the river, running parallel to it for about five miles. If the French drive directly against the city from the north, it will be a distinct and reasonless departure from their usual tactics. Their position in this case, however, does not lend itself to this method. Only a few hundred yards separate them from the Tortille here, and their attack would soon come to a halt on this stream.

The history of the battle of the Somme in so far as it is history as yet, has been one of a series of envelopments, the tactics first practiced by the Germans themselves and then perfected by Brusiloff in his great offensive of the past three months. The French object is not ground, not the acquisition of a mile of territory here and a mile there, but the German army. The most positive loss this army can be made to sustain is in the prisoners taken. This end is best accomplished by just the tactics the French have been pursuing.

The most probable point at which the French attack will come is directly against Allaines. Here the passage of the Tortille is easy. Here also the ground is low so that the French attack would come down hill. Here again Mt. St. Quentin can be outflanked and surrounded on three sides. Once Mt. St. Quentin is in French hands, every approach to the city is under short range fire from the French artillery. This, however, does not mean everything, as we shall learn. Before Péronne, the German transports can move at night with relative safety.

If the French are successful in this move, the subsequent happenings will be extremely interesting. We will see Germany with two parallel lines fighting back to back, each line under fire from front and rear, as these lines would be but about two and a half miles apart, and each line in addition being subject to the glide fire of the front line could not fall back without falling into the fire of the rear, and the rear line could not fall back without sacrificing the front. The situation is impossible. No commander would permit his forces to get into such a position. Therefore as the French advance from Allaines, the Germans will have to retire from the east bank of the Somme, permit the French to cross the river, and in so doing, the evacuation of Péronne will become a military necessity.

BULGAR ATTACKS BREAK UNDER FIRE OF ALLIES

Warships at Mouth of Struma and French Batteries Disperse Two Enemy Columns.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Kaimakcalan Height is definitely in possession of the Serbians, no further attempt to oust them having been made by the Bulgarians since their repeated counter-attacks on Tuesday ended so disastrously. Bulgarian forces, however, made two attacks last night on the French and Russian positions near Florina, but melted away under the fire of the Allies.

The statement issued today by the French War Office reads:

Struma Front—British artillery bombarded the enemy cantonments. In the direction of Jenimah a Bulgarian column caught in the fire of heavy batteries sustained losses and dispersed. From Beles Mountain to the Vardar there were patrol activity and intermittent artillery fire.

Serbian Front—The enemy did not renew his attacks against Kaimakcalan Mountain. A small portion of trenches captured by the Bulgarians at this point cost them heavy losses, owing to the obstinate resistance of the Serbians.

On our left wing two Bulgarian attacks directed against our positions to the east and west of Florina were received with a violent bombardment by the Franco-Russians and smashed up before they could reach our lines.

Our areoplanes bombarded Kenali, to the southeast of Monastir.

Following is the British War Office statement:

On the Doiran front our artillery was successful in dispersing enemy working parties. The enemy's aircraft have been very active. It is reported one machine was brought down by our fire.

On the Struma front the Royal Navy shelled an enemy column near Razolidos, and French artillery shelled a column at Jenimah. Both columns were dispersed. In a patrol encounter east of Orljak bridge we compelled the enemy to retire, after inflicting some casualties. The railway station at Angista was bombed by aeroplanes of the Royal Naval Air Service.

The repulse of the Bulgarian attacks on Kaimakcalan Mountain on Tuesday is described in a dispatch from Serbian Headquarters to Reuter's dated Wednesday. The dispatch says:

"The Bulgarians, after receiving reinforcements of more than a regiment, yesterday attacked the Serbian line at Kaimakcalan. In the darkness they were able to get into the first line trenches but only at heavy sacrifice. An officer who was taken prisoner said that crossing the space between the opposing lines was like walking over a field of corpses.

"Desperate hand-to-hand fighting occurred in the trenches. The Bulgarians attacked four times, but were driven out and finally retired beaten. The Serbian losses were heavy, the Bulgarian fearful. Fifty prisoners were taken."

REPORTS LUXEMBURG RAIDS

Entente Aircraft Attacked Munition Foundries, Newspaper Says.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attacks by Entente aircraft upon foundries in Luxemburg are said by the Luxemburg newspaper Obermosel to be unjustified. Luxemburg, it asserts, stands ready to furnish ammunition to any customer.

It cites Switzerland and the United States as in a similar position regarding the selling of ammunition supplies to belligerents and as nevertheless exempt under international law from attacks upon their munition plants.

No reports have been received of air attacks upon foundries in Luxemburg, the article in the Obermosel being the first intimation that any such attacks have occurred.

WILL SEIZE WAR PROFITS.

Australia Plans to Confiscate All Above a Certain Limit.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 28.—M. Higgs, Minister of the Treasury, announced today in the House that the Government purposed to confiscate all war profits in excess of a small maximum to be established and reduce the limit of income tax exemption to $500, except in the cases of married men and of single men with dependents.

Old age pensions will be increased to 12s. 6d.

GREECE TO MAKE WAR ON BULGARIA

Plans Said to Include Ultimatum for Instant Evacuation of Macedonia.

PRINCE GEORGE GOING HOME

King Discusses Mobilization Problems with Generals Moshopoulos and Yanakitsas.

MANIFESTO BY VENIZELOS

Rebel Government Calls on Nation to Expel Invader and Invites King to Lead Army.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 29.—King Constantine of Greece has decided on a declaration of war against Bulgaria.

According to advices from Athens, whence all news dispatches are being delayed, this decision was reached by his Majesty on Wednesday morning. A summons was at once issued for a meeting of the Crown Council at noon yesterday, which, it was expected, would be followed by public announcement of the war declaration.

The plans, it is understood, contemplated an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding instant evacuation of all Greek Macedonia, as well as measures for mobilization under the difficult conditions presented by the occupation of Greek territory by the Entente forces. The King on Wednesday discussed the mobilization problem minutely with General Moschopoulos, Chief of Staff, and General Yanakitsas, former Minister of War.

Prince George of Greece, brother of King Constantine, who has been in London for some time, representing the views of the Greek Court, received a telegram yesterday from the King recalling him to Athens.

In a dispatch from Athens Reuter's correspondent says a telegram has been received from Canea giving a brief summary of the proclamation of a provisional government by former Premier Venizelos and Admiral Coundouriotis. The main points of the document, says the correspondent, constitute a comparison of the Greece of today with the Greece of 1912-1913. It continues:

The application of the personal policy of the sovereign, a victim of bad counsel, has resulted in a rapprochement with Greece's hereditary enemies, the violation of the Constitution, internal anarchy, and isolation and contempt for Greece, which the Allies consider hostile because she refused the Serbs the facilities accorded the Bulgars.

The victorious army of 1912-1913 abandons the territory conquered by the nation's blood; the population is fleeing before the invaders; war material has been given to the Bulgars; Greek soldiers have been sent to Germany by way of Serbia, and patriots are regarded as traitors.

Today is not the moment to establish the responsibility. Our duty is to save what there is still time to save. To attain this it is essential to re-establish national unity by an immediate return to the policy dictated by the national conscience, namely, range ourselves on the side of the Allies and Serbians to expel the invaders.

It would be a happy event if, at the eleventh hour, the King should decide to take the lead of the national forces. In a contrary event, it is our duty to do the needful to save the country from the threatening ruin. We are entering the struggle convinced that the nation, independently of the State, will accomplish the miracle and bring the country back to the status of eighteen months ago.

(Signed) VENIZELOS,
COUNDOURIOTIS.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Greek Minister in Berlin today informed the German Government that the Greek censorship had been abolished, and that his Government, therefore, declined responsibility for news dispatches from Greece.

VENIZELOS IN CRETE FORMS A GOVERNMENT

Twenty-five Officers and 19 Soldiers Loyal to King Resisted Rebels at Heraclion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CANEA, (Crete,) Sept. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Former Premier Venizelos and Admiral Coundouriotis landed at Suda at 3 o'clock this afternoon and were enthusiastically welcomed by the populace. Cretan soldiers to the number of several thousand took part in the demonstration.

The statesman and Admiral motored to the barracks, where a great meeting was held. The troops stationed in Crete and the Cretain gendarmerie lined the streets to the barracks and accorded military honors to the two leaders. As these arrived a regimental band played the national anthem. Speeches were delivered by local leaders of the revolution, and amid enthusiastic cheering the following resolution was passed:

"That this armed meeting of Cretan people resolves that a Provisional Government be formed by M. Venizelos and Admiral Coundouriotis, with power to appoint a third member of their choice; that the Provisional Government be vested with full authority to organize the forces of the country with the object of joining the forces of the Allies and fighting by their side against all their enemies."

A dramatic speech by M. Venizelos followed. He accepted the mission, he declared, and added:

"We express the wish that the Crown may even at this last moment accede to the will of the nation, so that it may enter the struggle united; but if our wish is not heard we promise to devote all our energies to carrying out the mission with which we have been vested by you."

The great gathering received the reference to King Constantine in silence. Then ringing cheers were given for the Allies. Finally, when the name of Serbia was called there rang out a salvo from 3,000 rifles in honor of Greece's ally. Venizelos and Coundouriotis took the salute as the regiment marched past.

The only incident of the revolution here occurred at Heraclion, where 100 followers of Michelidakis, a political opponent of Venizelos, barricaded themselves in two houses to resist the rising. Elsewhere in the island the revolutionary movement is complete. The fighting at Heraclion only lasted two days and there were very few casualties. About 2,500 men of the Fourteenth Infantry were stationed at Heraclion and on the outbreak of the revolutionary movement over half the officers and all but nineteen men joined the Venizelists. Twenty-five officers and the nineteen soldiers hastened to barricade themselves in the officers' quarters.

One of the officers, Major Zacharopoulos, endeavored to get possession of a number of machine guns. The breach locks, however, had been taken away. The officer, suspecting the sentry of having removed them, drew a revolver and fired at him. The bullet missed, and the sentry brought Major Zacharopoulos down. A revolutionary leader intervened and saved the officer's life.

The officers' barracks was surrounded and the occupants called upon to surrender. A telephone message was sent by the royalist officers to the French and British Consuls asking the protection of the Allies. This was given, and the officers and men were removed to Suda.

A reception was given by the new Government at Government House and was attended by the Consuls of the Allies. The portraits of the King have been removed from public places. In the eyes of the Cretans he is no longer their King, and his views are regarded as alien to the national ideals. Today Crete is wholly behind her great compatriot, Venizelos.

Hydra and Mitylene Join Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is announced that the population of the Island of Hydra declared their adhesion to the national defense movement on hearing that Admiral Coundouriotis, who is a native of the island, had gone to Crete at the side of M. Venizelos.

A dispatch from Mitylene states that the news of M. Venizelos's move was received with the greatest satisfaction. A demonstration is to be held at which a resolution will be passed bringing the island into line with Crete. All the local authorities throughout the island have informed the rebel leaders that they will immediately place themselves at the disposal of the national defense movement.

A Greek destroyer which left Salamis Bay during the night is believed to be going to Salonika. It has aboard Colonel Danglis, formerly Chief of the General Staff and Minister for War in Venizelos's Cabinets.

NO QUARREL WITH GREECE.

Bulgar Minister Here Says That Country Is Being Forced Into War.

Stephan Panarepoff, Bulgarian Minister to the United States, who was in New York yesterday, made the following statement:

"Bulgaria has no quarrel with Greece. The Bulgarian Government had no intention of appropriating Greek territory. The occupation of the three fortresses in the Demir-Hissar district, which was done with the consent of Greece, was a purely defensive measure. So was the occupation of Florina, Kastoria, and of Kavala with its outlying forts.

"It will be remembered that in the Balkan campaign of last Autumn Bulgaria carefully respected the neutrality of Greek soil at heavy cost to herself. The pursuit of the Franco-British forces out of the Serbian portion of Macedonia—which is really Bulgarian Macedonia—ended scrupulously at the Greek frontier. At that time Bulgaria hoped that it would be possible to avoid a conflict with Greece.

"When the allies of the Entente, however, began preparations on a large scale at Saloniki—on the soil of a friendly neighbor—for a general offensive against Bulgaria, and continued these preparations on an extensive scale despite the protests of Greece, it became necessary for Bulgaria to take countermeasures for her own defense."

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock Makes A Sweet Highball

BRITISH BUILDING 18-INCH NAVAL GUNS

New Superdreadnoughts to be Armed with Bigger Rifles Than Ever Used at Sea Before.

RESULT OF BATTLE TESTS

Long Ranges of Falkland and Dogger Bank Fights Showed Need of More Powerful Weapons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The British Government contemplates mounting eighteen-inch guns on its newest superdreadnoughts, at least one of these powerful weapons having been built under the direction of the ordnance experts of the Admiralty. Definite information to this effect has reached Washington and it has made a deep impression on navy officers here.

The fact that eighteen-inch guns may be adopted by the British Navy, considered in connection with the decision of the Navy Department to mount sixteen-inch guns on the four new battleships in this year's American naval building program, accentuates the rapid strides that have been made in naval ordnance and gunnery during the last decade. It means that with better shooting among the world's principal navies, and longer battle ranges, it has become necessary to adopt bigger guns to effectively deal with dreadnoughts at the distance at which sea battles are fought today.

During the Spanish war 3,000 yards was considered a good battle range. It was possible for the thirteen-inch guns of the Kentucky and Kearsarge to penetrate twelve inches of armor at that range. At 6,000 yards these older model thirteen-inch guns—they were only 35 calibres in length as compared with guns of 50 calibres in use today—would penetrate only 9.7 inches and at 9,000 yards only 8 inches.

Strides in Heavy Armament.

The 12-inch guns on the dreadnought Arkansas, which are 50 calibres in length will send shells through 17.5 inches of armor at 3,000 yards, 13.9 inches of armor at 6,000 yards, and 11 inches of armor at 9,000 yards. The first of the 14-inch guns of the American Navy were brought out in 1909 experimentally. They were only 45 calibres in length. They are capable of penetrating 18.7 inches of armor at 3,000 yards, 15.4 inches at 6,000 yards, and 12.6 inches at 9,000 yards. The 14-inch guns now being built for our navy are 50 calibres in length, and more powerful, and will penetrate 12 inches of armor at 12,000 yards.

The decision of the British Admiralty to build 18-inch naval guns is understood to be the result of the two naval engagements of the prevailing European war which were fought at very long range. These were the battle off the Falkland Islands, and the Dogger Bank engagement in which the German battle cruiser Blücher was sunk. The range at which the Falkland Islands battle began was 17,000 yards, and the range at which the Dogger Bank battle was begun was 18,000 yards. In the latter battle the heaviest guns used by the British were 13.5-inch.

The fact that hits are possible at a range of 18,000 yards under battle conditions itself illustrates the advance that has been made in naval gunnery. It is this advance, this lengthening of the range at which war vessels may be hit in actual battle, that has forced the navies of the world to increase the power of their guns, for the very simple reason that if battles are to be fought at such long ranges more powerful weapons are necessary to deal the staggering blows necessary to disable an enemy.

The strides in gunnery have been remarkable since the Spanish war, and since then there has been a steady lengthening of the range at which ships and targets can be hit by American, British, and German warships.

Navy Officer's View.

"It matters little how good your shooting is at long ranges," said one ordnance expert tonight, "if the shot when delivered at 18,000 yards or 20,000 yards, will not damage the ship of the enemy. In order to damage the ship it is necessary for the shot which strikes that vessel at such long range to penetrate the armor and explode with damaging effect inside of the ship, or for the projectile to strike the deck of the ship. The longer the range, the deeper the angle of fall of a projectile on the deck of the enemy battleship, and the greater the angle of fall, the greater the chance of penetration. In the building of the high-powered gun for long-range shooting, the weapon must be made powerful enough to accomplish the double object either of penetrating the maximum thickness of the armor or of falling with steep enough angle on the deck of the ship, if the armor belting is missed, to penetrate the deck. The aim in modern naval battles at long ranges is not only to hit the enemy, but to put through the protective armor or through the deck of the enemy's vessel a shell sufficiently powerful so to damage the interior of that vessel as to disable it. If the 14-inch gun can do this at the range at which the battle is fought and will put the enemy's ship out of action, all well and good, but if the 14-inch gun will not do this at the longest battle range, and the 18-inch or 16-inch gun will, and the enemy is armed with the larger gun, the enemy has a distinct advantage."

The Pennsylvania's Feat.

The possibilities of modern gunnery were exemplified several weeks ago in experimental target practice at Tangier Sound, in the Chesapeake Bay, when the big guns of the Pennsylvania, at a range of about 22,000 yards, scored five hits out of a single salvo of twelve guns. The Pennsylvania is armed with a primary battery of twelve 14-inch guns.

American ordnance experts have said that the 14-inch guns on the Pennsylvania would shoot further, shoot straighter, and hit harder than any gun now in use or known to be designed by a foreign country. This assertion also was made by Secretary Daniels on April 30, 1915. With American ordnance experts and the General Board of the navy there has been this axiom with regard to calibre: That a ship should mount the smallest big gun that will pierce the enemy's armor over vitals at the maximum probable fighting range.

It is estimated here that the 18-inch guns of the British Navy will each weigh about 150 to 160 tons, and that the weight of the projectile will be about 2,000 pounds. The new 16-inch guns of the American Navy will throw projectiles weighing about 2,100 pounds. The 15-inch gun carried by the Queen Elizabeth throws a shell weighing about 1,920 pounds. Our 14-inch shell weighs 1,400 pounds.

1 of 4 contracts for Hoboken Land & Improvement Co., Hoboken, N. J. *Charles Fail, Architect.*

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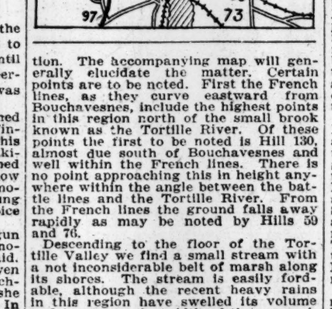
Daggett & Ramsdell
Vacuum Oil Co. (3 contracts)
Hudson Motor Car Co.
Hoefler Ice Cream Co.
Union Term. Cold Storage Co.

Forty-two concrete buildings under way now.

TURNER Construction Co



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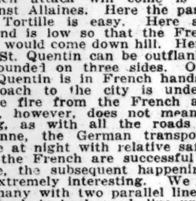

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MORGENTHAU'S FIGHT FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Wilson's Aid Says Democrats Must Depend on Popular Subscriptions.

ADMIRATION FOR PRESIDENT

Former Ambassador to Turkey Says Legitimate Business Is For the Administration.

By GEORGE CREEL.

Many persons, perhaps, have wondered why it was that Henry Morgenthau left the ranks of Big Business to become Ambassador to Turkey, and doubtless they wondered again when he resigned the post, in an hour of glory, to enter upon the drudging duties of Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Woodrow Wilson campaign. I put the question to him squarely.

"I felt the call of religion," he began; "the religion of the new democracy of America, which, if it means anything, means the whole,not the part. It means justice, not charity; it means equality of opportunity instead of special privilege. All my life I have believed these things, but I had never fought for them. What I did was to decide to fight.

"At the time of my decision I was not entirely clear as to how and where I should make response to my desire for service to real Democracy. Woodrow Wilson, appearing at the threshhold of his public career, came as an answer to my uncertainty. I had been observing his course for years. His stand against the Princeton societies first attracted me to him, and I felt instinctively sympathy with his purposes. There his field was small, but the issues with which he was striving were fundamental. His struggle to democratize a great university—to bring the students into the performance of the precepts of the American Declaration of Independence—is analogous to the struggle that continues in a broader field in the United States today. I read his books, I talked with him, I grew to feel that Woodrow Wilson, more than any other man since Lincoln, had democracy in his heart and in his soul, that it was nothing less than a passion with him.

Wilson's Driving Forte.

"I admired him as Governor of New Jersey. His gladiatorial contest with political bosses, and the way in which he forced remedial legislation in which he believed, demonstrated that he was not only a scholar with vision and ideals but also an executive with tremendous driving force. When he became a candidate for President I assisted him in every way I knew."

"How did you come to take the Turkish post?"

"It looked to me like a chance for real work," he answered simply.

I tried to get him to talk about his experiences in Turkey, for the record of Henry Morgenthau's service to humanity in behalf of wretched Armenia is a great story. He held back from the purely personal and talked of other things.

"Well," I said, finally, "why did you resign the post?"

"I found a bigger one. I felt that not only this country but the nations of the world had a vital interest in Woodrow Wilson's re-election, for failure to indorse and vindicate him would be a blow to Democracy. To avert such a catastrophe I would have been willing to do the utmost. Raising a campaign fund to beat Wilson is an easy task. Millions are to be had for the asking. Raising money to help re-elect Wilson is not so simple. The money must come from the people, not in large amounts but in small sums. It is the people alone that he has served. It is from the people alone that he can ask campaign aid. It was thought that I could fill the place, and I accepted the work just as I would have willingly dug trenches had it been necessary to Woodrow Wilson's success."

He rose from his chair and walked up and down the room and when he spoke his voice had a trumpet ring.

"It is a fight as tremendous in the significance of its issues as the American Revolution or war against human slavery. Let Wilson be defeated," he continued, "and we will not only lose every inch of ground that we have gained, but the Democratic movement will receive a most serious reverse, from which it will take years to recover. I consider our success vital, if we are to continue on the high road to a greater Democracy, animated by the principle of human justice and inspired by the spirit of progress.

Calls President's Record Marvelous.

"Consider the work of Wilson—his accomplishments. Those who charged him with vacillation and cowardice speak words of the veriest folly—stupid, indeed. No American President has ever faced such problems, fraught with the importance of life and death, and no President in our history has ever met his difficulties with greater resolution and decision.

"Let us enumerate a few things that stand out boldly in the marvelous record of his work. The Federal Reserve act, rural credits, an honest and just tariff act, the child labor law, the Workman's Compensation act, the Clayton anti-trust law, that bars monopoly and lifts labor out of slavery; the Seamen's act, the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption, the various measures for the opening and development of Alaska, the Federal Trade Commission, the Supreme Court of Commerce, the shipping bill, through which the American merchant marine is to recover its oldtime prestige, lost through Republican neglect; the income tax and inheritance tax laws, the Agricultural Education act, each a piece of wise legislative achievement, opposed by the leaders of the Republican minority, occasionally aided by misguided Democrats, but each measure finally receiving the approval of foresighted men of both parties.

"The record of the Wilson Administration is incomparable; it has no counterpart in American history. No other Administration, however patriotic or zealous in the public service, has ever had placed to its credit such a wonderful sum of great things done."

"You are a business man," I interrupted. "What about this insistence that Woodrow Wilson has injured business?"

"Certain kinds of business," Mr. Morgenthau added significantly, "but it is only unfair business, unlawful business, that may have been affected. No legitimate trade has suffered in the slightest degree. Take, for instance, the Federal Reserve act, which supplanted an archaic banking system built up under Republican control, through which special privilege thrived, while the commerce of the country rested under a perpetual menace of panic and disaster. Under the old system financial tyranny was begotten and danger lurked continually in our trade centres, but not even recurrent panics could induce the Republican legislative machine to offend the powerful group of financiers who owned it and dictated its policies. The Wilson currency system has emancipated the borrowers. Credit has been released and usury forbidden. Energy, enterprise, and initiative no longer wait on the pleasure of a few men. Then take the rural credits law, which ranks with the Federal Reserve act, and is its companion piece. It rescues the farmer from financial bondage and opens to him the same highways of credit as the business man.

Sees Business for Him.

"You ask me if business men are against Wilson, and I deny it," said Mr. Morgenthau, with emphasis. "Some business men may be against him—those who have been stripped of privileges they have come to believe were theirs of right. But the spleen of the business tyrant who finds himself divested of his unjust powers, and is compelled to deal with his contemporaries on a just and equitable basis, is far from representing the honest sentiment of the American business man. The banker, the merchant, the manufacturer, the tradesmen generally, who pursue their vocations in legitimate lines and do not seek to win their profits by oppressive methods, are not against Wilson. I firmly believe that they are with him. They must be with him, for the average American business man is patriotic and intelligent, and is not of a class to be stampeded by the outcries of a selfish few."

"How about Wilson's foreign policies?"

"What sane American would have them changed? They have kept us at peace while the world is at war; they have strengthened us in honor and justice while other nations wrangle as to which shall bear the burden of a great shame.

"I saw war. I saw its horrors and its desolation, and I rejoice as an American that we have had a President who has been strong enough, steadfast enough, to save the United States from a reckless, wanton plunge into the whirlpool of death. There are times when we should fight, but what redress have we had to get that Wilson has not obtained by peaceful means? He has won each contention with the belligerents of Europe, and in winning has upheld international law and bulwarked civilization. Those blinded partisan foes of Wilson who seek to make the diplomatic correspondence of the President a subject of jest are frittering away their time in foolish pursuits. The diplomacy of Wilson commands the respect of the world.

Dollar Diplomacy Crushed.

"Against the clamoring of Mexican concessionaires he has stood as firm as against the clamor of the naturalized citizens who place their native land above America. He has refused to purchase dividends with blood of American youth; he has refused to take advantage of Mexico's distress by seizure of Mexican territory; he has refused to lend the great weight of American strength toward the restoration of the tyrannies against which the Mexican people have been for so long in rebellion.

"Dollar diplomacy has been crushed by Wilson just as invisible government has been destroyed. High finance sometimes has imperial dreams. It wants to exploit the natural resources held by weak peoples of undeveloped countries, and sometimes seeks to use the State Department for making bargains and the army and navy as their collectors. This cannot be done with Woodrow Wilson, and that is why certain people are endeavoring to prevent his re-election."

A very quiet man is Henry Morgenthau, usually sitting as placid as a bronze Buddha, but now his eyes flashed behind his glasses and he asserted with great emphasis:

"The very speeches of the opposition ought to be enough. No one has dared to attack a single Wilson law or any of the Wilson domestic policies. They hate the latter; they want to repeal most of the laws, but they have not the courage to come out in the open.

"The same is true as to his foreign policies. What has his opponent had to say about them? Would he have filed an official protest against the invasion of Belgium? Would he have severed diplomatic relations after the sinking of the Lusitania? Would he have asked Congress to place an embargo on the shipment of munitions? Would he have favored warning Americans off the high seas? Would he have intervened in Mexico? When Admiral Mayo, acting on his own judgment, demanded a salute at Tampico after the arrest of his men by Huerta officials, would Mr. Hughes have backed him up as President Wilson did, or would he have repudiated the Admiral?

Faced Emergency with Courage.

"In the railroad strike Wilson faced an emergency, in which action and not an abstract argument was demanded. He faced that emergency with his usual courage and fairness. What follows? The country was saved from a catastrophe of almost limitless effect. The eight-hour day standard becomes temporarily effective Jan. 1; an expert commission is to observe its operations for six months, and report its findings."

"There!" he finished, sitting down again as if embarrassed at having shown emotion, "you have the reasons why I gave up the post in Turkey and went into the business of asking people for campaign contributions. I know of no greater service to democracy than helping to re-elect Woodrow Wilson.

"It is not alone that he has given us peace and prosperity and social justice. It is not alone that he has overthrown organized greed, thwarted the designs of unscrupulous power, and given a people hope and happiness and self-respect. It is what his defeat will mean."

Bending forward and looking me squarely in the face, he shot out short sentences like bullets.

"Defeat this man, and every future President will know that he cannot hope for re-election unless he takes his domestic policies from Wall Street and his foreign policies from alien conspirators.

"Defeat this man, and it will serve notice upon the Central and South American Republic, as well as Mexico, that the United States has greed behind its professions of friendship.

"Defeat this man, and it will serve notice upon every future Congress that it must take its laws from a few powerful groups without regard for the welfare of the people.

"Defeat this man, and it means an end to neutrality, an end to peace, and an end to American progress for many dreary years."

"Can they defeat him?" I asked.

"Only by money," he replied "Woodrow Wilson's record ought to speak for itself, but you can organize falsehood until it gets to be as powerful as truth. That is what they are trying to do. We must meet lies with facts, and an educational campaign costs more than any other kind. So our only weakness lies in getting a sufficient campaign fund. And, as I said, we have no great corporations to assess, no millionaires to levy on.

Contributions from the People.

"We are confident," he exclaimed, with satisfaction. "We are going to the people with the straight proposition that Woodrow Wilson's fight is their fight, and that it is up to them to contribute to the expenses of that fight, even to the point of sacrifice. And they are doing it. The fight has just begun, and, of course, it will require much more, but I have entire faith in the enthusiastic support of the American people in our effort.

"And what is best, the plan establishes a new principle in the political life of America. It takes elections off the auction block—it takes candidates away from the back doors and back rooms. Campaign funds control candidates, and you know, and I know, and everybody else knows that the majority of our evils have sprung form this pre-election purchase of influence and favor.

"Why should the people be less mindful of their interests than the enemies of the people? If special privilege finances its candidates, why shouldn't the people finance their candidates? Through this system of popular subscription we will not only strike a blow at the secret control of elections, but the electorate itself will get a better idea of duties, responsibilities and powers. Citizenship will be quickened, vigilance stimulated and government brought closer to the individual.

"Just as the administration of Woodrow Wilson has immeasurably advanced the material and spiritual welfare of the United States," he said in conclusion, "so will this campaign immeasurably advance the standards of democracy. The people, long accustomed to stay on the sidelines while a chosen few played politics as a game, are now in the line-up."

REPUBLICANS HOLD TO DIRECT PRIMARY

Continued from Page 1.

of settling which claimant for the County Chairmanship should be recognized, William S. Ostrander, who was ex-Senator Brackett's candidate, or Senator George H. Whitney, who was supported by Governor Whitman, was left to the Executive and Law Committees of the State Committee.

Early Sessions Tame.

Harmony and only a mild brand of enthusiasm featured the open sessions of the conference. Only three times during the day meeting did the delegates cheer as if they meant it. Two demonstrations were occasioned by references to Mr. Hughes as a candidate who has convictions and proclaims to the country that if elected he will follow them," and to Governor Whitman as the Executive who for the last two years "has been giving the State the best that is in him." These references were made by Nathan L. Miller, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, in his speech as Temporary Chairman. The third demonstration came when, in discussing State issues and the Gubernatorial campaign now on, Mr. Miller said, evidently alluding to Judge Seabury and Tammany:

"Not even a judicial robe will suffice to conceal from the public view the stripes of the beast which seek once more to stalk through the corridors of the Capitol at Albany."

Judge Miller severely arraigned the Democratic Party for what he termed "four years of misrule and inefficiency," praised the administration of Governor Whitman and forecast a sweeping Republican victory in State and Nation in November. He spoke of the Maine election early this month as a good omen.

"We were divided," he said, "and a minority party was given control of the National Government. We have learned our lesson. Our differences have been put behind us, and the animosities created by them have been forgotten."

When the platform finally was adopted less than ten delegates were in the hall, and Senator Ogden L. Mills, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, who read the 2,500-word document, had for an audience mostly empty seats. The great majority of the delegates were at dinner.

Besides praising the Presidential and Gubernatorial candidates of the party, the platform declared for a resubmission of the woman suffrage amendment in 1917, condemned the National Defense act, criticised the recent mobilization on the Mexican frontier as an example of the "viciousness" of the Administration's preparedness policy, denounced the Underwood Tariff bill, condemned the Adamson eight-hour law, and took a firm stand for the principle of arbitrating industrial disputes.

The Eight-Hour Law Plank.

Under the subhead "Fear and Favor Laws," the platform declared:

"President Wilson, in rejecting arbitration and forcing Congress to adopt the Adamson bill, yielded to threats by an organized minority and passed a law at their dictation to give them what they demanded, without any pretense of ascertaining whether they were entitled to it or not. We emphatically condemn the enactment of laws without consideration of the issues or knowledge of their consequence. We are opposed to legislation in the interest of a class, be it capital or labor, obtained by intimidation or coercion, as treason to government of and for the whole people and as destructive of our institutions and the foundations of constitutional government.

"The rights of the public, as well as of employer and employe, must be preserved. When our transportation systems cannot be operated by reason of disputes between employer and employe, we favor the principle of arbitration, as in other cases where the public welfare is involved. Rash action at the public expense cannot be tolerated, nor ill-considered legislation invoked as a substitute for justice. The Adamson law violates the right of contract, discriminates against all other workers, aims to regulate wages, while pretending to restrict the hours of labor pending an investigation whether they should be restricted, and discredits arbitration. We do not believe that a post mortem can ever serve as a satisfactory substitute for an impartial trial, or the Coroner ever take the place of a Judge."

The woman's suffrage plank follows:

"We favor the adoption of this (woman's suffrage), resolution by the next Legislature, thus insuring the resubmission of the suffrage amendment at the 1917 election."

The Preparedness Plank.

"We condemn the so-called National Defense act as a measure designed to lull the people of the country into a false sense of security," reads a plank headed "The Common Defense."

"The regular army today," the plank continues, "is actually smaller than when that statute was enacted, and it is evident that the measures providing for the increase therein will never be effective for that purpose. The recent mobilization on the Mexican frontier has furnished a prompt example of the viciousness of this policy.

"We have seen over a hundred thousand citizen soldiers called with little or no notice from their daily vocations and homes in order to afford police protection against possible raids from scattered bands of insignificant outlaws. The Democratic Administration is directly responsible for the intolerable hardship imposed upon and the sacrifice demanded of these patriotic men and their families. It is unjust to the National Guardsmen to impose upon them this character of service, which should have been performed by national forces not subject to dual control or obligations, and which reasonable foresight would have provided for.

"We approve the wisdom and applaud the patriotism of the Legislature in enacting into law the first peace time draft in the United States, requiring physical training, military study, and camp life for the youths of the State."

The Underwood Tariff bill, the platform declares, sacrificed more than $185,000,000 of revenue and compelled the Government to resort to direct taxes to make up the deficit. If the protective tariff had been left undisturbed, it continues, "and if the Administration had cut down its extravagant and unnecessary appropriations by $150,000,000, the Treasury that year (the first of the Wilson Administration) would have had sufficient funds to meet its requirements without having to make recourse to taxes not previously imposed in times of peace.

"If we have been kept out of war, why have we not been kept out of war taxes? New York suffers the greatest hardships from this burden needlessly imposed under the Wilson Administration, paying, as it does, twelve times as much income tax as all the twelve Southern States and the various new stamp, license, and other war taxes."

Nearly half of the platform is devoted to reciting the accomplishments of the Whitman administration.

"The times are heroic, the issues stupendous," the platform concludes. "The Democratic leader and the Democratic Party have been tried and found wanting. It is no spirit of narrow partisanship, but rather one of sincere patriotism, that we appeal to all men, irrespective of party lines, to support for the Presidency a son of the Empire State, who, by his splendid official record, has proved that he can be relied on to meet the issues unflinchingly, to foster and protect the best interests of the country at home, to maintain unswervingly its honor, prestige, and rights abroad, and above all, to be true in deed as well as word to the tradition and spirit of the American people."

The party convention plank, which was eliminated, read:

"The people of the State, recognizing the ineffectiveness and extravagance of the present direct primary law, demand its amendment. We favor the restoration of party responsibility and of deliberate action in harmony with the principles advocated by Governor Hughes, reserving, as he proposed, to the individual party members the right of appeal from nominations made by convention or Nominating Committee."

PRIMARY, McCORMICK'S TEXT

Contrasts Wilson and Hughes—Guffey Tells of Hughes Trip.

Democratic National Chairman McCormick commented yesterday upon the fact that ex-Governor Hughes did not vote in the New York primaries, while President Wilson performed that duty at the New Jersey polls.

"The New York and New Jersey State primaries," he said, "furnished illuminating evidence bearing on the regard in which President Wilson and Mr. Hughes hold their duties of citizenship—evidence that is corroborative of their records heretofore. The President exercised his right of suffrage and discharged his duty as a citizen of New Jersey by journeying to Princeton to vote in the New Jersey primary. Mr. Hughes did not participate in the primary in New York, although the candidate of the same interests and influence that he represents was running for the Senatorial nomination.

Joseph F. Guffey, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, had a conference with Mr. McCormick yesterday and made this comment upon Mr. Hughes's trip through his State:

"Every effort was put forward by the Steel Trust to make Mr. Hughes's tour of Pennsylvania appear successful, but in this they failed. They tried hard to make the candidate feel that they were going to deliver to him the votes of the workingmen in the steel mills of Pennsylvania. They covered the big steel plants with pictures and banners of the candidates and even went so far as to shut down their mills for an hour or so that the workers could listen to Mr. Hughes. The cold reception which Mr. Hughes received, however, indicated clearly that the workmen in the steel mills are going to vote according to their own conscience and will not be driven to the polls like a lot of sheep.

HUGHES LAUNCHES NEW WILSON ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

ogist. We gave no convincing sign that we meant to enforce rights. That is the difference between resolution in fact and resolution in theory."

In his attack upon the President in connection with the Adamson law, Mr. Hughes quoted this passage from the President's address to Congress of Aug. 29, asking that the legislation be adopted which followed a declaration by the Executive that he yielded to no man in his belief in arbitration:

"But matters have come to a sudden crisis in this particular dispute, and the country has been caught unprovided with any practicable means of enforcing that conviction in practice, (by whose fault we will not now stop to inquire."

Mr. Hughes developed his argument in this way:

"A distinguished Democrat, a former Secretary of State, (Mr. Olney,) whom I have always admired and respected and whose record presents a singular contrast to that of the present Administration, springs to its defense in its hour of trial. With his ability I assume he has done the best that can be done. He says, referring to the recent railroad situation, that I object not to the averted strike, but to the 'mode of its accomplishment, to wit: by the threat of a strike within a time too short for due consideration of necessary legislation.'

"I am not prepared to admit the necessity of wage increases by law. But I do object in every fibre of my being to legislation under duress. I object to the surrender of the Executive to force. That is the path of disaster. If the distinguished ex-Secretary of State desires to take the nation along that path, I will not accompany him.

"He asks why I did not urge 'twenty-eight Republican Senators to filibuster to the last ditch.' Well, I do not believe in filibustering, for one thing. If Congress through its majority determined to pass the bill there was no reason whatever why its action should be merely delayed by filibustering. Arguments along this line really come to this, that the Administration's position should have been saved from itself.

"The truth is that the Executive destroyed the moral strength of the situation when he threw up his hands, yielded the principle of arbitration and went to Congress demanding the railway wage bill as the price of peace. Congress, so far as the morale of the situation was concerned, ratified a surrender already made.

"The Administration chose its ground; it selected its ground carefully and with a manifest view to partisan expediency. In the closing days it acted with swiftness and it cannot now cry that a Republican candidate a thousand miles away should have saved it from carrying out its fixed determination."

Mr. Hughes then read this extract from a letter, date July 29, 1916, to President Wilson from Harry A. Wheeler, Chairman of the Committee on the Railroad Situation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States:

"I feel constrained to bring to your attention a matter in connection with the controversy between the railroads and the trainmen's brotherhoods in the hope that you will see fit to start an inquiry on behalf of the Administration as to the near approach of an actual crisis in the case. I hope to verify the statement which I herewith submit."

Then Mr. Hughes continued with the reading of the correspondence, which he gave as proof that the Administration had been warned in time to prevent the "crisis" which the President asserted had faced the country.

The documents read by Mr. Hughes included a statement made by Senator Newlands on Aug. 4, that it had been determined to hold no hearing on the resolution for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the railroad controversy, and a telegram, dated Aug. 4, from Mr. Wheeler to Senator Newlands, protesting against the decision to give no hearing and saying the "resolution upon which the hearing was asked was passed by representatives of 300,000 business firms and corporations who feel they have a perfect right to ask for a hearing upon a resolution in which they are vitally interested."

The next document read by Mr. Hughes was an exact from a letter written Aug. 5 by Mr. Wheeler to Senator Newlands renewing his appeal for a hearing. A telegram from Mr. Wheeler to President Wilson, dated Aug. 12, was also read, in part, as follows:

"Mr. President, I beg you to consider at this juncture in the railroad situation the desirability of putting the influence of the Administration behind Senate Joint resolution in its present or some modified form. Notwithstanding the obdurate attitude of both sides to the controversy, they cannot, without reaping the condemnation of the whole public, disregard the request of Congress to withhold action until certain facts can be ascertained which bear directly upon the merits of the demands of the men or the contingent proposals of the roads, facts which must in any event be secured before an arbitration award upon any part of the differences could properly be reached."

Extracts from a letter dated Aug. 22 from R. G. Rhett, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to the President also were read, in which Mr. Rhett urged investigation of the brotherhood demands.

In addition to this attack, Mr. Hughes built up his criticism of the Administration step by step, as he had done in previous addresses. He charged that the Democrats presented a record of broken promises, and named them one by one. He referred to the "welcome home" as the happest event of his campaigning days.

The meeting was preceded by a parade through the streets from the station upon the arrival of Mr. Hughes, at 8 P. M. The convention hall was filled to capacity.

Hughes Forgot Whitman.

After the meeting Mr. Hughes went to the United States Hotel and met Governor Whitman, Senator Wadsworth, and other leaders. The fact came to his attention, it is understood, that he had not mentioned in his address any of those running on the State ticket. This, it is said, brought from Mr. Hughes the statement that in the absorption of delivering his address he had forgotten to do so. It is understood that he will refer to the other nominees in his addresses tomorrow.

Mr. Hughes will start tomorrow on a tour of the State, which will include fourteen meetings.

HUGHES SPEAKS AT TRENTON.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—Charles E. Hughes began his day of campaigning at the State Fair in Trenton, N. J. There he found the principal leaders of the many factions, Republicans and Progressives, striving to present a united if somewhat constrained front. A little peace party held in the tent of the Secretary of the fair brought face to face ex-overnor John Franklin MurGphy, for years potent in the Old Guard, and ex-Senator Colby, an organizer of the progressive movement; Joseph Frelinghuysen, and Colonel Austen Colgate, as well as Walter E. Edge and David Baird. To prove that this was a love feast, it was pointed out that Frelinghuysen had defeated Murphy for the nomination of United States Senator, while Edge had beaten Colgate for the nomination of Governor.

Mr. Colby predicted a Republican plurality of 25,000 in the State. He said the renomination of Senator Martine, in the face of the fact that the President favored Wescott, indicated a serious loss of Wilson strength. Others felt that the "professional" German element had been an important factor in the primaries. The concensus of opinion seemed to be that the result in November would be close. The Democrats profesgs confidence.

Mr. Hughes spoke to about 7,000 people after shaking hands with a thousand. It was his first appearance as a candidate in the President's home State. He was cordially, even enthusiastically, received, especially when he emphasized his stand on the Adamson Eight-Hour act. He discussed also the tariff and the enforcement of American rights.

He spoke from the judges' stand on the race track. The management of the fair had arranged it so that he would face the grand stand, to which an admission fee was charged, despite a protest from members of the Hughes party, who held that any effort to capitalize the appearance of Mr. Hughes was in poor taste. The pay policy was carried out to the letter, however; even Charles W. Farnum, manager of the tour, who arrived late, was forced to pay an entrance fee.

Mr. Hughes had heard of the pay policy, and when he spoke he turned toward the people in the race track enclosure, to which no admission fee was charged, and directed all of his remarks to them. There were only 300 who paid for seats in the grand stand.

QUESTIONS OLNEY'S FACTS.

Wickersham Asks If His Defense of Wilson Was Authentic.

George W. Wickersham, United States Attorney General under President Taft, has sent a telegram to Richard Olney in reply to the latter's article praising the Wilson Administration. The telegram is as follows:

Sept. 27, 1916.

Richard Olney, 710 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.:

Is the article published under your name this morning authentic? It contains the following statement referring to the criticism of the Wilson Administration by Mr. Hughes, whom it characterizes as the "Supreme Court candidate":

The criticism is that our peace is a peace without honor, and that if national honor had been consulted the United States would today be fighting.

The statement adds that "probably the enemy in mind is Germany."

Can you cite any authority whatever for the statement that the criticism by Governor Hughes of the present Administration is that "if national honor had been consulted, the United States would today be fighting" with Germany or any one else? Do you not know as a fact that the position repeatedly stated by Governor Hughes is that if national honor had been consulted and vigorously upheld we would have avoided the humiliation and danger of war into which we have been brought by President Wilson's failure to uphold American honor and protect American lives. This is the fact, and what is stated under your name is not the fact.

The published article further says:

"But what was a peaceful, completely unarmed and neutral nation to do about the matter?" Later you credit President Wilson with keeping "our naturally warlike people" out of war.

Do you consider that the nation was more completely armed when President Cleveland wrote his Venezuelan message? Or was it then less peaceful, or was its Chief Executive simply less afraid? Or was the "humiliation and disaster" of war with Great Britain less to be feared at that time than a possible severance of relations with Germany in May, 1915?

The statement adds that the nation "was in no position to put up ultimatums or to rattle the sabre."

Do you not know that President Wilson finally, a year after the sinking of the Lusitania, was induced to send and did send an ultimatum threatening the severance of relations with Germany unless she ceased her submarine warfare?

When this ultimatum was sent, were we less peaceful or more completely armed than in May, 1915?

Why was not the same ultimatum sent before the sinking of the Lusitania, and when public warning was given by the German Ambassador of the intention to sink her?

Did President Wilson simply wait until Germany was willing to abandon the submarine slaughter of noncombatants and send an ultimatum only when it seemed safe to do so and possibly to secure a cheap political advantage without substantial danger?

If it is your view "that redress must wait until it could be enforced as well as demanded" it seems to follow that ultimatums must wait until we have a private assurance that they will be heeded. Is this your position?

Is this the Americanism to which you ask the followers of Grover Cleveland to subscribe?

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

MARTINE'S MAJORITY GROWS

Lead Over Wescott Is 21,771, with 90 Districts Unreported.

Additional returns from Tuesday's primary election in New Jersey slightly increase the triumph of Senator James E. Martine over John W. Wescott for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. With 90 election districts still to be heard from, Mr. Martine's majority over Mr. Wescott was 21,771. The vote was Martine, 49,681, and Wescott, 27,911. There are 46 districts still to be heard from in Bergen County, 20 in Atlantic County, 11 in Hunterdon County, 7 in Burlington County, and 6 in Passaic County. In Hudson County, where the German-American vote, which contributed to the success of Mr. Martine, was largest, Martine's majority was 16,129.

With but 26 election districts missing, the vote for the three Republican candidates for the nomination for Governor was: Walter E. Edge, 74,765; Austen Colgate, 70,960; George L. Record, 26,954. The plurality for Edge is 3,805. With 26 election districts missing, the returns on the Republican Senatorial nomination contest were: Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, 86,488; Franklin Murphy, 79,948. The majority for Frelinghuysen was 6,490.

Senator Colgate, the defeated candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, issued a statement yesterday making a strong plea for party harmony, now that the primary is over.

John R. Ramsay of Hackensack claims the nomination on the Republican ticket from the Sixth Congressional District. The first returns indicated that Guy L. Fake would be nominated. Although all the returns are in, Fake does not concede his defeat.

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New Styles for the Fall

Elegance of design, combined with richness of material, characterizes the dress creations of the leading Parisian wizards. They will be shown in the Fall Fashion Section printed by rotogravure process in The New York Times next Sunday. The designs are signed by their originators, including Worth, Paquin, Callot, Jenny, Drecoll, Doeuillet, and new hats by Lewis.

NEW BUTTERFLY DANCE GOWN BY JENNY
Made of black Chantilly lace, the skirt short, the train detached, and the bodice entirely of electric blue metal scales—a brilliant bullion butterfly at the knees.

GOWN OF METAL MOUSSELINE BY WORTH
Showing the tendency toward the classic Greek. Side draperies are of rose colored silk and the Grecian girdle is of cloth of gold.

COSTUME OF TOBACCO VELOUR BY PAQUIN
Making a feature of the slipper pockets heavily embroidered in dark rich colors. High collar composed of strips of skunk.

GOWN OF SMOKE GRAY CREPE DE CHINE BY DRECOLL
Trimmed with black satin with chemisette and undersleeves of flesh pink crepe, and another by the same designer of taupe satin, the neck line and wrist being outlined with ermine.

NAPOLEON HAT BY LEWIS
Of black plush, with a turquoise cabochon in front.

Other novelties include a cape coat by Drecoll, wrap of pearl colored broadcloth by Paquin, loose coat of raspberry velour by Jenny, theatre gown of fourteenth century taupe brocade by Worth, and a coat of French faille, in marine blue, embroidered in gray chenille and banded in moleskin, by Doeuillet.

Supply of Sunday's Times is limited to actual orders. It is advisable therefore to order copies today.

ROOSEVELT WRITES OF BESTING KAISER

Germany Wouldn't Arbitrate Over Venezuela Till Dewey's Fleet Had Steam Up.

A BLUFF, AMBASSADOR SAID

Dr. Karl Buenz Convinced von Holleben President Was in Earnest and Germany Backed Down.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has written a letter telling how he forced Germany to reverse its attitude at the time of the Venezuelan episode ordering Admiral Dewey to be ready to sail from Porto Rico at an instant's notice, and convincing Dr. Karl Buenz, then German Consul General in New York, that the President of the United States "was not bluffing." The Roosevelt letter is to be incorporated in a new edition of the "Life of John Hay," to be published by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

The "Venezuela incident" arose in 1902 over the attempt of Germany, England, and Italy to seize Venezuelan property in satisfaction of claims arising out of damage to their subjects resulting from revolutions in the southern Republic.

Quoted in the letter is one from A. W. Callisen, described by Mr. Roosevelt as a friend of his and an intimate of the German Ambassador, who relates that Dr. Buenz told Herr von Holleben, then German Ambassador to the United States, not only that Mr. Roosevelt would send the fleet, as he threatened to do, but that the then President knew the German navy well and was aware it was inferior to that of this country. Mr. Callisen says in the letter than von Holleben, convinced of Mr. Roosevelt's determination, "was obliged to eat his own words, which resulted in his being recalled and dismissed from the Diplomatic Service."

Germany Refused to Arbitrate.

"I speedily became convinced that Germany was the leader, and the really formidable party in the transaction; and that England was merely following Germany's lead in rather half-hearted fashion," Colonel Roosevelt writes. "I became convinced that England would not back Germany in the event of a clash over the matter between Germany and the United States, but would remain neutral; I did not desire that she should do more than remain neutral. I also became convinced that Germany intended to seize some Venezuelan harbor and turn it into a strongly fortified place of arms, on the model of Kiao-Chau, with a view to exercising some means of control over the future Isthmian Canal, and over South American affairs generally.

"For some time the usual methods of diplomatic intercourse were tried. Germany declined to agree to arbitrate the question at issue between her and Venezuela, and declined to say that she would not take possession of Venezuelan territory, merely saying that such possession would be 'temporary'—which might mean anything.

Assembled Dewey's Fleet.

"I finally decided that no useful purpose would be served by further delay, and I took action accordingly. I assembled our battle fleet, under Admiral Dewey, near Porto Rico, for 'manœuvres,' with instructions that the fleet should be kept in hand and in fighting trim, and should be ready to sail at an hour's notice. The fact that the fleet was in West Indian waters was of course generally known; but I believe that the Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral Dewey, and perhaps his Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of State, John Hay, were the only persons who knew about the order for the fleet to be ready to sail at an hour's notice. I told John Hay that I would now see the German Ambassador, Herr von Holleben, myself, and that I intended to bring matters to an early conclusion. Our navy was in very efficient condition, being superior to the German navy."

A letter from Admiral Dewey corroborating this is included in Colonel Roosevelt's letter.

Ultimatum to von Holleben.

After describing the first interview with the Ambassador, wherein he declined the arbitration proposal, Mr. Roosevelt continues:

"A few days later the Ambassador came to see me, talked pleasantly on several subjects, and rose to go. I asked him if he had any answer to make from his Government to my request, and when he said no, I informed him that in such event it was useless to wait as long as I had intended, and that Dewey would be ordered to sail twenty-four hours in advance of the time I had set.

"He expressed deep apprehension, and said that his Government would not arbitrate. However, less than twenty-four hours before the time I had appointed for cabling the order to Dewey the Ambassador notified me that his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor had directed him to request me to undertake the arbitration myself. I felt, and publicly expressed, great gratification at this outcome, and great appreciation of the course the German Government had finally agreed to take. Later I received the consent of the German Government to have the arbitration undertaken by The Hague Tribunal, and not by me.

Dr. Buenz Met Colonel.

"At that time there was in New York as German Consul General a very able and agreeable man, Dr. Buenz, a native of Holstein. He was intimate with a friend and then neighbor of mine, Mr. A. W. Callisen—whose father was born in Schleswig, and who, incidentally, was and is exactly as straight an American as I am. Mr. Callisen introduced Dr. Buenz to me and I found the Doctor an exceptionally well-informed man about American matters, and, indeed, about world affairs generally. He was at my house on several occasions, and I discussed many things with him, including the German and American navies. I had, however, no idea that he had any knowledge whatever of this phase of the Venezuela affair until after your book appeared. Mr. Callisen happened to read it, was much interested in the part referring to Venezuela, and wrote to a friend of his, Mr. Ambrose C. Richardson of Buffalo, a letter running in part as follows:

"'A Chapter of Diplomacy' interested me greatly, all the more as I knew Dr. Holleben personally, and, what is still more to the purpose, his most intimate friend, Dr. Buenz, at that time German Consul General at New York. The story is absolutely true, and here is the sequel:

Said Colonel Wasn't Bluffing.

The German and British Governments firmly counted on our well-established jellyfish squashiness and felt sure they had a free hand. The Kaiser and Junker party especially had everything cut and dried, and counted the affair as accomplished. The first time. Holleben informed his Government that probably Roosevelt's attitude was a bluff; but on second thought went to his friend Buenz for advice, as Buenz knew the American people better than any German living, and was a close friend of Roosevelt's (I introduced him) and hence a good judge of the situation. Buenz at once assured him that Roosevelt was not bluffing, and that he could count on his doing as threatened; and that in a conversation Roosevelt had shown that he had an intimate knowledge of the strength and condition of the German fleet which was * * * [then] no match for ours.

Holleben was obliged to eat his own words and telegraph in hot haste to Berlin, where his message fell like a bombshell. You know the rest. This resulted in Holleben's being recalled and dismissed from the diplomatic service. * * * When he sailed from Hoboken not a single member of the diplomatic corps or German official dared to see him off. Only Buenz (and I) dared to brave official disapproval, and went on board to bid him farewell. I went at Buenz's request.

"A copy of this letter came into my possession, and I showed it to Mr. Callisen when he was here, at my house, on May 7 last. He wrote alongside the part I have quoted: 'The above is absolutely accurate.—A. W. Callisen.'"

Dr. Buenz Doesn't Deny.

Dr. Buenz did not recollect the conversations attributed to him when he was shown yesterday an abstract of the Roosevelt letter. He admitted, however, that they might have taken place. He acknowledged having been introduced to Colonel Roosevelt by Mr. Callisen and having visited Mr. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill.

"I do not remember discussing the German or American navies with him," he was quoted as saying. "Mr. Roosevelt himself states with regard to me that he had 'no idea that he had any knowledge whatever of this phase of the Venezuela affair until after' Mr. Thayer's book appeared. [William Roscoe Thayer was the author of the "Life of John Hay," in which something of the Venezuela episode first was disclosed.]

"Furthermore," continued Dr. Buenz, "I do not remember telling Holleben that Roosevelt was not bluffing, and it is perhaps not well advised to say that I was Holleben's most intimate friend, although we were intimate.

"As to Holleben's being recalled and dismissed from the diplomatic service for this Venezuela matter, I do not know that that was the case. However, I do not mean to deny any of the assertions of Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Callisen, as my familiarity with the Venezuela matter came later when I represented the German Government at the negotiations before The Hague Tribunal, and earlier conversations may have slipped my memory."

COLONEL OFF TO SPEAK.

At Battle Creek, Mich., Will Discuss Eight-Hour Law.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will leave today for Battle Creek, Mich., where he is to deliver a Hughes speech tomorrow. The major part of it will be a discussion of the Adamson eight-hour bill.

Next Tuesday evening the Colonel and William Howard Taft are to meet and shake hands at the Union League Club in this city at a reception to be given Charles E. Hughes. The official buttons for the occasion, to be worn by the committee, bear the pictures of Hughes, Roosevelt, and Taft.

INDORSE HUGHES'S VIEWS.

Michigan Republicans Adopt Platform and Complete Their Ticket.

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 28.—Michigan Republicans, in convention here, this afternoon completed their State ticket, nominating candidates for offices not voted upon at the recent primary election. In spite of several spirited contests harmony prevailed.

Albert Petterman of Calumet, Temporary Chairman, in his speech assailed President Wilson and his Administration and praised Republican tariff principles and Charles E. Hughes. The resolution adopted expressed confidence that Mr. Hughes would "restore the United States to its rightful place among the nations of the world." They indorsed also the nominee's public utterances on the issues of the campaign. The protective tariff policy was upheld and the Democratic tariff legislation condemned.

Governor Frank B. Willis of Ohio delivered what was declared by many to be one of the greatest speeches made to a Michigan Republican convention in years. His pointed attacks on the Administration brought repeated applause.

The convention took no action on a request from Michigan suffragists seeking indorsement of a suffrage plank.

Pick Hughes College League Heads.

Dr. Alexander Hamilton Phillips, Professor of Mineralogy of Princeton University, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Princeton branch of the Hughes National College Men's League, it was announced yesterday. He was formerly Mayor of Princeton. Another Princeton graduate who will act as Chairman of the league in Newark is Robert Harris McCarter, former Attorney General of New Jersey. Three other Chairmen selected yesterday were E. N. Willis, for Dallas, Texas; Stuart E. Knappeh, for Grand Rapids, Mich., and J. F. Harris, for Cleveland, Ohio. It was announced that the organization of the thirty-odd thousand members of the league into branches is proceeding rapidly.

BIG MANUFACTURERS DECLARE FOR WILSON

Owners of the Largest Shoe-making Factory in the World Favor His Re-election.

ONE HAD BEEN REPUBLICAN

Statement Says President Has Handled Foreign Situation with Courage and Marked Ability.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 28.—A political sensation was caused today when, on the eve of the visit of Charles Evans Hughes, George F. Johnson of this city and H. B. Endicott of Boston, who own the largest shoe factory in the world, issued a statement favoring the re-election of President Wilson. Mr. Johnson has been known as a Republican in the past. The statement is as follows:

As we have been asked frequently how we feel as to the coming Presidential election, we are pleased to make the following statement:

We shall vote for Wilson. We believe Mr. Wilson deserves well of his country. He has handled the foreign situation with fine courage and remarkable ability. He handled the recent railroad crisis in a masterly manner. We believe he took the only possible means to avoid a strike. He has earned and deserves the confidence of the people. He has attended strictly to the business of Government. He is not wasting time criticising other candidates, but is attending to the business that the people employed him to attend to.

As a matter of interest to this community a few figures are furnished. Jan. 1, 1914, we employed 6,291 people; Jan. 1, 1915, we employed 7,286 people; Jan. 1, 1916, we employed 9,704 people; Sept. 28, 1916, we employed 11,768 people.

At the present rate of increase Jan. 1, 1917, we should employ 12,900 people. Percentage of increase from Jan. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1917, 105 per cent. We believe the re-election of President Wilson and the return of the present Administration to power will be best for the country. It means another four years under a wise, faithful, and patriotic President.

In making this simple statement it is not our wish nor thought to urge any of our employes to vote against their own convictions. We yield to every employe the same right that we claim to ourselves, namely, the right to vote their own personal convictions. But if this statement of our own belief influences the vote of others in favor of the President we shall be pleased and gratified.

H. B. ENDICOTT,
GEORGE F. JOHNSON.
Endicott, Sept. 28, 1916.

F. F. AYER IS FOR WILSON.

Republican Author-Financier Sends $1,000 to Campaign Fund.

Frederick F. Ayer, poet, lawyer, and financier, who has been a Republican many years, has forwarded to Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee a check for $1,000 as a contribution to the campaign to re-elect President Wilson. In a letter accompanying the contribution Mr. Ayer wrote:

"Convinced, as I am, that Mr. Wilson is one of the greatest Presidents we have ever had, his hatred of war and love of his country perching like jewels in his crown of office, I send you herewith my check for $1,000, to be added to the national campaign fund for his election."

Mr. Ayer is a stockholder in the New York Tribune Association and a member of the Union League Club. Since the death of his father, James Cook Ayer, he has managed the properties of the Ayer estate.

WILSON WOMEN ARE ACTIVE.

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst Joins National Bureau.

A big drive for Wilson is being made through the South by the members of the National Democratic Women of America with headquarters in Washington, it was announced at the Woman's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee yesterday.

New names added to the Bureau's Committee of 100 are those of Mrs. E. E. Caminetti, wife of the Commissioner General of Immigration; Mrs. John E. Tarney of Tennessee, Chairman of the Southern League; Mrs. Perry Belmont, New York; Mrs. Philander P. Claxton of Washington, wife of the United States Commissioner of Education; Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. Norman E. Mack, and Mrs. Frank L. Woodruff.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk has written the Woman's Bureau from Chicago saying that the Progressive Campaign Committee, of which she is Chairman, is sending Wilson speakers from its Illinois headquarters through the West.

WOMEN'S AID FOR WILSON.

Pan-American Meeting to be Held at the McAlpin Tonight.

Under the auspices of the National Women's Wilson-Marshall League a Pan-American meeting will be held this evening in the Blue Room of the Hotel McAlpin. Speakers will be George Gordon Battle, Dr. Marco Aurello Herradova, President of All-America's Chamber of Commerce; George Kenneth End of the Serbian Relief Expedition, who has just returned to this country from France, where he has been driving an ambulance, and Miss Constance Drexel, who will talk on "The Attitude of Women toward President Wilson and his Stand for World Peace."

The Chairman, Miss M. Cecelia Gaffney, will preside. The organization is an auxiliary of the National Women's Democratic Club of Washington.

PREDICTS WILSON VICTORY.

Nortoni, Former Progressive, Tells of Missouri Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Judge Albert D. Nortoni, Bull Moose candidate for Governor in 1912, now an ardent supporter of President Wilson, is in this city arranging for a campaign tour, which he will make through the West.

"I find that President Wilson is stronger than his party," Judge Nortoni said today. "There is a deflection of Republican votes to him at every place I visit. The rank and file out in the country districts are strong for him. I have no doubt of his election."

Judge Nortoni has just completed a tour of several counties of Missouri under the direction of the National Democratic Committee.

"Missouri," he said, "will go for Wilson by 75,000 votes. The interest in Mr. Wilson is remarkable."

Judge Nortoni said that the President was receiving encouraging reports from women throughout the country. "He kept us out of the war," said Nortoni, "and the women are strongly in favor of that."

CHOOSE ELECTORS MONDAY.

Democratic State Committee Will Name No Progressives.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee, scheduled for today at the Hotel Knickerbocker, has been adjourned until next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At the meeting the forty-five Democratic Presidential electors will be selected. It was said that the Democrats would not put any Progressives on the list of electors.

Following the meeting there will be a reception for Samuel Seabury and William F. McCombs, candidates for Governor and United States Senator at the National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, in the evening. This will be the official notification ceremony.

Tomorrow the two candidates will go to Poughkeepsie to attend an old-fashioned barbecue and clambake by the Dutchess County Democrats. Mr. McCombs made his first campaign speech yesterday at Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue, when the National Woodrow Wilson College Men's League raised a banner.

MISS PECK FAVORS HUGHES.

Mountain Climber, Back from South America, Will Take Stump.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Panama and the West Indies on the United Fruit steamship Almirante was Miss Annie S. Peck, the mountain climber who has been lecturing for ten months in South America in the interests of trade development between this country and the Latin republics.

Miss Peck said that she had hitherto supported President Wilson, but now she was going to take the stump for Hughes. One of her reasons for the change, the mountain climber continued, was President Wilson's policy in regard to Latin America, especially Mexico. Miss Peck went on to say that the United States would lose 60 per cent. of its new trade with South America at the close of the war unless our poor business methods were altered.

PRESIDENT RESISTS PRESSURE TO 'STUMP'

Continued from Page 1.

mick discussed New York State matters at length with the President last night and today. He will be here again before the President leaves for Omaha next week, and William F. McCombs, Senatorial nominee, and E. S. Harris, Democratic State Chairman, will have conferences at Shadow Lawn in the near future.

The President is already planning his speech to be delivered at Omaha Oct. 5. It will not depart at all from the determination the President has made to keep away from open partisanship in addressing nonpartisan audiences, but his hearers will be able to read very plainly the position of the Administration on public issues, particularly the ones with which Mr. Hughes has been dealing.

Writes to Young Business Men.

The President outlined again today his views on the future business development of the country in a letter to Howard S. Williams, President of the Jackson Young Men's Business Club, Jackson, Miss. The letter was sent in reply to an invitation to attend the second annual convention of the Young Men's Business Clubs of America. The letter says, in part:

I would be very much gratified if when the convention assembles you would be kind enough to convey to the members of the convention my warmest greetings and express to them my feeling that the future business development of the country rests in an unusual and peculiar degree at present in the hands of the young business men. The problems of the future in the field of business are going to be new problems very largely, or else old problems in a new form. It will need imagination, vigor, vision, and enterprise to deal with them as they should be dealt with, and the young men of this generation should be preparing themselves in mind and purpose for a new era.

It would be a great privilege if I could come to bear such a message in person. Since I cannot, I can only ask you to utter it for me and to assure the gentlemen assembled of my profound interest in the part they are to play in the future development of the great nation we love. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

President Wilson agreed today to review at Sea Girt on Monday the Fourth Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard. The invitation came from Colonel George T. Vickers.

The President had his picture taken today pinning a medal on Scout MacMorris of Hazelton, Penn., a winner of the highest honors conferred by the Boy Scouts of America.

PRESIDENTS SELDOM ON STUMP

Taft Among Those Who Asked Voters to Re-elect Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The active participation of President Wilson in the campaign for his re-election will be unusual, but not unprecedented, as far as it affects Presidents who have been nominated to succeed themselves. His immediate predecessor, William H. Taft, went on the stump to arouse the voters to support the party ticket which he headed. As a rule, however, Presidents who have been renominated have not entered the political hustings, mainly on the ground that it was not dignified for the occupant of the Presidential office to do so.

Even Colonel Roosevelt, with his contempt for precedents, refrained from touring the country in 1904, when he was a candidate to succeed himself as President. In this attitude he followed the example of President McKinley, whose tragic death placed Colonel Roosevelt in the White House. Major McKinley did not take the stump when he was nominated for President for the first time in 1896, and he adhered to that decision in 1900, when he was the standard bearer of his party for a second time.

In both the contests for his election to the office of President, Major McKinley conducted what came to be known as "the front-porch campaign." He remained at the McKinley family home at Canton, Ohio, and received there delegations which journeyed to the Ohio town to pay their respects and pledge their support to the Republican national ticket. At the outset of this year's political campaign it was given out at the White House that President Wilson would follow the McKinley example. Mr. Wilson's plan was to remain at Shadow Lawn and receive such delegations as came to Long Branch for the purpose of acclaiming him as their candidate for President.

After the President went to Long Branch statements were printed in the newspapers that the President had abandoned the intention to conduct a "front-porch campaign" and would tour the country to actively combat the criticism of his Administration that was being made by his republican opponent, Charles E. Hughes. A denial in behalf of the President followed immediately. With the denial was the explanation that the President would not make stump speeches and would speak away from Long Branch only at places which had extended invitations for him to deliver addresses before some particular body. It was said at the time that these addresses would be of a nonpartisan and not a political character.

In recent years it has been the custom rather than the exception for candidates for President of the United States to take the stump. They have done this, however, before they were elected to head the Government, and as a rule have declined to go before the people when they were renominated.

William J. Bryan made a 20,000-mile tour of the country in 1896. In each of his subsequent campaigns for President he followed the same course.

While Major McKinley was conducting his "front-porch campaign" in 1900, Colonel Roosevelt, the candidate for Vice President, went through the country on a stump-speaking tour that took him as far West as Colorado. Four years later, when Colonel Roosevelt was President and a candidate for re-election, he followed the McKinley plan of remaining at home and addressing only such delegations as came to pledge their support.

In 1908, Mr. Taft, who was then Colonel Roosevelt's candidate for President, made a tour of part of the country to offset the speech-making activity of Mr. Bryan. In the Spring of 1912, when Mr. Taft was President, Colonel Roosevelt made his whirlwind campaign to capture delegates to the Republican National Convention in order to wrest the nomination for President from Mr. Taft. This caused Mr. Taft to make a similar campaign.

After Mr. Taft was renominated over Colonel Roosevelt by the Republican National Convention and the Colonel had accepted the nomination of his new third party, Mr. Taft threw precedent to the winds and went into the hustings to combat Colonel Roosevelt's effort to induce Republicans to vote for him and not for Mr. Taft.

Mr. Wilson made campaign tours in 1912 when he was a candidate for President against Mr. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt. That course had been customary for candidates who were not in the White House.

NO NEW DATES FOR WILSON.

But McCormick Says He Will Probably Go Into Several States.

Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee returned yesterday from Shadow Lawn and said no new speaking dates had as yet been arranged for the President, although it was likely that he will go into several States, notably Ohio and New York, as the campaign progresses. The speeches in this State will probably be in New York City and Buffalo in the last week of the campaign.

The Young Men's Democratic League of New York will run a special train to Shadow Lawn tomorrow at 1 P. M. to take several hundred young men voters to hear the President. A ten-car train will form the first section. Every Assembly district in the city will be represented, and delegations will go from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

Chairman McCormick said the President was thoroughly satisfied with the outlook and was convinced of his re-election. The Chairman said he was firmly convinced that Ohio would go Democratic this year. He had on file in his office, he said, the names of thousands of men who have always been Republicans, but who wrote that they intended to support the Democratic ticket this year.

CHICAGO EXPECTS HIM OCT. 19.

President May Address 14,000 New Citizens at Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—President Wilson will address 14,000 new citizens of the United States in Chicago on Thursday, Oct. 19, according to an announcement made today by Judge Goodwin of the Superior Court and President of the New Citizens' Allegiance celebration. The President's acceptance to speak at the celebration was contained in a telegram from Secretary Tumulty.

NEWSPAPER WARNS MARTINE

New Yorker Herold Says Germans Favor Election of Republican.

Senator James E. Martine received the following warning from The New Yorker Herold yesterday:

"Senator Martine of New Jersey, who has just been renominated at the primaries and who entered the lists against Wilson during the campaign, now tries to make his position in the party more secure by declaring that it would be a calamity if Wilson were not elected. Martine will not be able to ward off the calamity. And, although German voters had an interest in seeing him gain the victory over Wescott, they have a still greater interest in seeing the Republican candidate for United States Senator defeat Martine in November."

WOMEN ENTRAIN MONDAY.

Hughes Speakers to Hold First Meeting at Executive Mansion.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor and Honorary Chairman of the Albany Train Committee, which will give a reception for the Women's Hughes Campaign Train, will entertain the train guests at a luncheon at the Executive Mansion next Monday. The train is due to arrive at Albany at 2:10 o'clock in the afternoon, and Mrs. George C. Treadwell, Chairman of the Albany committee, will have automobiles at the station.

Following the luncheon the women will hold their first meeting of the expedition from the porch of the Executive Mansion, and the speakers will be introduced by Mayor Stevens of Albany.

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OR
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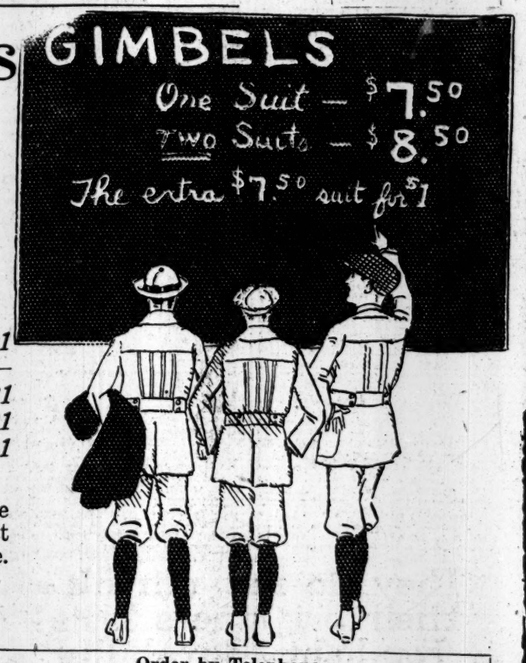

Boys' Blue Serge Suits, $7.50—*Extra Suit, $1*
Boys' Blue Unfinished Worsted Suits, $7.50—*Extra Suit, $1*
Boys' Brown Mixed Suits, $7.50—*Extra Suit, $1*
Boys' Gray Mixed Suits, $7.50—*Extra Suit, $1*
Boys' Corduroy Suits, $7.50—*Extra Suit, $1*

For two years now this GIMBEL sale has been the biggest thing done in the Boys' section, so successful that the idea is being repeated now—but with greater scope.

TWO Boys' $7.50 Suits for $8.50
Sizes 5 to 18 years.

Pick out a $7.50 Suit, then another at the same price for an extra dollar—$8.50 for two! Both suits need not be the same size.

Each and every suit is up to the high GIMBEL standard of quality, fit, style, and workmanship, and they are the same clothes that we sell regularly for $7.50.

This is an opportunity that only comes once a year, and will only last for three days, so your chance at money saving is strictly limited.

Order by Telephone
Call Madison Square 8200, Extension 311 or 317, and a special salesman will take your order.

Choose from plain blue cheviots, unfinished worsteds and serges, plain brown cheviots, gray or brown mixed cassimeres, cheviots and fancy tweeds, also overplaids on dark or light grounds, and grays and browns in small stripes.

Absolutely no return credits will be allowed during this sale.

$7.50 for ONE Boy's Suit—$8.50 for TWO
For Today and Saturday Only---Special Sale
GIMBELS Boys' Section—Fourth Floor

Three Items of Correct Dress for MEN!

Shirts

Satin Striped
SILK SHIRTS

An unusually fine grade of silk is used in the making of these shirts, and we are almost certain that you cannot duplicate these garments anywhere else in town at the price.

$2.69

The colorings are carefully selected from among the season's newest effects, and good taste is evident in every garment.

Main Floor, 35th St.

If You Want A Well Tailored Suit for $19.75

You will find one at Macy's Not a $19.75 suit, as measured by standards prevailing elsewhere, but $19.75 according to the well-known Macy's policy of "highest quality and lowest prices."

There is more than just good fabric and careful tailoring in a Macy Suit. There is that indefinable something called elegance — sought after by the exclusive merchant tailor — talked about by cheap clothing houses—*and actually found in* Macy *Clothes. The newest lapel, slant of pocket, curved or straight line front, every style feature is embodied in* Macy *clothes as soon as it has proved its worth.*

The fabrics are strictly all wool, in novelty and popular colors. Among the models are English Sack Suits, with their long, rolling lapels and high waist lines, as well as many conservative models.

Other Suits $14.75 to $38.50

Stout men, long men, short men; there are sizes a-plenty.

Fall Top Coats $17.50
Of knitted Fabrics. Ideal garments—soft, warm and serviceable. Silk yoke and sleeves. Gray, green, brown and Oxford.

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SOFTS & DERBIES

are primarily intended for men who are fastidious in the selection of their wearing apparel.

For the young man there are soft hats with the flat military brims, in olive, gray or brown, as well as three different blocks in derbies. Other models for conservative dressers.

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The "Lansdowne" equals, in every single particular, hats sold elsewhere at higher prices.

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Herald Square — R. H. Macy & Co. — New York

LANE SEEKS UPLIFT OF MEXICAN INDIANS

Discusses Plans for Their Education and General Welfare at New London Conference.

TAKES UP TYPHUS PLAGUE

Commissioners Deny Outside Influences Halted Negotiations—Adjourn to Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 28.—Two of the American Commissioners having left here this morning in anticipation of an early adjournment preliminary to the transfer of the America-Mexican joint commission to Atlantic City, Secretary Lane spent the morning in an exchange of ideas with the Mexican Commissioners on questions of public health and the civic welfare of the Indian population of Mexico. The typhus epidemic came up for definite discussion and the American Commissioner outlined to the Mexicans his opinion on the best means of combatting the disease.

Secretary Lane because of his experience with Indians in this country has a personal interest in the welfare of the Mexican Indian. While no plan was agreed upon for the government of the 5,000,000 pure blood Mexican Indians and the 5,000,000 Meztisos, who are still more difficult to handle, it was suggested that this question might be solved by an educational system which would give supervisory power to the teachers. Under this plan the heads of schools among the Indians would supervise all their activity and have a paternal authority over them.

The Commissioners were unwilling to admit today that their considerations here had been interrupted in any way by the departure of Eliseo Arredondo, the Villa attack on Chihuahua, or, in fact, by any outside influences. It was stated that the fact that no protocol covering Mexican troubles had come out so far did not mean that nothing had been accomplished. The conferences have been absolutely informal and have consisted of a free exchange of ideas and opinions. No fixed schedule has been agreed upon and the talk across the table has drifted from one subject to another until gradually the whole Mexican field as it bears directly or indirectly on the relations of Mexico with the United States has been covered.

Out of the mass of information and ideas whipped into practical form by free discussion are expected to grow definite proposals for needed reforms. These reforms may range from the best way to plant corn to schemes for the social regeneration of the Indians of Morelos. The suggestions have been numerous, and many of them are known to have been impossible of accomplishment. Gradually in the course of the last four weeks a few suggestions have begun to take definite form. The Commissioners admitted today that they could see light ahead in many directions.

It is probable that few, if any, of the proposals affecting the economic, social, and political life of Mexico will be embodied in any protocol which may be the result of the present conference. The Commissioners explain that many of the questions are not susceptible of being reduced to the form of a protocol. The question as to whether they are to be put into effect will rest mainly with the Mexican members of the commission. It is the desire of the American section of the commission that the Mexican members be able to take back to Mexico a clear and detailed impression of the American viewpoint on the numerous problems which Mexico must face during the next generation.

The question of the withdrawal of the American expeditionary column has remained in the background during the past week, although there has been a distinct effort on the part of the Commissioners to link up the questions before them with the international situation. It has been definitely stated that this is not due to any direct instructions from General Carranza or elsewhere, but probably is due to the desire which the American Commissioners have evinced from the beginning not to do or say anything which might tend to make an amicable settlement impossible.

The commission adjourned today to reconvene on Monday in Atlantic City.

Tonight the Commissioners were the guests of the Hotel Griswold at a banquet.

ONE HUNDRED VILLISTAS SLAIN

Carranza Forces Also Suffer Heavily in Fight Near Chihuahua.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Sept. 28.—More than a hundred Villa followers were killed, the bandit leader, Baudello Uribe, was taken prisoner, and heavy casualties suffered by Carranza forces in a terrific fight at Cushihuiriachic, an important mining centre about fifty miles southwest of Chihuahua City, according to a message received this afternoon by General Trevino from General Matias Ramos, who was himself slightly wounded.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, Sept. 27, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M., Sept. 28.)—Francisco Villa, with 600 men, was at Santa Clara Ranch, thirty miles east of Namiquipa, on Sept. 22 for the immediate purpose of capturing trains near Laguna and with the idea of striking north and invading Texas in the vicinity of Fabens, according to the latest and most detailed report of the bandit leader's movements received tonight at field headquarters.

The following leading adherents are said to be with Villa: José Inez Salazar, Martin Lopez, three Murgia brothers, and Nikolas Fernandez. Villa himself is said to be unable to walk without a crutch or to put his right foot on the ground. The horses in his band are reported to be in poor condition, and his followers are said to be in rags.

The American expeditionary headquarters declined to vouch for the authenticity of the reports, but it is believed possible that Villa might enter the Santa Clara country to recruit men or establish a base from which he could attack trains and obtain supplies. This region is his old stamping ground, the outlaw knows the country thoroughly, and it would afford him an almost secure hiding place.

The report makes no mention of a pursuing force, but the fact that Carranza troops are moving toward that part of Chihuahua is known at headquarters. General Francisco Gonzales is now at Pearson. Colonel Felippe Cornias, with 150 men who have been serving as garrison at Casas Grandes, marched last night to Galeana, in the Santa Maria Valley. Investigation today failed to substantiate a report that a fight occurred last night at San Luis Ranch, forty miles east of the American headquarters.

BORDER TROOPS RELIEVED.

One Regiment of New York Artillery and Ambulance Men on List.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 28.—Announcement of all National Guard regiments and organizations to be relieved from border duty by new State troops, under Tuesday's order by the War Department, was made tonight by General Funston. The total is approximately 10,000 men.

Movements will not begin, it was announced, until the incoming troops have arrived. The rolling stock used in bringing them to the border will be utilized for the return trips of the regiments ordered back to their respective States.

The list of troops that will go home is as follows: Second Maine Infantry, at Laredo; one regiment New York Field artillery and First New York Ambulance Company, both in Brownsville district; Rhode Island battery at El Paso, First Battalion First Massachusetts Field Artillery and Second Massachusetts Field Artillery, both at El Paso; First Pennsylvania Field Artillery, at El Paso; First Illinois Field Artillery, Wisconsin Battery and First Wisconsin Field Hospital, at San Antonio; First Connecticut Infantry, at Nogales; First Montana Infantry, First Squadron New Jersey Cavalry, and First Battalion New Jersey Field Artillery, all at Douglas; battalion of infantry from District of Columbia, at Naco, and First Squadron Utah Cavalry, at Nogales.

CARRANZA CHIEFS JAILED.

GGen. Blanco and Minister Gutierrez Found Guilty of Treason.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—General Lucio Blanco, one of the pioneers of the Constitutionalist revolution, and Minister of the Interior Eulalio Gutierrez, charged with treason, were courtmartialed today and sentenced to five years and nine months' imprisonment.

EMBASSY DISCLAIMS SAKATANI'S VIEWS

Tanaka Says Japan Has No Grievance Against Our Immigration Laws.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. — Responsibility for any statement that after the European war Japan would renew negotiations with the United States over emigration and alien land legislation was disclaimed by the Japanese Embassy today in a statement issued by the Chargé, Tokichi Tanaka. It was explained that an official of the embassy who expressed views on this subject yesterday spoke personally and without any authorization. Furthermore, Mr. Tanaka said that Baron Sakatani, the former Japanese Finance Minister, who suggested in interviews in New York that Japan would take up the alien land issue again as soon as the war was over, was in no way authorized to speak for the Foreign Office and was discussing the question solely as an influential statesman representing alarge body of Japanese public opinion.

The embassy statement follows:

"A press report concerning Japanese-American relations that appeared in several papers this morning, containing views said to have emanated from this embassy, contained several misrepresentations. Among other things, the most glaring are statements concerning the immigration and the California land law matter.

"As to the question of the Japanese immigration into this country, Japan has for the present nothing whatever to negotiate about. What is generally known as the gentlemen's agreement is being observed to the satisfaction of our two countries. Any objectionable section in the proposed immigration bill of the United States has been deleted.

"The California land law controversy may be said to be in abeyance, since, as is apparent by the published correspondence between the Japanese and the American Governments, both Governments have not yet arrived at a final disposition of the question. However, whether or not Japan will renew her protests in this matter at the end of the European war or whether she will revive the controversy in one form or other at all, this embassy has not the least knowledge."

MAY CONSULT B.W. PARSONS

Philadelphia Considers Asking Him for Advice on Subway Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Mayor Smith announced today that the outside expert he is considering calling upon to aid in determining plans for the operation of city built subways and elevated lines by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is Barclay W. Parsons, a consulting engineer of New York City. The suggestion that Mr. Parsons be engaged was made to the Mayor in a letter from the Chamber of Commerce received by him last Saturday.

The Chamber of Commerce made an effort last Spring to have Mr. Parsons brought here to make a survey of the situation before the transit loan was voted upon. It was the opinion of city officials at that time that such a survey would cause great delay in the work of construction.

Whether or not Mr. Parsons alone or Mr. Parsons and two other experts are to be invited to this city now was to have been decided today at a conference between the Mayor and two other city representatives on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit directorate.

The Mayor frankly admitted that he was not a transit expert and this was the reason, he said, he wished to call in outside help in order that things might be guided right and that the ultimate solution of the transit question would mean "efficient service for the public, a paying proposition for the operator and a monument to the present Administration."

JOHN HONE LEFT $109,992,

National Committeeman from New Jersey a New York Resident.

The estate of John Hone, once Democratic National Committeeman from New Jersey, who died at 5 Gramercy Park on March 21, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $109,922. The only realty was his home, in which he had an equity of $11,500. His insurance amounted to $14,060, and he had bank deposits of $7,600. His largest stock holding was 650 shares of United States Steel preferred, worth $67,600 at the time of his death. He gave his entire estate to his widow, Maria Cadwalader Hone, sister of the late John L. Cadwalader, for life, and on her death it goes to three sons and a daughter.

Mr. Hone maintained a voting residence in New Jersey for some years, and for this reason the executors under his will contended that his estate was not taxable in New York. On testimony adduced by Appraiser Charles Sweeney, Surrogate Cohalan ruled that he was a resident of New York.

FOSDICK QUITS BOARD.

Mayor Regretfully Accepts His Resignation.

Mayor Mitchel accepted yesterday the resignation of Raymond B. Fosdick as a member of the Board of Education. In a letter to Mr. Fosdick the Mayor said:

"As you say, when in December last you asked me to accept your resignation, I pressed you to remain because I felt I did not wish to lose your services in that board. I have always valued them highly and have considered that you were peculiarly fitted to render effective service there. I feel now, since you press this matter, that it is my duty to accept your resignation, but I do so reluctantly and wish to say to you that I appreciate the service which you have given during the period of your membership and regret the necessity which compels you to surrender the office."

STRIKE WANES AS BIG UNIONS FAIL

Continued from Page 1.

Fitzgerald and two of the lawyers for the carmen arrived later, however, in a Packard limousine.

Mr. Fitzgerald and his lawyers went hurriedly into the meeting hall, telling inquirers who were waiting on the sidewalk that he had no statement to make. Mr. Bohm hinted that he expected important developments from the Executive Council of the Building Trades by announcing that he would have a surprise for the newspapers at 2:30 o'clock, but he also disappeared behind the locked doors of the convention hall after he had heard from Mr. Fitzgerald.

J. F. Reilly, Ditsrict President of the International Longshoremen's Association, hurried out of the hall a little later, but he simply held up both hands and grinned when asked for a statement.

The meeting of the board adjourned at 5:30 o'clock, and this time Mr. Fitzgerald said as he hurried back to his automobile:

"I will make no statement about the general situation, but our strike, the strike of the carmen, is all right."

"But what about A. L. Gridley of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who says the Amalgamated Association has been invading the territory of the brotherhood by trying to enroll interborough motormen?" he was asked.

"I don't know Gridley, or anything about him," said Mr. Fitzgerald, shortly.

No Statement from Leaders.

Mr. Frayne, coming out of the convention hall at that moment, said the board had decided not to give out a formal statement.

"We will hold another convention in Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, commencing Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock," he said. "All the central bodies, building trades, and other organizations will be represented, and we will decide then what we will do.

"Certain organizations have written us letters that they had not had time to act on the proposition of a general sympathy strike. We have put off the convention until Monday so that all of these organizations can decide what they want to do."

His attention being called to the fact that an investigation by the Police Department had failed to show that a single union had gone on strike during the day, he said:

"I don't care what the police figures are. Some of their reports would have to be accompanied by affidavits to convince any of us. Their figures on the number of surface cars being operated in the city are enough for us. Why, they even reported that we only had 3,500 men in the recent parade of the striking carmen, when anyone, even if his eyes were closed, could see that there were many more than that. We will not go on the police figures in this case."

Mr. Frayne was asked again why the leaders refused to give out the list of unions on strike, and he insisted that this was a necessary precaution.

"There are unions on strike, many of them," he said, "but we must protect these people. It is a part of our plan to protect these people against being blacklisted, and it honestly seems to me that this is a matter which is not the public's business. There are many of our people who have been compelled to work under assumed names for years because they were prominent in labor matters and could not obtain positions under their own names."

Mr. Bohm, the last to leave the hall, said tersely:

"The general sympathy strike is just beginning, and that is all I can say, at this time."

BIG UNIONS FAIL TO ACT.

Summary Shows Only 12,290 Unionists, Exclusive of Carmen, Have Quit

Representatives of 147,000 union men whom the strike leaders had confidently predicted would join in the much-heralded walkout yesterday met and adjourned during the day without voting to enter the strike. It was a severe blow to the leaders, whose estimates that there were 163,000 men out already proved upon investigation to have been exaggerated tenfold.

The Executive Board of the New York Building Trades held a stormy meeting at Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth Street. It lasted four hours, and when it was over the officers were unwilling to admit that their attempts to whip the men into line for a general strike had failed. In the meantime the Teamsters, representing 20,000, had met and failed to take any action toward a strike.

From delegaes it was learned that decided opposition to the sympathetic strike had developed among several of the building trades. This was intensified by the fear that the strike seemed doomed to failure. The leaders were unable to muster enough delegates to carry the four-fifths vote which the constitution required. The Executive Board decided, it was learned, to refer the strike matter to the different locals. The board will not meet again until next Wednesday.

A summary of the situation as it stood last night follows:

ON STRIKE.

Brewery Workers' Union of the East..	6,000
Paperhangers' Union No. 490.....	1,000
Machinists (individuals)	4,000
Eccentric Firemen No. 56.....	800
Painters' Local 455.....	250
Italian Painters	240
Total	12,290

FAILED TO TAKE ACTION.

New York Building Trades.....	127,000
Teamsters	20,000
Amalgamated Painters	17,500
Machinists (exclusive of above).....	10,000
Total	174,500

WILL NOT STRIKE.

Longshoremen	45,000
Allied Printing Trades.....	25,000
Musicians	1,400
Upholsterers and Trimmers.....	2,000
Moving Picture Operators.....	800
Total	73,200

The United Hebrew Trades, with 100,000 members, is away from work for the Jewish holidays.

Other evidence that the strike movement was waning was the refusal of the longshoremen's union and the Allied Printing Trades to repudiate contracts made with their employers. Marsden G. Scott, President of the International Typographical Union, wired from Indianapolis yesterday the following message:

Executive Council of the International Typographical Union will not sanction strike of any subordinate union in New York City as proposed by Central Federated Union. The obligation of our contracts with employers will be observed to the letter. This message has been sent to our subordinate unions in New York City to make it plain and emphatic that the members of the International Typographical Union will not participate in the proposed sympathetic strike.

The meeting of the New York Building Trades Council was attended by 116 delegates, representing 36 different trades. Each trade had one vote on the strike proposition, and it required twenty-nine of these votes to call the men out. William B. Fitzgerald, organizer of the carmen, and James Vahey, their counsel, attended. As they left the hall delegates were asked about the results of the meeting, but they said they had been enjoined to secrecy.

While the meeting was at its height a heavy crockery jar was hurled from one of the windows of the hall, landing in the midst of a group of reporters, and barely missing two of them. It had been thrown with sufficient force to clear the railing of the fire escape and reach the street, twenty feet away from the building.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters held a meeting in Washington Hall, 781 Eighth Avenue, yesterday morning, and although the officers of the union had voted in favor of striking, the participation of the teamsters was still undecided upon last night. William Cashel, organizer of the union, said that another conference would be held today.

All of the unions which had voted to walk out yesterday carried out their program, but their total is only 12,290, if the 5,000 chandelier workers, who have struck on their own demands for higher wages and shorter hours, be excluded. About 21,500 others who had voted to strike, including the butchers, the journeymen tailors, and the white stone workers, are wavering apparently, for they have made no move to leave their employment.

The machinists and eccentric firemen who have left their posts make up only part of the membership of their unions. It was said yesterday. Of 14,000 machinists only 4,000 are in the strike. They have gone out as individuals, it was said yesterday at the offices of the Machinists' Union. The eccentric firemen who are out are mainly employes of breweries and ice plants. They total about 800.

The Brewery Workers' Union of the East is the only big organization, apparently, to go out. Its leaders denied yesterday that the men had fixed any date for returning to work, although some of the brewers were authority for the statement that the men had made arrangements to come back Monday.

"Movie" fans may be comforted by the news that the Moving-Picture Operators' Union, which has 800 members, has no intention of joining the walkout. This information was obtained by a TIMES reporter yesterday at its offices on West Forty-fifth Street. The Musicians' Union, which has 1,400 men, will not go out either, officers said.

The largest meeting held last night was that of the Electrical Workers' Union, Local 406, at Labor Temple, which was attended by 3,000 members. William B. Fitzgerald, the carmen's organizer addressed the men. The officers of the meeting, carrying out the new policy of secrecy, had nothing to say about what transpired at the meeting.

NO STRIKE OF MOTORMEN.

Brotherhood Says Drastic Action Is Not Contemplated on Interboro.

Any trouble between Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and such of the company's motormen who are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is over for the present at least. A. L. Gridley, organizer of the brotherhood, made this plain yesterday.

Mr. Gridley came here with L. G. Griffing of Cleveland, Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood, to have it made a matter of record with the Public Service Commission that the organization had sought unsuccessfully to have a conference with Mr. Shonts. Mr. Gridley said yesterday that no strike was contemplated.

There has been no secrecy, however, in the attempt of the brotherhood to organize the motormen on the subway and elevated lines, Mr. Shonts said. Most of the information on the subject, he said, came from the motormen. These men had been spoken to by brotherhood organizers during their run and in many cases they had reported the conversations to the company. In refusing to meet the brotherhood officials, Mr. Shonts said, no discourtesy was intended, but it was in line with the company's policy of dealing with its own employes and not with them through outside labor organizations.

There continues to be a steady improvement in the operation of the city's transportation lines. On the lines of the New York Railways Company traffic was reported 86 2-3 per cent. normal in the afternoon and at that time it was estimated 500,000 were being carried in the surface cars. Comparing the figures of yesterday with those of the same date a year ago the company gave out figures showing that on the Interborough 2,149,401 persons were carried yesterday as against 1,894,527 a year ago, an increase of 264,874. The Third Avenue line reported over 357 cars in operation before noon. The New York and Queens line operated 121 cars.

Operations on the surface lines are kept up now until midnight, and the night service has resulted in a few more sporadic attempts at violence. A Third Avenue car was derailed yesterday at Ninety-sixth Street by a stone that was placed on the tracks. When the car came to a standstill there was a volley of missiles thrown from several places of vantage. Miss Annie Bansen of 62 William Street was struck by a stone and suffered a slight laceration. Policeman Henry at East 104th Street Station arrested Michael Meehan, a striker, and charged him with placing the stone on the track. Three men objected and they were arrested for disorderly conduct. They were Peter O'Connor, a striker, of 234 East Ninety-fifth Street; Daniel Cronan, a striker, of 166 Ninety-third Street, and Benjamin Finn of 166 East Ninety-fifth Street.

A crowd of strike sympathizers attacked a westbound Grand Street car at Grand and Lewis Streets last night with stones, driving William C. Bayer, the motorman, and Charles Collins, the conductor, from the platform. While windows were being shattered and the crowd was jeering and hooting a police ambulance patrol arrived. Policeman Stern arrested Patrick McMahon, a striker, of 523 East Sixteenth Street, whom he charged with having thrown a stone. Later in the Essex Market Court, McMahon was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

Harry Schwartz, a striker, of 82 Avenue B, was fined $5 yesterday by Magistrate McQuade, in the Harlem Court, for persisting in handing out Socialistic literature at the 125th Street station of the Third Avenue line. He was charged with disorderly conduct. In the West Side Court Magistrate Murphy held for examination Edward Kean, a striker, of 802 Eighth Avenue, who was arrested for using abusive epithets to a motorman.

Fifteen striking carmen, who were indicted on Wednesday for alleged acts of violence, were arraigned yesterday before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions. All pleaded not guilty and were held for trial. They were represented by Louis Fridiger, counsel for the carmen's union.

Seven persons were injured in the afternoon when an eastbound Fordham road car operated by Motorman Walter Lang of 300 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, crashed into the rear of another car on the same line near Third Avenue. The second car, in charge of Motorman Raymond Schultz of 241 East Eightieth Street, was at a standstill when the collision occurred. Elizabeth Pretthitt, 36 years old, of 663 East 165th Street, and John Martin of 368 East 147th Street, passengers on the colliding car, were attended for contusions.

A well-dressed young woman, who entered a southbound subway train at the Fourteenth Street station about 6 o'clock last night, got into an argument with a guard, which was renewed at Bleecker Street when she got up to leave. It is alleged the guard hit her in the face. In the excitement that followed several moved to the door, and there was grave danger of a panic when some one shouted: "That's a bomb!" and pushed a way through the crowd. Attracted by the cry, those who looked saw on the floor two suspicious-looking cylinders partly wrapped in paper. Men and women pushed and shoved each other in their haste to leave.

When Policeman Beck of the Mulberry Street Station arrived he found platform and stairways filled with persons all intent on placing as much distance as possible between themselves and the supposed bomb. In the excitement the woman departed, and, as there was no one to make a charge against the guard, he was not arrested. After the trouble had been straightened out two small boys came into the car looking for two bicycle lamps they had dropped. They claimed the supposed bombs just as the guard signaled for the train to go ahead.

B. R. T. MEN ORGANIZE.

President Williams Addresses 4,000 of Company's Brotherhood.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Employes' Benefit Association met last evening at the clubhouse, 1 Jamaica Avenue, and adopted a resolution appointing thirty-nine departmental trustees. These, appointed from different branches of the service, are to act with the company in case of any differences arising. The avowed purpose of the trustees is to bring about a settlement without outside union influences. There were about 4,000 present, and so many came it was necessary to hold an overflow meeting. There was a parade down Eastern Parkway, and the 2,000 marchers were headed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Band. From a stand beside the clubhouse, President T. B. Williams reviewed the parade. Later he made a speech.

"We're are," he said, "necessarily diminishing the opportunities for making a living to many agitators in politics, in labor circles, and among social reformers, but there is still room left for all these in respectable and helpful employments. We are giving notice, especially to certain residents of Detroit, Troy, and Boston, who have sought to disturb our peace, that in our Brooklyn Rapid Transit working organization—12,000 strong—we have brains enough and the disposition to manage our own local affairs in our own way and according to our own ideals and opportunities.

"I do not need to say to you, for you are generally familiar with the facts, that the recent increase in wages comes at a time when we are carrying a heavy load of interest charges on account of our city subway contracts, and an additional heavy load of taxes, most of which are due to the idea which some office holders have that when they need additional public money they can get it out of the corporations. When the new subways are completed we shall expect new revenues with which to meet those charges, but just now, and probably for some time to come, the charges are increasing proportionately more rapidly than the revenues.

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True, each season will always bring a change in fashion trend. But for several years the exacting man has demanded that fashion be expressed in terms of *himself*. Then, and only then, has he secured *his* best style.

The issue is clear and unmistakable. Men are turning in increasing numbers to E & W 15c Collars. They know that all E & W models are absolutely authoritative in style. They know that the best style is *their* style. They propose to *find* that style. Remembering the 50 years' experience back of the house of Earl & Wilson, they are familiar with E & W Collars as "Troy's best product."

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This diamond-point collar, of exclusive E & W design, is a most approved semi-dress model. Highwood is the same model made slightly higher.

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A low-front, high-back collar which has never been successfully imitated. Smart but very comfortable. Ripwood is similar but lower for men of fuller face.

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A new and particularly handsome medium-height collar. Logwood has the same lines but is slightly higher.

JETWOOD

A young man's model much in evidence in New York City. Becomes most longish and normal faces. Oxwood is a lower collar having the same lines.

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Fall's newest and most desirable fabrics, brilliantly modeled, superbly tailored and faultlessly finished—clothes for men and young men with a decided preference for distinction and individuality.

Smart Fall Suits for Men

The cream of this season's fabrics, designs and models—Single and Double-breasted Sack Suits; in one, two and three button models, with choice of patch pockets, slant pockets or flap pockets—and either quarter, half or full lined with silk or alpaca.

$15.00 to $40.00

Fall Topcoats for Men

In a variety which includes almost every desirable thing displayed this season—Single and double-breasted, with or without belt, quarter, half or full lined, with silk—Form-fitting and box models, in blue and green flannels; tweeds, and homespuns, fancy cheviots; tan, green and gray covert cloths and Oxford vicunas, full silk lined and either silk faced or plain.

$15.00 to $40.00

Boys' Norfolk School Suits

Special at $7.50

A choice assortment of new Fall designs and models, with two pairs of knickers—sizes 9 to 16.

Fall Hats for Men in a Superb Assortment, Including the Famous CROFUT-KNAPPS and BORSALINOS

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H. B. Newman and Wife, with Guests, Flee as Fire Envelops Their Craft.

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Capt. Nelson Sees Flames from Island Near Port Chester, and Explosion Follows.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, Sept. 28.—Captain John Nelson, keeper of the lighthouse on Captain's Island, opposite here, sighted a motor cruiser at 5 o'clock this afternoon, cutting through a choppy sea just south of the island. As he watched it the whole boat was suddenly enveloped in flames.

The lighthouse keeper hailed the sloop Caroline, Captain Blanchard Gardiner, which was passing, and Captain Gardiner used both motor and sail to reach the burning boat, which already had begun to sink. By the time they had come within hailing distance the only part of the boat which was not ablaze was the pennant on the masthead.

The motor boat was drifting southward and gradually settling. Suddenly there was an explosion and the bow plunged under, disclosing the name "Eveleen II., N. Y.," on the stern plate. There was no sign of any one on board and Captain Gardiner expressed a fear that the occupants had burned to death.

Word was received later that they had been landed safely at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, five miles north of the place where the burning boat was sighted. They were H. B. Newman, a silk manufacturer of 470 Fourth Avenue, New York; Mrs. Newman, two guests, said to be from Chicago, and James Mortensen. They had left the boat in a tender, and were picked up by an oysterman, who landed them at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

Mr. Newman was suffering from burns about his face, and Mrs. Newman had burns on her hands and arms. The guests and the Captain were uninjured. They were attended at the yacht club, and later returned to New York.

Mr. Newman said they had left New York for Stamford yesterday afternoon. The boat, tossing about in the heavy sea, caused an oil stove to upset, and the fire started at once. The Eveleen II. was 47 feet long, and was valued at $7,500.

LAWYER STRUCK BY AUTO.

Hawkins, Returning from Jeni's Hearing, Injured in Bayport.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYPORT, L. I., Sept. 28.—Ralph J. Hawkins, a lawyer of Patchogue, who has been prominent in politics in Suffolk County, was struck tonight by the automobile of Dr. John B. Walker of 50 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York, at Bayport Avenue and the South Country Road, this place, and injured so serieusly he may die. His right leg was broken and he was probably injured internally. His skull is thought to be fractured also.

Hawkins had alighted from an automobile in which county detectives were carrying Frederick Jeni from Patchogue to the County Jail in Sayville after Jeni had been held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of having shot his wife. Mrs. Alice Jeni, daughter of James B. Olson, wealthy copper man of 553 Riverside Drive, New York, is in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, in a critical condition from five bullet wounds inflicted by her husband on Sept. 19. Jeni was arrested last night after detectives had lured him to the hospital by letters purporting to be from his wife, offering forgiveness. Jeni, who was a driver of racing automobiles, eloped with Miss Olson three years ago, and they separated soon after. He is accused of attacking her at the Summer home of her parents, where he had sought to get her to sign papers dropping a suit for divorce.

Hawkins, who had expected to be retained as Jeni's counsel, had ridden with him and his captors to perform an errand here. He was talking over his shoulder to Jeni when he stepped in front of the Walker car. Dr. Walker carried him to the home of Dr. W. H. Ross in Sayville and both physicians attended him while an ambulance was called, in which he was taken to the Southside Hospital in Babylon.

AUTOS CRASH IN JERSEY.

One Man May Die as Result—Four Others Are Injured.

One man will probably die of injuries suffered in a collision of two automobiles yesterday on the Trenton Road, near New Brunswick, N. J. Four other persons were injured in auto accidents here and in New Jersey. The car of Warren Deacon struck the car of Earl Godwin of Washington and Deacon's skull was fractured. Edward Peters, a companion, suffered a broken leg. Two women in their car and Godwin and his wife were unhurt. Deacon and Peters were taken to St. Francis Hospital at Trenton.

The others injured were: Carmine Seccora, 1,738 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, hit by running in front of an auto while attempting to board a trolley car at Jackson and Eighteenth Avenues, Long Island City. William J. Kline of 748 Warren Street, Hudson, who drove the car, was not detained by the police. Sybil Sendler, 8 years old, was injured by the auto of Cornelius M. Berger, Jr., at 1,674 Boston Road, the Bronx. She was taken to Fordham Hospital.

David Horwitz, 33 Belmont Avenue, Paterson, N. J., broke his leg when his motor cycle collided with the auto of Otto Kohler.

Edward Broderick, a chauffeur, of 53 West 100th Street, was arrested yesterday and held in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Murphy in the West Side Court on suspicion of grand larceny, for taking the car of Mrs. Frances McLane Beecher, 55 West 111th Street. The car was taken during the absence of the owner's chauffeur.

"NEW VERSAILLES" SHOWN.

Artists' Colony and Home by Seaside Explained at Academy.

Building operations will begin on the "New Versailles," the proposed community home and artists' colony on Manhasset Bay, before the next snow flies, according to J. Stuart Blackton, President of the enterprise, in a statement made last evening at the Academy of Design. The occasion was a private view of the model of the group of buildings by Thomas Hastings, the architect. A seaside château, the first structure to go up on the 200 acres which the establishment will occupy, will cost $3,500,000, and $1,500,000 is required before the work can be begun. It is this sum which Mr. Blackton expects will be raised before Winter.

The proposed community will include country and seaside homes with city conveniences, and is planned to obviate the servant question, putting the work of those who care for the building and its occupants on a new basis. They will have an eight-hour day, with their own tennis courts and swimming pools.

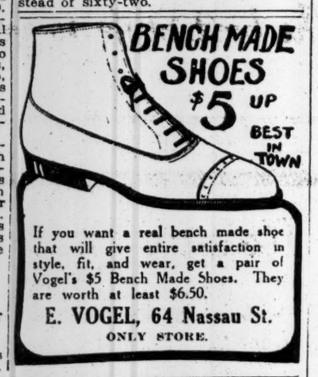
Edward H. Fallows, Robert Aitkin, Walter Russell, and Mr. Blackton explained this with the full details of the plan last night. The "New Versailles," entirely completed, will cost over $25,000,000, and will accommodate 600 families. It will then form the largest building in the world. The part of it which will first be completed, the Château by the Sea," will alone be twice as large as the big public library building in this city.

UNION OUSTS CARPENTERS.

15,000 Refused to Accept Compromise Effected by Brotherhood.

About 15,000 carpenters in this city who refused to accept the compromise effected by William L. Hutchinson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which settled the recent carpenters' strike, have been expelled from the brotherhood, Daniel F. Featherston, the General Organizer, announced yesterday at the Hotel Continental.

All except 2,000 of the carpenters refused to accept the compromise, and they were threatened with expulsion. They sent delegates to the national convention of the brotherhood at Fort Worth, Texas, but the convention would not recognize them. President Hutchinson telegraphed from Texas that he was on his way here to reorganize the brotherhood into twenty-five locals instead of sixty-two.



If you want a real bench made shoe that will give entire satisfaction in style, fit, and wear, get a pair of Vogel's $5 Bench Made Shoes. They are worth at least $6.50.

E. VOGEL, 64 Nassau St.
ONLY STORE.

LE DUC BELIEVES WIFE IS INNOCENT

Chicagoan, at Her Bedside in Philadelphia, Accepts Her Story of Graveur Tragedy.

SHE EXPLAINS HOTEL VISIT

Declares She Went to Graveur's Room Merely to Get a Handbag She Left There While at Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Joseph Le Duc, husband of the living victim of the triple shooting at the Hotel Walton, arrived here from Chicago today, visited his wife at the Jefferson Hospital, and assured her that he believed in her faithfulness, and would take her home. He said he had investigated his wife's story and found it true in every essential, and he added fresh mystery to the case by saying that a third woman had figured in the tragedy. She, according to Le Duc, was the woman with Joseph C. Graveur, and who was registered as his wife on the night before the tragedy.

Miss Anna McAndrews, sister of Mrs. Harry Belzer, the Brooklyn woman, who killed herself after she had shot Graveur to death, came to this city and told the Coroner today that Graveur and Mrs. Belzer were betrothed, and that Mrs. Le Duc came between them, causing Graveur to jilt Mrs. Belzer.

It will be necessary for Mrs. Le Duc to undergo an operation. The bullet has been located, having passed through the woman's right breast and is imbedded in the muscles of the back.

Mrs. Le Duc made a statement of the tragedy today to Detective Frank Paul. Le Duc sat by while his wife told her story.

"I came from New York on Friday," said Mrs. Le Duc, "and went to the home of a nephew whose name is Rawlins. His wife gave birth to a baby a few days before, and I wanted to see the child. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Graveur called up and asked me if I would go to dinner with him that night. My niece answered the telephone and asked me to talk to him.

At Luncheon with Graveur.

"'How would you like to come to lunch with me and go to the theatre?' said Graveur to me. 'I am down here with Mrs. Belzer and I want to shake her and get away. If you come with me I'll find it easy. By the way, if you are going back to New York tomorrow you might drive over with me in the car.'

"It just happened that my ticket to Chicago had run out, and I said I would go. I came down to the café and we had dinner together. Then he asked me again if I did not want to go to a show. 'I'll tell you what I'll do,' he said, 'you come to the show, and I'll take you back to your nephew's. Tomorrow I'll run you back to New York in the car.' I agreed, but wanted to know what I would do with the handbag which I was carrying. 'Take it over to the Walton to my room,' Mr. Graveur said, 'and leave it there. We can run back for it later after the show.' I went over and left my bag there. We went to the show, and afterward Mr. Graveur suggested that we go on the Walton roof and watch the dancing for a while. I agreed, and we were there for some time. Then I suggested that it was time for me to be going home, and we walked down one flight and to the room.

"Mr. Graveur turned the knob in the door, and stepped back, saying, 'Gosh, somebody has been here, and mussed everything up. Look at that bag?' He pointed to my handbag which was open, with everything strewn on the floor. He no more than said the words than the closet door was flung open and a woman rushed out, firing a revolver. She shot me first and then Mr. Graveur. I saw her reach down and take his hand, and then I staggered out to get help. As I was going out the door I was shot. I staggered to the roof garden. That is all I remember until I found myself in the hospital."

Mrs. Hobart Mann of 16 East 120th Street, New York, a sister of Mrs. Le Duc, was present when Le Duc saw his wife this morning. Le Duc rushed into the room and took his wife in his arms.

Husband Believes Her.

"Oh, Joe! I'm so glad you are here," she said. "You will understand, I know."

"Yes, yes, Lillian," said the husband, "I know you are innocent. Be brave now, and tell us all."

Then Mrs. Le Duc told her story as afterward related to the detective.

Miss McAndrews says Mrs. Belzer told her that Graveur had been attentive to another woman. "She said she intended to stop this," said Miss McAndrews, "but she did not have murder in her heart when I parted with her Tuesday afternoon. It is ridiculous to say that my sister was the woman who came to the Walton with Joseph Graveur in his car. That woman was light-haired, while my sister's hair was dark. I want to protect my sister."

Before reaching the hospital Le Duc told of his happy married life of fifteen years and his implicit trust in his wife. He repeated many times his belief in her faithfulness to him.

Le Duc said he had known Graveur for ten years, and always had regarded him as a square man. He had not seen him for seven or eight years, and had never heard his wife speak of him. Mrs. Le Duc, he said, left Chicago for New York about two weeks ago to visit her nephew and his wife. He had letters from her every day.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Why don't you let your advertising agency give you service?

No you don't! Not if your advertising experience has taught you that all advertising is a gamble anyway, and all advertising agency advice open to suspicion. Not if you would rather prove yourself boss every minute than make a success of your campaign. Not if you have succeeded in getting your advertising agent so completely buffaloed that he doesn't dare write a line of copy except the kind he hopes will get your OK.

Any one of at least seven New York advertising agents will put more concentrated thought into the productive disbursement of your advertising appropriation than you can take the time for.

Any one of those seven will feel all the responsibility that you will yourself.

Any one of them will work out a plan of campaign for your business that will be very close to what you would work out yourself if you had made advertising your one specialty.

Yes, and we believe that any one of those seven will tell you to salt your money if spending it in advertising looks to be any more of a gamble than any other ordinary business venture.

Every one of those seven knows that, to earn the commissions the publishers pay for serving you, he must be ready to run the risk of your displeasure in contending for what he believes is right—in plan, selection of media, and copy.

And don't ever flatter yourself that you have won the argument just because your agent gives in. You may have merely overruled in ten minutes what probably took years of experience and study and observation—and special ability—to produce. If he does finally give in without reminding you that he believes you are wrong, but that it's your money, and that the final decision is yours, he is not a fair representative of a class of business men who know their job and have proved it over and over again.

If you have put this coat on, it fits you.

If you haven't, it doesn't, and we salute you and your advertising agency.

Hanff-Metzger

INCORPORATED

Advertising Agents

Jos. A. Hanff, President — *Geo. P. Metzger, Vice President*

95 Madison Avenue, New York — Telephone 5946 Madison Square

ADVERTISEMENT.

The continued high price of flour, sugar, shortening, and other raw materials, together with the increased cost of almost every item of expense connected with the manufacture of bread compels us to make a readjustment in the price of our products.

On and after Monday, October 2nd, we shall make the following changes:—All small wrapped General and Butter Krust breads will be advanced one cent the loaf, making the retail price six cents. The same applies to former five-cent Rye, Vienna, Graham and Pumpernickel, the retail price of which will be six cents hereafter.

We shall bake a small unwrapped loaf of bread to retail at five cents for those who may demand it.

The five-cent unwrapped loaf is too small a bulk to make satisfactory in quality, and we would recommend that you buy the six-cent wrapped loaf or the ten-cent wrapped loaf of either of our well-known brands, the General or Butter Krust breads. Either of these loaves you will find to be highly satisfactory as to quality.

FLEISCHMANN BAKERIES.
General Baking Company.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A REAL ACHIEVEMENT

The Thompson-Starrett Company has made it possible for an Owner to buy a building with the same sense of security and satisfaction that he feels when he buys a trade-marked commodity over the counter of a store.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ADVERTISEMENT.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

FASHIONS FOR THE FALL.

The Fall Fashion Section of The New York Times next Sunday gives original signed sketches of brilliant gowns by the leading dress designers of Paris. Be sure and order a copy today.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Customers Specify Tokyo on Repeat Orders, Writes The Peck Press

"FOR some years we have been using large quantities of this paper, and for uniformity and excellent printing qualities it is a sheet we swear by.

"It gives us no trouble in the pressroom, and our customers always specify it on repeat orders. This in itself is an excellent recommendation for the paper."

M. S. PARKER, *Treas.*

TOKYO BOND PAPER

"The High Priced Look Without the High Price"

REMARKABLE PRINTING QUALITIES

Tokyo is *built dead flat*, by a special process. Hence its extreme *printability*. Will go through swiftest presses without running into V-waves, creases or wrinkles.

UNIFORM PRICE

Tokyo Bond is sold by highest class paper houses, always at a *uniform price*. Therefore, when estimating in competition where Tokyo is specified, each printer is assured of figuring at the same price as his competitors.

8 SIZES, 4 WEIGHTS, 12 COLORS

Your printer, stationer or lithographer will submit you samples and prices.

NEW YORK DISTRIBUTORS TO THE TRADE

Lasher & Lathrop, 29 to 33 Lafayette St. — John F. Sarle Co. Inc., 85 John Street

J. E. Linde Paper Co., 84-90 Beekman Street

Manufactured by

CROCKER-McELWAIN CO.
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Makers also of

CERTIFICATE BOND

"A Low Priced Bond with a High Priced Look, and a Dandy-Roll Watermark"

Mill production under direction of Mr. Crocker and Mr. McElwain, 80 Tons per Day

The Watermark of Service and Printability

McE

19% to 36% more daylight

A white, light, cool workroom!

Rice's Gloss Mill White (Barreled Sunlight) is the only oil paint for plant interiors that gives a glossy tile-like finish. Washable, Sanitary. Stays white longest.

Made also as a flat wall paint for office and hotel use.

Send for booklet, "More Light!"

Barreled Sunlight

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT COMPANY, Providence and New York.

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Skin trouble costs many a man his job

No matter how efficient a man may be, if he has an unpleasant skin trouble there are positions in which he cannot be tolerated. He may know that it is not in the least contagious, but *other* people are afraid, they avoid him, and he must make way for a man with a clear, healthy skin. Why run this risk, when

Resinol

Ointment and Resinol Soap stop irritation and clear away skin humors, so quickly and easily?

Physicians have prescribed the Resinol treatment for over 20 years. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For sample of each, free, write to Dept. 7-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Biggest Furnishing Store

Time for Fall Gloves, Underwear, &c.

Chamoisette Gloves, 65c
Silk Gloves, $1.00
Tan Cape Gloves, $1.15

Great Purchase of Fine Shirts

$1.50 & $2 Shirts at $1.15

Handsome Stripes, Madras and Percale, Soft Cuffs.

$1 Madras Shirts at 79c

In neat Stripes with Soft Cuffs

Underwear for the Cool Days

No Increase in Prices.

Balbriggan Underwear, 49c each
White Lisle, 49c each
Aertex Open Mesh, 79c each
Light Weight Wool, 98c each

NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN

Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4.55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway — Cor. Wall St. / " Park Pl. / " 28th St. / " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS to-day with BOSTON. 3 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

WORLD WAR IS TOPIC IN THE SYNAGOGUES

Dr. Harris Urges Era of Peace in New Year Sermon at Temple Israel.

DEFINES JEWISH PROBLEM

Rabbi Schulman Rebukes Those Who "Split Hairs" Over Nations' Rights.

Religious interpretation was put upon modern issues in many of the sermons at Jewish synagogues yesterday before large congregations which gathered for the devotional celebrations of the Jewish New Year.

In Temple Israel Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris spoke on "War and Life," and urged that this country should become militant only for peace. Rabbi Samuel Schulman in the Temple Beth-El urged the Jews to agree among themselves as to what they wanted before making demands upon other nations.

Dr. Harris took for the topic of his New Year sermon "War and Life."

"Life can never be quite what it was before this terrific war was launched upon the world," he said. "We can never come back to the same order of things. A thousand theories and illusions have collapsed. As in all human experience, good can be extracted from evil. Out of this carnage and welter there may arise lasting benefit. Like death, war is the great equalizer. It has brought men closer together and given us truer estimates of the capacity of the individual.

"The status of woman has been changed, and, unlike the older conception that in war she is least adequate, this war has demonstrated new and unrealized capacity in the sisters of men, who can never be called the weaker sex again.

Urges Spiritual Preparedness.

"We are creating in America a militant atmosphere which we had hoped had been forever dispelled. But chiefly we are depriving ourselves by this very procedure of the exalted opportunity offered to this vast and powerful country with its geographical isolation. I mean the opportunity to say to the nations of the world:

"'You have tried the militant method. You have failed. You have absolutely demonstrated that armed preparedness does not insure peace but precipitates war. We can go on applying our scientific genius to the preparation of weapons so deadly that we can blow the whole habitable world to pieces.

"'Is it not then time to call a halt and devise some means of arbitration on lines of fairness and justice, letting right dethrone might as the arbiter of national destiny, and remind ourselves anew that we are not birds of prey placed here to tear each other to pieces, but human beings made in the image of God.' I appeal to you to be spiritually prepared."

"The Problem of the Jew Is the Problem of the World," was the subject of a sermon by Rabbi Schulman in Temple Beth-El. He spoke of the war and declared that wars were always a proof of the natural evil in the world.

"We Jews have been making a spectacle of ourselves in this country because we cannot agree on what we ought to ask for ourselves. If it were not so tragical it would be laughable. See how we are splitting hairs about what we should ask for the nations when we do not know that the nations are ready to assent to the fundamental rights of manhood that are the rights of every one.

Points Way to World Peace.

"Much talk has been indulged in as to the need of protecting what is called Jewish culture. If there is anything distinctive about the Jewish genius we fail to discover it in anything other than his religion and his moral and social ideals. If every other racial element in the modern world looked to express its individuality not by force, not by special self-favoring legislation, not by material monopoly, seeking to establish its dominion by the sword or by the knout, by the ghetto or the pale, but by the work of the Spirit, then there would be no world war, no oppressions, no persecutions."

Dr. Schulman in scathing terms denounced the Jewish procurer, who when asked in court, "Have you no conscience?" replied, "I make money," and, in response to a further query as to whether money was his god, asked, "Do you know of any other god?"

"This brutal cynicism," said the speaker, "was to my mind the only redeeming feature in the unspeakably vile wretch. By denying God he read himself out of the Jewish brotherhood."

MAJOR WALTER KILLED.

Son-in-Law of W. M. Findley Meets Death on the Somme.

Major Bertram Walter, D. S. O., of the Royal Field Artillery, and son-in-law of William L. Findley of 2 East Forty-fifth Street, President of the Pelhamdale Land Company, was killed in action in the battle of the Somme on Sept. 16, according to advices received here from the British War Office. He was a son of the late Thomas Walter of Lynwood, Saint Leonards, Sussex, England, and was graduated from the Royal Artillery College at Woolwich in 1896.

After serving for two years in Halifax Major Walter went out to India, where he remained seven years. He married Miss Ethel Anna Findley at Simla on April 10, 1910.

When the war opened he was in command of a battery in Ireland and went to the front early in September, 1914. He had seen more than two years' active service before he was killed. Both General French and General Haig mentioned Major Walter in dispatches several times, and he received the Distinguished Service Order after the battle of Loos.

Major Walter leaves his wife, mother, and three sisters. His younger brother, a Lieutenant in Kitchener's new army, was killed nearly a year ago.

CLERKS WED 64 COUPLES.

Banner Day at the Marriage License Bureau.

Yesterday was a red-letter day in the Marriage License Bureau in the Municipal Building. Sixty-four marriages were performed either by City Clerk Scully or Deputy Clerk F. J. Goodwin, and 185 marriage licenses were issued. The increase in business was said to be due to the Jewish New Year holiday. Among those married yesterday were Pietro Antonio Rienzi, 40 years old, of 103 East Fourth Street, and Katie Plufeo, 47, a widow, of the same address. The bridegroom is a native of Savio, Italy, and can speak neither English nor Hungarian. The bride is a native of Yacablan, Hungary, and can speak neither English nor Italian. City Clerk Scully married them through an interpreter.

"But how could they have made love?" Mr. Scully was asked.

"Oh, love has a language of its own," he replied.

CONFIRMS PACIFIC MERGER.

W. M. Barnum Says Value of Combined Fleets Is $7,000,000.

William M. Barnum, President of the Pacific Coast Company, confirmed yesterday dispatches from Seattle which said that the boats owned by his company would be operated jointly with the fleet of the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company, under the control of a new concern called the Pacific Steamship Company.

"The authorized capital of the new corporation," he said, "is $1,000,000. Half of it has been subscribed in equal amounts by the Pacific Coast and the Pacific Alaska Navigation Companies. These concerns will charter their fleets to the new company for a term of ten years."

Mr. Barnum said the value of the two fleets is in the neighborhood of $7,000,000.

WON'T TRY RETALIATION.

New Law Is Not Applicable in Mail Cases, Washington Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—It is not the purpose of the Administration to utilize the Thomas amendment or other retaliatory provisions of the new General Revenue law against Great Britain if the response of the latter Government is not satisfactory to the last American protest against the British censorship of American mails. The State Department has reached the conclusion that the Thomas amendment is not applicable. If the British reply is unsatisfactory some other remedy must be found.

Secretary Lansing has been notified that the British reply is now crossing the ocean, but has not been informed as to its character.

UP-STATE DAIRYMEN READY FOR A CLASH

Big Milk Companies Refuse Demands for Higher Sales Price and Fight Is Near.

BORDEN STRIKE IS ENDED

Increased Wages and Commissions on New Customers Are Granted by Company.

Prospects of a fight between dairymen of the States and the leading milk firms of the city, regarding the effect of which on the consumer there are varying opinions, now seem to amount almost to a certainty. Almost all the contracts between the Borden Condensed Milk Company and the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, the principle milk receivers, and the farmers expire on Sunday, and the Dairymen's League has refused to renew at the current figures.

The prices demanded by the dairymen, according to an official of the Borden Company, amount to 45 cents a hundred pounds above that paid last October. The companies already have acceded to an increase of 20 cents a hundred pounds and assert they can afford to go no higher.

"We are not anticipating serious difficulty," said H. H. Hallock, Vice President of the Borden Company. "We have been buying milk up State for more than sixty years, and we have always had good relations with the producers. We are renewing many contracts and are expecting to have plenty of milk to supply the city. One thing is certain, we do not expect to give in at the last moment. If there should be a shortage, we shall spread our supply as far as it will go, taking care first of the hospitals, invalids in private homes, and babies."

However, in the opinion of State Commissioner of Foods and Markets John J. Dillon, who was appointed selling agent of the Dairymen's League about a month ago, the farmers' chances are much brighter. "The companies have been storing milk and will probably be able to supply their customers for two or three days," he said. "After that they will run short, and will probably get some milk from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. But the bulk of the supply must come from New York State, and the league can spread as the companies reach out elsewhere.

"There will be no trouble about the distribution; plenty of stores will distribute milk. Our only difficulty, if it comes to a fight with the companies, will be in getting pasteurization plants started, and in obtaining a sufficient supply of milk cans."

The Borden Company was relieved from one difficulty yesterday when a strike of its teamsters ended after a conference at the company's offices, 108 Hudson Street, between Mr. Hallock, P. D. Fox, the general sales manager; Michael J. Cashel, international organizer of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and eighteen drivers, two from each of the company's nine depots. The drivers won their demand for increased pay, the former rates of $16, $17, and $18 a week, according to length of service, being raised to $18, $20, and $21. The 2½ per cent. commission on new customers also was granted.

All strikers are to be taken back, but the demand for the closed shop was not granted. Following the conference, which was pronounced satisfactory by Michael J. Bealin, special agent of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration of the State Industrial Commission, the police were notified that their protection was no longer needed.

WATCH BAY STATE MILKMEN.

Federal Authorities Start Inquiry into Increased Prices.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Federal inquiry into the situation which has brought about an increase in the price of milk in this State, effective Oct. 1, was marked today by a conference of milk contractors and producers, called by United States District Attorney George W. Anderson. The New England Milk Producers' Association, which recently recommended to farmers that they demand increased rates for their milk, and the Worcester County Milk Producers' Association and some of the chief contractors, whose decision not to meet the demands of the producers threatens to cause a shortage in this market, were represented.

The District Attorney said the conferees discussed the probable effect of the new railroad tariff abolishing the leased car system, and added that he had made it clear that the Government would watch carefully all new developments and was determined that there should be a fair and open field in Massachusetts for the sale of milk.

SUSPECTS SHORT-WEIGHTING.

Hartigan, Following Driver's Arrest, Will Watch Deliveries.

The arrest of a driver for a firm of produce merchants who have been supplying potatoes to Roosevelt Hospital, on the charge of short-weighting, led Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan to say yesterday that he suspected that many city departments were receiving the same sort of treatment from contractors. "Inspectors of the bureau will be assigned to all delivery points at city institutions," said he, "to receive foodstuff deliveries and ascertain whether or not the weight is as represented. With the competition among dealers for obtaining contracts as keen as it has been, it looks as if many of the low bidders were making their profits out of short weight.

The arrest in question was that of Frederick Rubli, a driver for Neuhaus & Thormann, produce merchants of 988 Sixth Avenue. The Bureau of Weights and Measures charges that Inspector Patrick McEvilly found that bags of potatoes marked 165 pounds contained only 150 pounds on an average. Rubli was held in $100 bail for Special Sessions by Magistrate Murphy in the West Side Court.

VETOES HAVANA BONDS.

Menocal Thinks Issue Violates the Cuban Constitution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—President Menocal today vetoed a resolution passed by the Havana City Council on June 27 issuing bonds for $2,812,000, intended in large part for the payment of city indebtedness, owed since Colonial times to many merchants who furnished city supplies. These claims against Havana are held almost entirely by Walter Stanton of New York and Havana, in connection with some Wall Street bankers; Mrs. Anglie Booth, widow of the former President of the Ward Line; Dr. George Dowsey of Great Neck, L. I., and P. Fernandez & Co. of Havana.

President Menocal explains his veto by quoting the organic law forbidding municipalities to pay interest on debts incurred prior to 1899. President Menocal says that he considers an issue of bonds drawing interest would be in violation of this law, and, therefore, he is obliged to veto the resolution. The New York interests mentioned during the last seventeen years have bought all available claims and made many efforts to obtain their payment.

EXPLORER THANKS CHILE.

Shackleton Expresses Gratitude for Aid in Rescue Work.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 28.—Sir Ernest Shackleton was received today by President Sanfuentes, whom he thanked for the assistance given by the Chilean Government in the rescue of members of Sir Ernest's party of explorers from Elephant Island.

Sir Ernest and his companions will start on Monday for Buenos Aires, whence they will take steamer for England.

ESKIMO GOING TO CAPITAL.

Representative Helgesen Invites Wallace to Disclose Pole Secret.

Mene Wallace, the Eskimo, who has just returned from Greenland, after seven years spent in that country, and is now at the McAlpin Hotel, was met yesterday by E. C. Rost, secretary to Representative Henry T. Helgesen of North Dakota, who invited him, on behalf of the member of Congress, to go to Washington and impart the information he says he obtained from the natives of Greenland regarding the relative merits of the claims of Admiral Peary and Dr. Cook as to the discovery of the north pole.

Wallace is expected to go to Washington early next week.

New Submarine Launched on Coast.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Sept. 28.—United States submarine L-17 was launched here today by the California Shipbuilding Company. Mrs. W. B. Fogarty of San Francisco, wife of Naval Constructor Fogarty, Inspector in charge of the submarine's building, named the vessel.

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2. Provision is made for installment payments on every mortgage, thus gradually increasing the margin of security.
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203 Montague St., Brooklyn. 'Phone: 7100 Main.

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Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
Literature	30	Elementary German	33
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	38
Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:—

English Grammar & Composition	60	American History	60
English Literature	74	Elementary Algebra, Complete	66
Elementary German	68	Chemistry	60
Advanced German	60	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Plane Geometry	67	*Advanced Latin Composition	75

*For Harvard.

Many other excellent records show on request.

Daily outdoor exercise for boys under twelve. Individual or class instruction in any subject by the hour or by the term. The principal welcomes interviews between 10 and 12 A. M. and between 2 and 4 P. M. daily.

A school for boys under 14 will be opened Oct. 2d at 270 West 72d St., corner of West End Ave.

Applications will be received up to Oct. 1st for a course of lectures on Concentration to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. These lectures will be of special interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers, and business men.

Boarding and Day Pupils.

The Clark School for Concentration

259 West 75th St., Corner of West End Ave. Tel. 744 Columbus.

BARNARD SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD ARTS

226 West 79th St., New York. For the young woman or the older girl who does not go to college. Offers practical courses in Dressmaking Millinery, Cooking, Arts and Crafts, Household Accounts. The pupil does the actual work amidst home surroundings. Also special courses in Conversational French and English, including Dramatic Art. One or all of the courses may be taken. Catalog on request. School reopens Oct. 10th. Telephone 9909 Schuyler.

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421-423 West 148th St., N. Y.
Kindergarten to College. 21st year. Catalog.
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177th St. and Ft. Washington Ave.
Young Boys and Girls.
Catalog. Both Schools Reopen Oct. 16.

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18-20 West 89th Street

Modern school building, absolutely fireproof. Boys thoroughly prepared for all colleges. Commercial department. Special attention paid to primary instruction. Classes limited in number. Lessons prepared in school. Afternoon and Saturday Recreation classes. Laboratory. Gymnasium.

45th year begins Monday, Oct. 9th.
SEND FOR CATALOG.
Dr. Otto Koenig, Principal.
Now at School.
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25 miles from N. Y., in the beautiful, historic "Irving" country. 50th year. 25 years under present Headmaster. New site and buildings 1904. Prepares for all colleges and technical schools. Individual instruction. Athletic Field. Swimming Pool. New Gymnasium.
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Day & Evening. Open all year.
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Day School, "Dwight Method"
Evening School of Instruction.
Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal and Elevated R. R. Stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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Day and Evening Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
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Day and Evening Schools. Students may attend either. Three year course. High standards. Experienced teachers. Central location. Catalogue on request.
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Evening courses in Accounting, Finance, Law, Economics, Advertising and Selling.
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Gymnasium. Baths and social privileges. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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AN OPPORTUNITY to learn French among French people; also special Spanish classes. Elementary and Advanced. Starts Oct. 2. Terms moderate. Prospectus.
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144 Riverside Drive, bet. 86th and 87th Sts. Primary to college and post graduate. Emphasis on college preparatory work. Tel.: Schuyler 5710—Reopens Oct. 11.

The Gardner School

(Formerly 607 5th Ave.) Has Removed to 11 East 51st St. New, fireproof Building. General and College Preparatory Courses. Music. Reopens Oct. 10.

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Louis D. Ray, Headmaster.
All grades, "From Primary to College"; thorough work; small classes; individual instruction; modern building; gymnasium, swimming pool, playground. 309 W. 83d St. Tel. Schuy. 4886. 57th Year opens Oct. 11.

THE DEVERELL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

A high class French boarding and day school. Moved from Paris to New York City during the war.
67 East 74th St. Phone Lenox 9433.

Young Cuban wishes to exchange Spanish for English with young American. Write Menendez, 122 West 47th St., City.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL—Broadway at 120th Street, Henry Carr Pearson, Princ. School Opens Oct. 16th.

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Stenography	Spanish
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SAVE ONE OR MORE YEARS IN
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Is a College Preparatory School with strong Primary and Junior Grades. Modern school building. Large Gymnasium. Military Drill and Supervised Athletics. Afternoon outing classes.
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278th year begins Oct. 10
Catalogue.
A. F. Warren, Headmaster.

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By devoting special attention to French studies, the Tisne school turns out graduates who know and speak French as well as they know and speak English.
The kindergarten is conducted entirely in FRENCH.
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Lower School for Boys 10 to 14.
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The Veltin School
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Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. Fireproof School Building, thoroughly sanitary.
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101ST YEAR OPENS OCT. 17TH.

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Miss Guest, Metropolitan Opera House. Studio 21.

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Elementary and College Preparation. Classes average 8. School diploma admits to leading colleges. Approved by New York Regents' Department.

Authorized Montessori Training Course
DR. MARIA MONTESSORI has authorized a two-year training course to be given in New York City, beginning October 2. This is the only Montessori Teachers' Training Course in America which is authorized by Dr. Montessori, or is in any way directly affiliated with Dr. Montessori's work. For information regarding this course apply to National Montessori Information Bureau, 50 West 70th St., New York City.

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Take conversational lessons from competent native instructors, privately or in small classes, at the
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Fourteenth successful year. Day and evening sessions. Half-hour private lessons of Commercial Spanish are also given at 30 Wall St., or 156 West 34th St.

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College & Regents Exams. 37th year. Moderate fees. Makes a study of the individual student.

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Four month's course—Shorthand Typewriting and Business Practice.
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Physician in attendance daily.
Boys occupied all day with play and study. Primary, Junior, and Senior Classes. Boarding Department.

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Healthful Mountain Section. For Boys.
Elementary and College Preparation.
Business Course with Spanish.
Boarding School for limited number.

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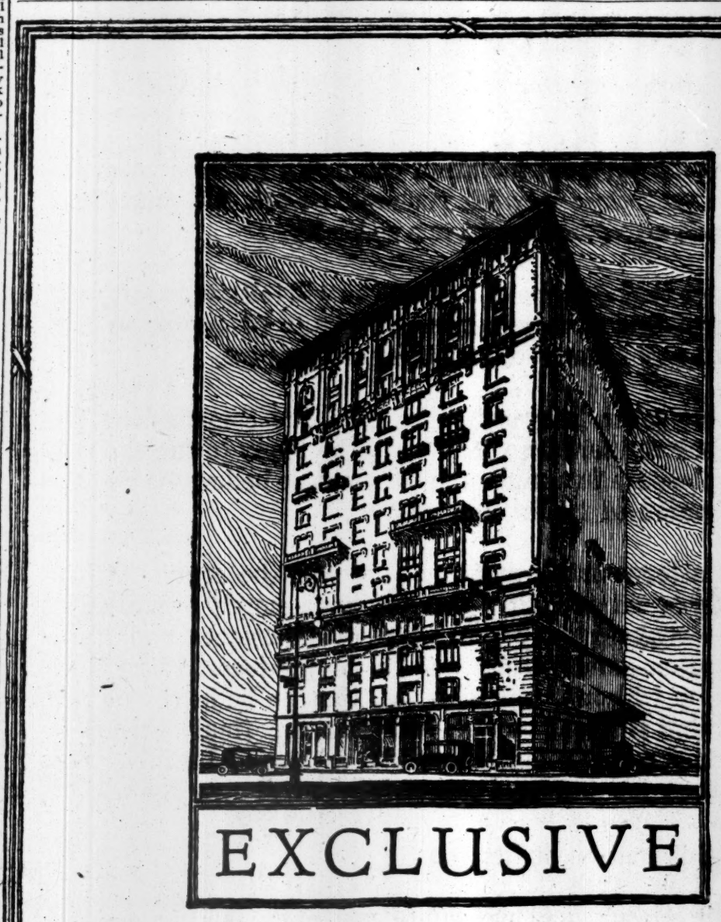

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SEES INDIVIDUALISM AS PERIL TO CHURCH

Former Cambridge Teacher Joins Union Seminary, Chides Worshippers.

PLEADS FOR SCHOLARSHIP

Prof. Jackson's Views Expected to Cause Discussion Among Presbyterians.

The Rev. Prof. Frederick John Foakes Jackson, former Dean of Jesus College, Cambridge, and a member of the Church of England, came to Union Theological Seminary yesterday to teach "What the Church Has to Do With Religion." His inauguration as the first Charles A. Briggs graduate Professor of Christian Institutions marked the beginning of the eighty-first year of the Presbyterian Normal School.

Dr. Jackson said in his inaugural address which, it was predicted, would cause some discussion among members of the faction of Presbyterians who have been arrayed against Union, that the disease of the Church and the reason it had been able to play no effective part in the present world crisis, was that individualism had run riot in Christianity.

"We have outlived the day of individualism," he said. "The appeal to each of us to save his own soul fails to touch the heart of many a thinking man and woman. To such this invitation has at times a selfish ring."

After referring to the unwillingness of the man of today to take the Church seriously, Dr. Jackson said:

"The worst symptom of the disease appears to me to be the undoubted fact that the churches are less and less disposed to regard learning as among the most important qualifications of a minister, and are driving out of their pale those who are most determined to ascertain the truth. The Professor to whom theology is a science is made to feel that he is not wanted by the churches. In England, and I fear also in America, the clergy are becoming seminarists, rather than scholars—that is, men trained to support the peculiar tenets of a church and not to take broad views of great problems.

"The danger we have to combat in Christianity is the tendency to prune off those members whose vigor gives to the whole an appearance of individuality and beauty. We want the churches of the land to be like a fair forest, and not an avenue of yew trees, clipped into rigid patterns and sterilizing the ground beneath them.

"How rarely does one receive instruction in a modern church! How little light has any church thrown upon the burning questions of the time! And what hope is there of the churches doing so until their ministers are encouraged to consider that an education in theology—once called the Queen of the Sciences'—does not consist merely in learning and reproducing the outworn shibboleths of a particular sect.

"What we hope to attain is not to be attained by going backward, as many a church has attempted to do with an invariable lack of success, or by looking back as most churches are doing at present, while the salt of the Dead Sea encrusts them as if they were so many Lot's wives; but by advancing prepared to refuse the evil, however venerable and authoritative, and to choose the good, however novel it may seem; ready to learn not only from the past, but also from the present."

In the charge to Dr. Jackson, the Rev. James M. Ludlow, one of the Directors, told the new professor that many of the churches had "Holy Club meetings" on Sunday mornings.

"Your coming is significant," Dr. Ludlow said, "because you are a member of the Church of England, and this is a Presbyterian institution. But our aim is to get the consensus of the best thought and highest service of the Protestant churches."

At another point in his charge, Dr. Ludlow said: "In this country the mass of the people is in ignorance of what the church means to religion, an ignorance matched only by the confusion among the clergy."

In continuing to tell Dr. Jackson what he was expected to teach, Dr. Ludlow said: "I have heard the preachers of London, of this city and of the land, and I tell you they can't pray. Pulpit oratory is nothing compared to the power of a man who can voice the soul in his prayers."

The formal inauguration of Dr. Jackson was conducted by William M. Kingsley, President of the Board of Directors, who called on the new professor to read the preamble of the constitution of the seminary and the declaration required to be read by all new teachers in the institution.

NEW MAIL PAY SCHEME.

Beginning on Nov. 1, Space System on Railroads Will Be Tested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—On Nov. 1 the Post Office Department will place practically all the railways in the country on a space basis of pay instead of weight as at present. The only exception will be in the case of the closed pouch business, which will go by weight. Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger has just concluded conferences on the subject with the fifteen Superintendents of the railway mail districts, and on Oct. 3 will hold conferences with representatives of the railroads in regard to the proposed change.

The new method of shipment will include 90 per cent. of the postal service. It is understood that the arrangement is experimental and that the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose consent has been obtained for the experiment, will decide after the trial whether the new method should be permanent. It is believed that there will be an economy, both for the Postal Service and for the railroads, in this test. While the cost to the Government on the space basis will be greater, there will be a saving in the shipment of equipment and supplies in space paid for, but not used otherwise.

"The authority which the Interstate Commerce Commission has given to the Postmaster General to place practically the entire railroad mail service on a space basis experimentally," said Mr. Praeger today, "will enable the Post Office Department to demonstrate to the commission the fairness of the contention in its long fight before Congress that the space basis is the only practicable, definite, and equitable measure of service in the complex mail transportation problem. By the conference with Division Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service and the representatives of the railways I am endeavoring to ascertain and iron out in advance all possible difficulties so the change may be brought about without serious disturbance.

"Canadian officials have assured us that, after three years' trial, Canada will never change from the space back to the weight basis, and I believe it will be entirely possible to administer the railway mail transportation service of the United States in a manner so just and so practicable from a transportation standpoint that the space basis now authorized experimentally will in the end prove acceptable to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads."

Honor Ambassador Page at Dinner.

Doubleday, Page & Co., the publishers, gave a dinner last night to all their employes in honor of Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and a member of the firm, who sails for England today on the New York. The employes to the number of 700 were brought in from Garden City in a special train and taken to the McAlpin Hotel where F. N. Doubleday, President of the company, presided at the dinner. The affair was private and while informal remarks were made by Ambassador Page and others it was said that they concerned only the affairs of the company.

SEEK GREATER AMITY WITH THE FAR EAST

Missionaries and Christian Laymen Favor a Nonpartisan Board to Study Problem.

CHURCHES BACK MOVEMENT

Meeting at Yale Club Expected to be Preliminary to Others of a Similar Nature.

The result of a secret conference, attended by forty American missionaries from China and Japan, mission board secretaries, and prominent Christian laymen, which considered at the Yale Club last Tuesday "the great moral issues involved in the relations of America and the Orient and the responsibilities of American Christians in these matters," was made public yesterday by Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union, founded by Andrew Carnegie.

The meeting was arranged by the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and was not open to the public in order that the utmost freedom of discussion might prevail.

Three resolutions were passed after consideration, according to announcement, "not only of the unfair treatment of Japanese and Chinese in America, but of the relations of Japan and China, and the question of America's right attitude in the matters involved."

The first resolution called upon the President and Congress "to create a nonpartisan commission of not less than five members, whose duty it shall be to study the entire problem of the relations of America with Japan and with China," and "to invite the Government of China and the Government of Japan each to appoint similar commissions."

"If such commissions should be appointed, it is the opinion of this conference that the American commission should meet the commissions of China and Japan in their respective countries."

The second resolution endorsed the bill proposed by the American Bar Association for enactment by Congress providing for the adequate protection of aliens. Because of the lack of such a law the Federal Government is not able to fulfill its treaty pledges. The resolution provides for a committee to bring this matter properly before the President and Congress.

The third affirmed the importance of "establishing as soon as possible a Bureau of information as to Eastern Affairs for the purpose of supplying to the press and public unbiased and accurate information as to the progress of events in China and Japan and their relations to the United States," which resolution was referred to the Federal Council of Churches and the World Alliance.

"It was shown that the alleged menace to America of large Japanese immigration has been completely solved by Japan's faithful administration of the 'gentleman's agreement,' that 15,150 more Japanese males have left America during the last seven years than have arrived," said the announcement, which continued: "The alleged clash of Japanese and American policies in China was looked at from many new angles. Such men as Bishops Roots and Lewis and President Lowry of China, Bishops Harris and Tucker and Dr. Dearing of Japan, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Mornay Williams, Bishop Lloyd, and Governor Baldwin of America were prominent in the discussions.

"The conference closed after six hours of intensely earnest discussion and thought, with the conviction that a good beginning had been made, and that similar meetings should be held from time to time where representative Americans from Japan, China, and America could meet each other face to face and exchange experience, information, and opinion with utmost freedom and frankness."

RELUCTANT TO LEAVE CELL

Sing Sing Prisoner Fears Black Hand Band Will Seek Revenge.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Sept. 28.—Rocco Durazzo, a former soldier in the Italian army, reluctantly left Sing Sing prison today under the protection of a guard and a prison physician. He might have left three months ago at the expiration of his minimum sentence of three years, but he refused to leave his cell. He insisted that black hand conspirators would get him as soon as he left prison.

He was convicted of carrying concealed weapons in Brooklyn. His excuse for having a gun was that he feared violence at the hands of a band of his countrymen. Finally the prison authorities interested the Italian Immigration Society in his case and they agreed to ship him back to Italy.

The Parole Board here today paroled nineteen prisoners, of whom Henry C. Merritt, an Eastchester contractor, convicted of converting public funds, was one.

HORACE WHITE'S WILL.

Bulk of Estate to Daughters—Beloit College Remembered.

The will of Horace White, at one time editor in chief of The Evening Post and President of The Evening Post Company, who died on Sept. 16 at the age of 83 years, leaves the bulk of his estate to his three daughters, the Misses Amelia Elizabeth and Martha Root White of 118 West Sixty-ninth Street, and Mrs. Abby White Howells, daughter-in-law of William Dean Howells of 130 West Fifty-seventh Street. Each daughter receives $50,000 outright and one-third of the residuary estate.

Mr. White, who for many years was a Trustee of Beloit College, Wisconsin, and member of the second graduating class of the institution, directed that certain moneys subscribed by him to the college be paid out of his estate. They are said to mount to about $8,000. He also left $3,500 for the erection in Beloit of a bronze statue in memory of his father, Horace White, and gave an annuity of $1,000 to his sister, Mrs. Frances M. Obiston of Greenwood, British Columbia, and bequests of $2,000 and $1,000 to two servants employed in his household. Five other persons received $1,000 each.

Lawrence Godkin, counsel for the estate, was unable yesterday to give an estimate of its value, but it is believed to be more than $500,000.

C. W. WILSON LEFT $150,000.

Employes of Lumber Man and Churches Receive Legacies.

Employes and certain churches and charity institutions in Brooklyn receive a share of the estate of Christopher W. Wilson, a lumber merchant who died at his home, 331 Jefferson Avenue, on Sept. 12, leaving an estate of $150,000. His will was filed for probate yesterday. In appreciation of the work done by employes three years and over with the firm of C. W. Wilson & Co. the testator leaves each of them $1,000.

Mrs. Henrietta Wilson, the widow, receives the use of $100,000 during her life. At her death the principal is to be divided among her four children. One of the children, Robert, is left a cup which the father of the testator wore in the civil war, and to another son, Christopher, is left a sword used by his grandfather.

The Will of Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn.

Mrs. Emma M. Lewisohn, who died at her Summer home at Elberon, N. J., on July 28 last and who was the wife of Adolph Lewisohn, the banker, left a will in which she disposed of many valuable jewels. They included diamond tiaras and horseshoes, barettes, buckles, rings, and other articles, and were distributed among her husband, two sons, Samuel A. and Julius; her daughters, Clara Rossin and Adele Lehman, and six grandchildren. The children also shared the residuary estate equally. Mrs. Lewisohn gave $25,000 each to her sister, Mrs. Jennie Schiffer, and two brothers, Jacob and Joseph Cahn. Her husband received her Summer home at Elberon.

FIND NEW GANG VICTIM.

Iowa Merchant's Case Delayed to Save Daughter's Feelings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—To save a prospective bride from embarrassment Federal officials today promised to withhold the name of a wealthy Iowa merchant who was swindled recently out of $10,000 by blackmailers, and to delay arrests in the case until after Oct. 20, which is to be the wedding day of the merchant's daughter. Warrants for the arrest of two women and a Chicago attorney charged with blackmailing the merchant and using the Mann act as a club have been issued.

The merchant, a widower, in his plea to H. G. Clabaugh of the Department of Justice, said that he feared exposure now would wreck his daughter's happiness and might even cause the wedding plans to be canceled.

Miss Ruda Godman, the alleged lure in the blackmailing of Edward R. West of Chicago, a tea importer, out of $15,000, was arrested today on a warrant charging her with conspiracy. Bail for the woman was fixed at $25,000.

An anonymous letter was received yesterday by Assistant United States Attorney John C. Knox telling him that blackmailers operated on sleeping cars in the West and South. The writer explained that a woman member of the gang would engage a stateroom on a train and then after scraping the acquaintance of some male passenger would invite him to her room. As soon as the train crossed a State line the woman would tell the man that they had violated the Mann law, and that they had been observed by Deputy Marshals.

Then members of the gang would demand admittance, and frighten the man into paying money to avoid threatened arrest.

BAMBRICK WILL TESTIFY.

Reprieved from Death Chair, He Seeks Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Thomas Bambrick, who was reprieved recently for the second time by Governor Whitman from execution for the murder of Patrolman George Dapping a year ago at an outing of the The McManus Association, will probably be brought down from Sing Sing to appear in his own behalf before Justice Weeks in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court on Tuesday. Alexander Karlin, attorney for the convicted man, has prepared a petition to Presiding Justice Clark of the Appellate Division for a writ of habeas corpus. District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that he would not oppose the move.

It is said Bambrick's case is the first in which a condemned man has been brought from the death house to testify in his own behalf.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water

Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

STANDARD'S HEAD IS A BILLIONAIRE

Continued from Page 1.

Before. The parent company had 988,383 shares, of a par value of $98,338,300. The highest market worth of this stock prior to the dissolution was $727,537,250, compared with $1,966,766,000, the theoretical value yesterday.

The value of the Standard Oil holdings of other large stockholders is given below. In each case the first figure represents the par value of the stock, the second the value at the time of dissolution, at $675 a share, and the third the present value at the estimate of $2,014.

Estate of Charles Pratt, 52,502 shares	$5,250,200 35,641,350 106,348,228
Oliver H. Payne, 40,666 shares	4,000,000 27,000,000 80,500,000
H. M. Flagler, 30,500 shares	3,050,000 20,587,500 61,427,000
Estate of H. H. Houston, 11,775 shares	1,177,500 7,908,125 23,684,850
William Rockefeller, 11,700 shares	1,170,000 7,897,500 23,563,800
H. H. Severance, 7,244 shares	724,400 4,889,700 14,589,416
V. H. Macy, 7,200 shares	720,000 4,860,000 14,500,800
Estate of John Huntington, 6,500 shares	650,000 4,387,500 13,091,000
Helen C. Bostwick, 6,058 shares	605,800 5,089,150 12,200,312
John D. Archbold, 6,000 shares	600,000 4,050,000 12,084,000
Wesley H. Tilford, 6,000 shares	600,000 4,050,000 12,084,000

The holdings of the Harkness family, which were second only to those of Mr. Rockefeller, have been broken up by the recent deaths of the older generation of Harkness brothers.

Standard Oil stocks have been advancing steadily since recovery began from a slump early in August, when the price of crude oil was reduced. Standard of Indiana, the largest producer of gasoline in the world, and Ohio Oil showed the signs of appreciation in the esteem of investors first. Stock of the former yesterday stood more than $100 a share higher than six weeks ago, while upturns extending from $25 to $75 have occurred in many of the others in the period. Yesterday's advances, extending from $5 to $20 in some of the leaders, were scored soon after news came of an increase of 10 cents a barrel for Pennsylvania crude petroleum.

The rise of stock prices, of course, reflect the growing incomes of the producing and refining companies. This year gasoline, the chief producer of profits, has sold at prices seldom attained in the history of the oil business, and in quantity far surpassing anything ever known before. The companies make public few details about their business except in reports at the end of the year, so comparison between current output of crude and refined oils and that of 1911, the last year before the dissolution, can not be presented, but the accompanying table shows a contrast of prices:

	1916.	1911.
Crude, (Pennsylvania)—	Per Bbl.	Per Bbl.
High	$2.60	$1.50
Low	2.36	1.30
	1916.	1911.
Gasoline—	Per Gal.	Per Gal.
High	.24	.10
Low	.18	.09

The low quotation for gasoline in the year of the dissolution resulted from competition, chiefly with the Texas Company, which was then working for a foothold in New York. The prices were not the same as in the table in all parts of the country, but those in the compilation picture market conditions as they affected business locally when the old Standard of New Jersey dominated the trade, and in the current year of more liberal competition.

For Your "SALAD DAYS"
Chiris
Guaranteed Pure
OLIVE OIL
There can be no purer. There is none so delicately flavored. The golden fluid of Epicurean Ecstasy and good health.
Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.
ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY
18-20 Platt Street, New York City

Mother's Little Boy Enjoys Cuticura

Because so cooling, soothing and refreshing in all cases of skin and scalp irritation common to children. If mothers would only use Cuticura Soap and no other for every-day toilet uses, assisted with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then, as needed, they would not only insure their children, in most cases, freedom from skin and scalp troubles, but lay the foundation of a clear skin and good hair through life. For free sample each by return mail address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston.

THE HOME COMING
Now to closed apartments after the recent contagion makes it necessary to thoroughly disinfect your home with
Platt's Chlorides
The Odorless Disinfectant
Sold everywhere in Two Sizes, Quarts and Pints.

The Baking Knowledge of 10,000 Women and many Famous Chefs

made the RYZON Baking Book

TEN thousand women contributed to the making of The RYZON Baking Book.

From these contributions the judges, well-known cooking authorities, selected prize winners for The RYZON Baking Book.

Marion Harris Neil supplemented these with many others, gathered from her vast experience and her long years of baking and research.

The following renowned cooking experts contributed master recipes:

MISS JESSIE A. LONG
Instructor in Cookery, Pratt Institute Brooklyn, N. Y.
JANET MACKENZIE HILL
Principal, Boston Cooking School Boston, Mass.
KATHERINE LAWRENCE
Director of Household Science Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.
MRS. LEMCKE-BARKHAUSEN
Principal, Greater New York Cooking School
MRS. HARRIETT COLE EMMONS
Manager, RYZON Service Staff
MISS ALICE BRADLEY
Principal, Miss Farmer's School of Cooking Boston, Mass.
MARY MASON WRIGHT
Cooking Expert of the "Designer"
ELIZABETH O. HILLER
Denver School of Cookery
MARIA W. HILLIARD
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
MRS. ANNA B. SCOTT
Cooking Expert and Food Economist of the "Philadelphia North American"
MRS. CHRISTINE FREDERICK
Consulting Household Engineer

The result is the first complete, accurate and practical manual for the use of baking powder.

The directions for each recipe are simple and accurate—so easily followed that the novice can bake with skill and certainty—so original that many requests for it came from expert chefs of world-wide reputation.

The RYZON Baking Book is illustrated in natural colors. It is welcomed in domestic science schools. It should be in the hands of every amateur and professional cook. Price $1.00.

You can get the RYZON Baking Book by using RYZON.

Ask your grocer.

Liggett's 1¢ SALE

7 Stores Only — See Addresses Given Below

LIGGETT'S RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES
AT THESE SEVEN NEW YORK ADDRESSES ONLY
Broadway and Dey St. — Broadway and 46th St.
7th Ave. and 14th St. — Broadway and 101st St.
Broadway and 34th St. — Amsterdam Ave. and 155th St.
Westchester Ave. and Simpson St.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday

The Plan — Pay us our regular price for any item mentioned in this advertisement and we will sell you another of the same kind for ONE CENT.

You are at liberty to buy as much and as often as you like. No limits to purchases at this sale (cigarettes excepted).

We reserve the right of refusing sales to dealers.

No goods delivered. No mail orders accepted. No goods charged or sent C. O. D. No orders taken after stock is exhausted.

1¢ ONE CENT
Buys a Genuine
Heavy metal enameled finish polished aluminum top and bottom
$1.50 PINT SIZE
Thermos Bottle
When purchased with a hand sewn, extra heavy RUSSIAN HIDE CARRYING CASE AT $1.50.
Both for $1.51

Liggett's Breakfast Coffee
This is our regular 35c grade of coffee. It is freshly roasted and ground ready for use.
ONE POUND 35c TWO POUNDS 36c

GOOD TO EAT

35c Liggett's Opeko Tea (½ lb. package)	2 for 36c
60c Fenway Purple Package Chocolate, fresh from our factory	2 lbs. 61c
39c Borden's Malted Milk	2 for 40c
25c Breakfast Cocoa (½ lb.)	2 for 26c
20c Jar Pure Honey	2 for 21c
35c Bottle Queen Olives	2 for 36c
25c Raspberry and Strawberry Currant Jam	2 for 26c
10c Van Camp's Tomato Soup	2 for 11c
25c Liggett's Marmalade	2 for 26c
10c Johnson's Educator Toasterettes (Toasted Table Crackers)	2 for 11c
10c Karo Corn Syrup	2 for 11c
25c Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce	2 for 26c
45c French Olive Oil (½ pint Decanter Bottle)	2 for 46c
40c Au Guth Assorted Wrapped Cream Caramels, lb. box	2 for 41c
5c Borden's Almond Bars	2 for 6c
10c Borden's Milk Chocolate Bars	2 for 11c
5c Wrigley's Spearmint and Sterling Chewing Gum	2 for 6c
25c U-All-No After Dinner Mints	2 for 26c
25c Pure Grape Juice (pints)	2 for 26c

Toilet Goods

50c Bath Brushes	2 for 51c
20c Borine Tooth Paste	2 for 21c
50c Bouquet Laurece Talcum	2 for 51c
50c Chimes Toilet Water	2 for 51c
10c Castile Soap	2 for 11c
35c Crown Rice Face Powder	2 for 36c
5c Face Cloths	2 for 6c
10c Face Cloths	2 for 11c
10c FLASH Hand Cleaner	2 for 11c
50c Georgia Rose Cold Cream	2 for 51c
25c Georgia Rose Talcum	2 for 26c
25c Hand Brushes	2 for 26c
25c Harmony Imported Soap	3 cakes 28c
25c H. & J. Violet Brut Soap	2 cakes 26c
10c Jap Rose Soap	2 for 11c
60c (Box of 6 cakes) Kirk's Olive Oil Baby Castile Soap	2 boxes 61c
25c Box Lilac Glycerine Soap (3 cakes in box)	2 boxes 26c
50c Lather Brushes	2 for 51c
19c Nail Files	2 for 20c
50c Perfumes—1 oz.	2 for 51c
25c Rexall Cold Cream	2 for 26c
10c Rexall Toilet Soap	2 cakes 11c
25c Rexall Tooth Paste	2 for 26c
50c Riker's Violet Cerate	2 for 51c
25c Tooth Brushes	2 for 26c
25c Turkish Towels	2 for 26c
50c Turkish Towels	2 for 51c
$1.00 Turkish Towels	2 for $1.01
15c Utopia Talcum, Riker's	2 for 16c
50c Violet Dulce Face Powder	2 for 51c
25c Wool Powder Puffs	2 for 26c
50c Violet Dulce Vanishing Cream	2 for 51c

FOR THE SMOKER

7c Evangeline Cigars	2 for 8c
10c Stag Tobacco	2 for 11c
50c Briar Pipes	2 for 51c
15c Embassy Cigarettes (10)	2 pkgs. 16c
25c Selim Little Cigars (10)	2 pkgs. 26c
10c Royal Sovereign Cigars	2 for 11c

Prettiest Cigarettes Place 10c TEN FOR TWO FOR 11c
Not more than 4 Packages (40 Cigarettes) to a Customer.

Household Needs

10c AMMO	2 for 11c
10c Baking Soda, full pound	2 for 11c
19c Blaud's Iron Pills (100's)	2 for 20c
10c Carter's Library Paste	2 for 11c
10c Carter's Black Ink	2 for 11c
30c Cascade Linen Writing Paper (in pounds)	2 for 31c
10c Envelopes (pkg. 25)	2 for 11c
25c GRIPWELL GARTERS	2 for 26c
75c Household Shears	2 for 76c
10c Kimball's or Flash Metal Polish	2 for 11c
19c Kimball's Silver Polish	2 for 20c
25c Kitchen Knives, 3-inch steel blade, aluminum handle	2 for 26c
$1.75 Guaranteed Hot Water Bottle, 3 qt.	2 for $1.76
25c Cloth Bound Novels	2 for 26c
$2.00 Guaranteed Fountain Syringe, 2 qt.	2 for $2.01
25c Linen Handkerchiefs	2 for 26c
10c Solid Alcohol, Rockburn	2 for 11c
35c Rubber Gloves, Sunshine	2 for 36c
25c Playing Cards	2 for 26c
60c Stenographer's Pencils	2 doz. 61c
50c Symphony Lawn, Box Paper and Envelopes	2 for 51c
25c Stork, Nurser	2 for 26c
35c Tangara Fabric W. Paper	2 for 36c
25c Writing Paper and Env.	2 for 26c
10c Soda Mint Tablets	2 for 11c
25c Vanilla Ext., Riker	2 for 26c
30c Cascara Tablets; 5 gr.—100 in bottle	2 for 31c
20c Sanitary Napkins; ½ doz.	2 pkgs. 21c
75c Auto Goggles	2 for 76c
25c Wizard Polishing Oil	2 for 26c
39c Milk of Magnesia	2 for 40c
25c Rexall Liver Pills	2 for 26c
$1.00 Rexall Wine of Cod Liver Oil	2 for $1.01
89c Rexall Comp. Syrup Hypophos.	2 for 90c
60c HIGH GRADE MINERAL OIL (American Petrofol) pint	2 for 61c
25c Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup	2 for 26c

THIS SALE AT 7 NEW YORK STORES ONLY

Hereafter, Liggett-Riker-Hegeman's ONE CENT SALES in New York will be run in only a few stores at a time, and not in all of the stores at the same time, as heretofore. This will permit us to maintain regular service in our other stores and give more attention to One-Cent Sale customers as well.

This Sale at 7 STORES ONLY — See Addresses Given Above

Liggett's Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores
The Rexall Stores

GIANTS TROUNCE BRAVES TWICE AND EXTEND THEIR STRING OF VICTORIES TO TWENTY-FIVE

GIANTS GIVE BRAVES EIGHTEEN CIPHERS

Use Brush Cruelly on Boston in Both Games—Kauff Gets Homer with Bases Full.

STRING OF VICTORIES IS 25

Ferdie Schupp Allows One Lone Single in Second—Tesreau Overcomes Bad Start in First.

Benny Kauff has not lived the twenty-four years of his young life in vain. Yesterday, up at the densely populated Polo Grounds, little Benny realized a life's ambition, and that is something which few citizens do in this world.

Just put on your spectacles and grasp these few details.

The situation is this. The Giants have already beaten the Boston Braves in the first game of a double-header, 2 to 0, and it is the second game. Tier upon tier and row upon row, more than 35,000 frenzied folks are jammed about the arena under Coogan's Bluff, displaying more color and more enthusiasm than were ever seen at a Roman circus. The bases are jammed and Benny Kauff is at the bat.

Patrick Don Carlos Ragan—he of the Castillian-Celtic make-up—is out there pitching for the Boston Braves. Don't let it slip your mind that the bases are jammed. Don Ragan looks at Benny with a haughty smile. He fears him not. Ragan pitches ball after ball at Kauff until high upon the score board these 35,000 or more spectators see that the count on Benjamin Michael is two strikes and three balls.

The crowd watches with breathless attention as Benny faces Ragan for his last chance. Kauff is not excited. He is as cool as if he were frapped. The ash bat on Kauff's shoulders is poised as Ragan's tangent approaches. There is a mighty swing and a crash.

Only the Fence Stops It.

If you watch closely you can see the little white ball in its wild flight high over the head of Fred Snodgrass in centre field. On and on it sails to the centre field fence. The citizens on the bases at this time are Herzog, Robertson, and Zimmerman. As one man, they begin to sprint, and for a time it looks like a foot race. Around the base paths four runners go like mad.

It resembles a merry-go-round and when three of them have crossed the plate, little Benny is tearing around toward third base. Manager McGraw, coaching at third, gives him the high sign and Benny dashes for the plate.

The crowd is on its toes, the din of the tumult and the shouting stunning 70,000 ears.

Look! the ball is being relayed in from the outfield and Benny is not at the plate yet. Hurry, Benny! Then a moment's silence as the ball lands in the glove of Pat Ragan with a thud. Pat turns about and soaks it at Hank Gowdy at the plate.

All of a sudden, Benny leaves the ground. He hurls himself, feet first, at the little rubber plate which spells glory for him. The toe of one of Kauff's shoes just touches the outer edge of the platter, as the ball lands in Gowdy's mitt.

"Safe," Cries Umpire Rigler.

Umpire Charley Rigler is looking on with wide open eyes. "Safe" cries Rigler.

Benny rose from a cloud of dust, panting like a hunted deer, and half a dozen Giant players rushed from the bench and began to slap Benny on the back. Benny's back was sore last night. Every body he met patted him there.

Benny just smiled a smile of contentment, as much as to say, "Well, I told you I'd do it some day, and I'll be blamed if I didn't. Now, tell me the truth, didn't I?"

The populace answers, "Benny, you sure did."

It will be many moons before there are baseball games like those two at the Polo Grounds. They were surcharged with excitement every moment. The players acted as if the future of the universe were at stake. The athletes on both clubs played scrappy baseball. They seemed to be mad at something or at each other. They disputed every point. Hank Gowdy, the Boston catcher, disputed so much with Rigler in the second game that he was sent into outer darkness.

The Giants played great ball. It was superior to Boston's play because they always did as expected. They outguessed the Stallings team in everything they did. They fielded with faultless accuracy. And not only that; they made rich capital of Boston's mistakes. And Boston made lots of them. New York was a quicker thinking and a faster moving ball club. That's why the Giants stretched their long list of victories yesterday to twenty-five. No major league club has ever dreamed of winning so many games in a stretch before. It is difficult for fans to realize that the Giants have done it. But, by jinks, they have, and can prove it.

Tesreau Works in First Game.

Tesreau and Dick Rudolph were the opposing pitchers in the first game. The big Ozark dromedary was a bit faulty in the first inning, but Boston failed to take advantage of his weakness.

Take the opening inning, for example. Collins singled to right and went to second when Maranville hit to centre. Connolly sicked to Kelly, who was playing first for the Giants because Holke has a badly swollen thumb. Konetchy then rolled to Fletcher, who tossed to Herzog to force Maranville, but Herzog dropped the ball and all hands were safe and the bases full. Here was a place for Tesreau to show his metal. He made Smith sky to Zim, and Magee poled one to Robertson. That's getting out of difficulties.

It looked like one of those tight, seething pitchers' battles up to the last of the fourth, when Davey Robertson appeared on the horizon. There was one out at the time when Davey leaned against one of Rudolph's shoots and clambered the ball into the upper boxes of the right field grand stand for a home run.

In the meantime, Tesreau was getting stronger and more confident. In the sixth the Giants got busy again and got their second run. After Burns had grounded out to first, Herzog singled to centre. Robertson forced Herzog, and two were down. Zimmerman then singled to right and Robertson scooted around to third. Zimmerman craftily started for second and drew the throw to that base. While Zimmerman was keeping the Boston infielders busy running him up and down between the bases, Robertson started for home, and when Maranville hit Zimmerman on the back with the ball, Zim got safely back to first and Robbie scored.

A peculiar play occurred in the ninth, when Boston was making a vain attempt to rally against great odds. Konetchy beat out a hit to short and Smith singled to right, sending Koney to second. Magee then hit to Herzog, and as Charley was trying to tag Smith out the runner interfered with Herzog and he dropped the ball. Umpire Rigler promptly calling Smith out. Then followed volumes of conversation pro and con, mostly con, which all resulted in an unqualified victory for the pros.

This was the seventh straight victory Tesreau has won during the Giants' winning streak.

There was so much excitement crowded into these two games that one great play was forgotten just as soon as another came along. Two things about the second game will never be forgotten, however, and they are Benny Kauff's home run and the pitching of Ferdinand Schupp.

Schupp Gives Only One Hit.

Ferdie came within two inches of pitching a no-hit game against the Braves in the second encounter. The one hit chalked up against him was a terrific grounder which Charley Herzog barely missed. That was in the seventh inning, and up to that time not a Boston player had reached first base except Blackburn, and he got there on a pass, but no further.

The first Giant run came in the second inning. Zimmerman singled to short and stole second. Fletcher flied to Gowdy, and Benny Kauff, who has been mentioned somewhere here before, rolled to Maranville. Maranville soaked the ball to Red Smith to get Zim at third, but the throw was bad and Heinie went on home.

The big inning was the third. Schupp was the first batsman, and when he filed to Sherwood Magee in left Sherwood muffed the ball. Burns then fouled out to Gowdy and Herzog singled to right, sending Schupp to third. Pat Ragan next gave Robertson an international pass and filled the bases to get Zimmerman.

Zim didn't like this reflection on his batting ability. He sent a grounder to Egan, who threw to Maranville, but Robertson was so fast in going to second that they missed the force-out play and Schupp scored. Fletcher tried hard enough, but Ragan struck him out.

It was at this trying moment that Kauff whacked his home run to centre field, and with one fell swoop shot four big, life-sized runs across the plate and endeared himself in the hearts of every human being who was looking on.

Johnny Nehf relieved Ragan in the next inning, and the Giants did no more damage. They didn't need to. This is the sixth straight game Schupp has won during the phenomenal victorious streak.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	0	0	Collins,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	2	2	3	Maran'lle,ss	4	0	1	0	5
Rob'tson,rf	3	2	1	3	0	Connolly,rf	4	0	0	3	1
Zim'man,3b	3	0	1	1	3	Konet'y,1b	4	0	1	14	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	2	5	Smith,3b	4	0	2	0	3
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Magee,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Kelly,1b	3	0	1	13	0	Egan,2b	3	0	0	2	3
McCarty,c	2	0	0	4	0	Gowdy,c	3	0	1	4	0
Tesreau,p	3	0	0	0	3	Rudolph,p	3	0	0	0	4
						aChappelle	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	2	6	27	14	bWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	0	6	24	14

a-Batted for Egan in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Gowdy in ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Maranville.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Kelly, Smith. Home run—Robertson. Sacrifice hit—McCarty. Double play—Connolly and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 8; New York, 3. Base on balls—Off Tesreau, 1. Struck out—By Rudolph, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Rudolph, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Snodg'ss,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	2	0	3	Maran'lle,ss	4	0	0	1	5
Rob'tson,rf	3	1	0	3	0	Fitzp'ck,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	2	0	1	Konet'y,1b	3	0	1	4	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	4	2	Smith,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	3	0	Magee,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Kelly,1b	3	0	1	8	0	Egan,2b	3	0	0	3	1
McCarty,c	3	0	0	4	0	Gowdy,c	1	0	0	5	0
Schupp,p	2	1	0	0	3	Blackburn,c	1	0	0	4	2
Kocher,c	0	0	0	1	0	Ragan,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Nehf,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	7	27	9	aTragresser	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	28	0	1	24	9

a-Batted for Nehf in the ninth inning.
Errors—Smith, Magee, Blackburn.

New York	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Home run—Kauff. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Burns. Left on bases—Boston, 2; New York, 3. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 1; off Schupp, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 4 hits and 4 runs in three-fourths of an inning; off Nehf, 3 hits and no runs in five innings; off Schupp, no runs. Struck out—By Schupp, 4; by Ragan, 5; by Nehf, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Byron.

SENATORS WIN ON ERRORS.

Profit by Athletics' Misplays and Take Game by 4 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Washington ntoday won from Philadelphia, 4 to 1. Nabors pitched good ball during his stay in the game, but errors by Grover and Witt gave Washington its first two runs, and Nabors retired from the game to let McElwee bat for him in the eighth. The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA.(A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Leonard,3b	4	1	2	1	2	Witt,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Foster,2b	4	0	0	2	3	Grover,2b	3	0	0	2	1
Menosky,rf	5	0	0	4	1	Thrasher,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Smith,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	2	5	0
Rice,rf	3	1	2	2	0	Schang,c	4	0	0	8	3
Shanks,ss	4	1	2	1	2	McInnis,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Morgan,1b	4	1	1	11	0	Healey,3b	4	1	2	1	4
Henry,c	3	0	0	4	2	King,l	1	0	0	0	0
Gallia,p	2	0	0	0	2	Nabors,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aMcElwee	0	0	0	0	0
						bSelbold	0	0	0	0	0
						Bressler,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	8	27	12	Total	30	1	5	27	12

a-Batted for Nabors in the eighth inning.
b-Ran for McElwee in the eighth inning.
Errors—Menosky, Shanks, Morgan, Witt, (2,) Grover.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	—4	
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Leonard, Strunk. Stolen base—Grover. Sacrifice hits—King, (2,) Henry, McElwee. Sacrifice fly—Gallia. Double play—Menosky and Morgan. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Base on balls—Off Gallia, 1; off Bressler, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Nabors, 7 hits and no runs in eight innings; off Bressler, 1 hit and 1 run in one inning; off Gallia, 5 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Nabors, 4; by Gallia, 3; by Bressler, 2. Wild pitch—Gallia. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Connolly.

PHILLIES CUT DOWN LEAD OF SUPERBAS

Alexander Checks Robins, 8 to 4, and Moran's Men Creep Up Within Half Game of Them.

Grover Cleveland Alexander, the mainstay of Pat Moran's fighting Phillies in their dash for the National League flag, forced Uncle Wilbert Robinson's league-leading Dodgers to defeat yesterday in the opening game of the crucial series between the teams. A crowd of 20,000 rabid enthusiasts, a record mark for a week-day attendance, jammed Ebbets Field and saw the invaders carry off the contest by 8 to 4, and left a little uncomfortable about the pennant.

As the game progressed the frantic, lusty yells, urging on the home team and Larry Cheney in the face of reverses, were turned into groans, expressing more and more the fear of the possibility that Philadelphia may nose out the Robins for the flag. Judging from the showing of the Phillies yesterday, this possibility looms up with unusual significance, for the Robins are now but one-half a game in the lead, and two more encounters with the Phillies are still to come.

Alexander was materially aided and abetted in his work of destruction by the remaining eight members of the Philadelphia clan. They put forth a brand of playing that was machine-like in its effectiveness and was not to be denied. Excellent pitching, fielding that was snappy and dotted with spectacular features, and opportune hitting was what downed the Robins. The Dodgers showed a brilliant brand of playing on the whole, but it was not up to the standard of the opposition, and, although they fought valliantly from the start, it was a losing battle all the way.

Larry Cheney carried the hopes of Brooklyn to the mound at the start of the contest, but it was not long before it was apparent that it was not a Cheney day. He managed to get safely by the first inning with one hit being made off him, but the second frame proved fatal. And, as if to inflict further humility upon Larry, it had to be himself who committed a misplay which resulted in putting the Phillies ahead. Cravath started the inning by getting a free ticket to first, and went to third when Luderus whacked a double off the fence in right field, which missed being a home run by a margin of a few feet. Cravath scored while Olson was throwing out Niehoff at first.

Then came Cheney's unfortunate misplay. Killifer bunted in front of the plate and was off immediately for the initial sack. Cheney fielded the ball well, but threw it far away from Daubert, and the sphere bounded to the right field garden. Luderus scored meanwhile, and Killifer pulled up at third, from which station he tallied on Alexander's sacrifice fly to Wheat. Cutshaw ended the inning by making a good catch of Paskert's pop fly back of second base.

In the fourth inning Cheney was taken out. Cravath started by striking out, after which Luderus dropped a Texas Leaguer back of short field and went to second when Niehoff walked. Cheney uncorked a wild pitch which advanced both runners a base, and after Killifer had drawn three balls in a row Manager Robinson became convinced that Larry was not equal to the task and signaled for Jack Coombs.

Jack gave Killifer his fourth ball, filling the bases. Alexander then sent a single bounding over the grass in the direction of Zach Wheat, and when the ball rolled through the Robin left fielder to the score-board Luderus, Niehoff, and Killifer all scored. Alexander stopped at third. Dode Paskert then came through with a single to right which scored Alexander. Paskert stole second, but was marooned there, for Bancroft fanned and Stock fouled out to Miller.

While all this was going on the Robins were gamely trying to break through the Philadelphia armament, but met with no success until the third frame. Then three hits produced the Robins' first run. Hy Myers, who was in the centre garden in the absence of Jimmy Johnston, started with a single to centre after both Miller and Cheney had fanned. It was Brooklyn's first hit, and he advanced on Daubert's single to left. Casey Stengel then dropped a Texas Leaguer back of second base, scoring Myers and putting Daubert on third. The redoubtable Casey tried to annex second and was caught in the act.

The Robins went out in order in the fourth session, but in the fifth they fell on Alexander's offerings with a vengeance, and for a time had him tottering badly—so badly, in fact, that he did not recover himself until two Robin runs had been tallied.

Olson started with a single to left and advanced on Miller's wallop to the same part of the field. Coombs then walked, filling the bases. Brooklyn hopes soared. The Phillie infield showed the effect of this trying moment, for Bancroft fumbled Myers's fast grounder and Olson scored, while the sacks remained full. Then Miller scored while Bancroft was throwing Daubert out at first, Coombs going to third and Myers to second. The former was run down between third and home on Stengel's grounder to Bancroft, and Wheat ended the inning with a fly to Whitted.

The Robins unexpectedly annexed another run in the seventh frame, when Niehoff, trying to get Myers at first, threw the ball to the stands, and Hy scored on Daubert's single to right. That ended Brooklyn's scoring. In the eighth three well-placed singles by Cravath, Luderus, and Niehoff gave the Phillies another marker.

The fielding gem of the day was furnished by Dode Paskert, whose wonderful running catch in the sixth frame robbed Ivy Olson of a home run. Paskert had to climb into the air to get the ball. Bancroft made a wonderful stop of Mowrey's grounder to short in the second frame, and retired the sorrel-topped Bob at first base by the narrowest margin. Jake Daubert contributed a difficult stop of Bancroft's grounder over first base in the second frame, which choked off an imminent Phillie onslaught. The same Bancroft gave Casey Stengel a chance to inject one of his good catches near the right field fence in the seventh. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Paskert,cf	5	0	1	2	0	Myers,cf	4	2	1	4	0
Bancroft,ss	5	0	1	2	2	Daubert,1b	3	0	2	6	1
Stock,3b	4	0	0	0	3	Stengel,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	4	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	0	4	1
Cravath,rf	2	2	1	2	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Luderus,1b	4	2	3	8	0	Mowry,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Niehoff,2b	3	1	1	3	3	Olson,ss	4	1	1	3	1
Killifer,c	3	2	0	6	1	Miller,c	4	1	1	4	1
Alexander,p	4	1	1	0	2	Cheney,p	1	0	1	1	0
						Coombs,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	34	8	8	27	11	aSmythe	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	4	6	27	8

a-Batted for Coombs in ninth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Niehoff, (2,) Wheat. Cheney.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	—8	
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	—4	

Two-base hit—Luderus. Stolen base—Paskert. Sacrifice hit—Daubert. Sacrifice fly—Alexander. Double play—Stock, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 3; off Cheney, 2; off Coombs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cheney, 2 hits and 3 runs in three and one-third innings; off Coombs, 6 hits and 2 runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Alexander, 2 runs. Struck out—By Alexander, 5; by Cheney, 1; by Coombs, 1. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

American Association.

Kansas City, 4; St. Paul, 2.

LEAGUE PENNANT RACES.

Giants Can Win Flag, but Miracles A-plenty Must Come to Pass.

There was nothing out of the ordinary in Brooklyn's defeat by Alexander yesterday, for they all look alike to the Quaker star, but the Phillies' victory brought them to within less than half a game of the lead, and another triumph this afternoon will put Moran's crew on the top of the heap. One point—a hair's breadth—is the margin which keeps Brooklyn in the pacemaking position; but have a heart, Brooklyn rooters. The end is not here yet. The Robins can regain the lead, even though they are beaten again today, by turning the tables on the Phillies tomorrow.

The onrushing Giants made great progress yesterday in their heart-gripping struggle for third place, and practically eliminated Boston as a pennant contender, cutting down the Braves' lead of three games to one. Another defeat of the Braves this afternoon will put the Giants within a point of third place, but in order to attain the ranking they must win both ends of the double-header tomorrow. In other words, all the Giants must do to move into third place is to clean up the remaining three games with Boston.

And if you are one of those rabid New York fans who still believe the Giants may yet figure in the world's series, here are some figures in support of your contention:

The present standing of the first four teams is as follows: Brooklyn, 90 won, 58 lost; Philadelphia, 88 won, 57 lost; Boston, 84 won, 60 lost; New York, 84 won, 62 lost. Brooklyn has six games remaining, two with Philadelphia and four with New York. Philadelphia has eight to play, two with Brooklyn, six with Boston. Boston has nine remaining, three with New York, six with Philadelphia. Seven games stand between the Giants and the end of the season, three with Boston and four with Brooklyn. It is now necessary that all of the three teams which are now making pace for the Giants to become victims of apoplexy in order that New York might win the pennant. The Giants must simply win all seven of their remaining games, and while they are accomplishing this miracle the other teams need only to do the following: Brooklyn must lose all six of its remaining games; Philadelphia must win two with Brooklyn and lose six with Boston; the Braves must lose three to the Giants, then take six straight from Philadelphia.

Now, if the heavens should fall and all this dope comes to pass, the standing at the end of the season would be:

Club.	Won.	Lost.
New York	91	62
Philadelphia	90	63
Boston	90	63
Brooklyn	90	64

Philadelphia's victory yesterday will tend to establish the Quakers as favorites in this nerve-tingling race, and for these reasons: If Philadelphia and Brooklyn split their remaining games, the standing Saturday night will be: Brooklyn, 91 won, 59 lost; Philadelphia, 89 won, 58 lost. Should Brooklyn gain an even break with the Giants in four games they will then have won 93 and lost 61. Philadelphia, by taking four out of six from Boston, will have won 93 and lost 60, causing a tie and on the play-off, with Alexander to bank on. Philadelphia would rule a strong favorite.

At the rate the Giants are going it is not beyond possibility that they will win three out of four from Brooklyn, which would make the going easy for the Phillies. The National League sttanding is as follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.	Pct.
Brooklyn	90	58	6	.60810
Philadelphia	88	57	8	.60889
Boston	84	60	9	.58333
New York	84	62	7	.57534

The Yankees' defeat of Boston delayed the settlement of the issue in the American League and enabled the White Sox and Tigers, who did not play, to claim a further chance of relieving the Boston club of the championship. The standing:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.	Pct.
Boston	88	61	5	.59060
Chicago	86	64	4	.57333
Detroit	85	66	3	.56291

YANKS GIVE SOX A JOLT.

Pound Mays Hard in the Tenth and Down Leaders by 4 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Yesterday, at Fenway Park, Bill Donovan's ball players had a fine ninth inning punch, but it was not enough to beat the Red Sox. Today, however, with the game standing even in the tenth, the Yankees, who had been threatening the leaders with real trouble all afternoon, plastered Carl Mays all over with hits, and won by 4 to 2.

The Red Sox looked good at the start, but soon faded away and made only two scattered hits against Mogridge in the last six innings. Mays, on the other hand, started like a man out for a no-hit record, but the Yankees finally clothomed his underhand ball and won their ball game by hitting it squarely on the nose. As a consequence, the Yankees are still in the running for a first division place, while the Sox find Chicago closer to their heels than since they dropped that game to Cleveland almost a week ago.

The Yankees ripped off eleven hits against Mays, one combination of two hits netting a run, three clips tying the score and the final bouquet, before any one was out in the tenth, smashing up the Red Sox's hopes in earnest. The finish was a quick one. Walters started it with a right field double. Mogridge, who had figured in the tying run, hit a single to centre, and Lee Magee followed with a beautiful three-base wollop far over Harry Hooper's head to complete the day's work for Wild Bill.

The Red Sox made a very easy getaway today, their runs in the first and third innings coming for the asking, and Carl Mays bowling out the Highlanders in such fine order for the first four sessions that the Boston fans were figuring on a very happy afternoon's sport. Boston however, did all its work early, while the Highlanders came faster and faster, and finally, after tying the score in the eighth, made a good day's work of it.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Magee,cf	5	0	2	2	0	Hooper,rf	3	1	0	2	0
High,lf	5	0	0	2	0	Janvrin,2b	3	1	1	0	2
Peck'gh,ss	5	0	1	3	3	Walker,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	13	0	Gainer,1b	3	0	1	14	2
Baker,3b	4	0	1	0	2	Hoblitzel,1b	0	0	0	0	0
Miller,rf	3	0	0	2	1	Lewis,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	2	5	Gardner,3b	3	0	1	2	0
Walters,c	4	2	2	4	1	Scott,ss	4	0	1	1	5
Mogridge,p	4	1	2	2	2	Cady,c	4	0	1	2	2
						Mays,p	3	0	1	0	5
Totals	38	4	11	30	15	aMcNally	0	0	0	0	0
						bWalsh,	1	0	0	0	0
						Totals	32	2	7	30	16

a-Ran for Gainer in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Gardner in the tenth inning.
Errors—Walker, Cady, (2.)

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	—4	
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Janvrin, Pipp, Walters, (2.) Three-base hit—Magee. Sacrifice hit—Janvrin. Sacrifice fly—Gainer. Double plays—Miller, Baker, and Peckinpaugh; Mogridge, Gedeon, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 3. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; off Mays, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 7 hits and 2 runs in ten innings; off Mays, 11 hits and 4 runs in ten innings. Struck out—By Mogridge, 3; by Mays, 2. Wild pitch—Mogridge. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

Pirates Release Scott.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28.—The Pittsburgh National League club released Pitcher James Scott today to the club at Macon, Ga., from which team he was recently obtained. This reduces the roster for the local team to the required limit of thirty-five players.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

SECOND BASEMEN IN WORLD'S SERIES

Fullerton Says Boston's Two Teams Are Hard Hit by Absence of Barry and Evers.

SECOND BASEMEN.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Against Brooklyn.

	Value. Offense.	Defense.	Total.
Red Sox	426	377	803
Chicago	471	369	840
Against Philadelphia.			
Red Sox	424	381	805
Chicago	502	365	867
NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
Against Red Sox.			
Brooklyn	383	342	725
Philadelphia	369	318	687
Against White Sox.			
Brooklyn	386	360	746
Philadelphia	378	325	703

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

Whew! This doping world's series results before a man is certain which teams will really win certainly is a tough job. The only comfort is the sidelights that the figures throw upon the varying abilities of players against certain clubs.

You see, before I was sure which clubs were going to cut into the old kale I had to sit down and take each player on every one of the three leading teams in each league and compare him with the man who was to oppose him. That made a lot of things to figure on. I had no idea until I tried it how much the value of any player depends upon the club against which he is playing. It made the doping tough, and now that it is easier we can go a bit more into detail.

There have been a lot of fans writing in and kicking on my figures. One accuses me of saying Jake Daubert is a better man than Ty Cobb. He forgets that Cobb is an outfielder and Jake a first baseman, and that a first baseman is much more valuable to his team on defensive than any outfielder can be, because he has so much opportunity to make or break a game. You see, this is not a comparison of men at all, but of the value of certain men in certain positions against certain teams.

I also have had several complaints that I have not given enough value to players—not as much as I gave them last Spring in figuring the season's outcome. It is ridiculous to think that a player will be as strong against the picked pitchers of the best team in an opposing league as he would be against the run of pitchers of his own league. He may be even more valuable. It may be that some one or two batters of a team fancy exactly the kind of pitching they will encounter. This is what we have to find out by the dope. In fact, it is true in several instances, but that is mere accident. Last year Duf Lewis happened to find just the sort of stuff he likes to hit against. The year before Hank Gowdy found the best of the Athletic pitchers easy for him—easier than those he faced every day. Such things will happen.

Evers and Collins Out of It.

Having explained, let us consider the second basemen. For the first time in a long while it doesn't look as if we would have Eddie Collins or Johnny Evers to compare, either with each other or with some one else. Evers, I find, no longer is the standard of second basemen, except in his great fighting spirit. He has gone way back because he has been crippled up with neuritis—and you can't blame him much. Collins struck his right gait late in the season, and would have come into the series in top form. Jack Barry, another of our standards on which to figure, has been hurt and out of shape for weeks.

If we could have the regular players in every game of a series and know that they are in their best condition, doping would not be so hard. Take the case of the Red Sox. Barry is the brains of that infield, the kingpin of the entire team. But for his misfortune the Red Sox probably would have galloped away with the pennant in easy fashion. It is true that, in the pinch, Janvrin stepped into the job and played even better than he was expected to do. He rose to the emergency, and, in figuring the team, we must give Janvrin full credit. But even so, Janvrin detracts from the club value of the Red Sox—not mechanically, for it is probably true that, as a mechanical player, he outpoints Barry.

The Red Sox depend upon Barry as the rallier, the leader. If he is absent, the team is much like a ship without a captain. To show how far his absence from the club affects its work, we see that it reduces the catching strength materially, because, when Barry is unable to play, Carrigan is compelled to go behind the plate in order to furnish the team with a leader. Carrigan is still a good catcher, but not what he was when younger. He has been striving to retire, and only works in order to lead his men.

Barry Likely to be Missed.

Whether Barry will be in shape for the world's series is doubtful, and, even if he is in perfect physical form, he will not be as good as he was. It is my opinion, however, that Barry with a broken leg can beat most of the second basemen playing the game. Figured in combination with Janvrin, to find the combined strength of the Red Sox at second, Barry still leads. Eddie Collins, in his present top condition, would outfigure his old side kick, Barry, against most teams, but not against all.

The National League second basemen do not compare well with those of the American because we have had to cut Evers down so radically. In fact, we would throw Evers out almost entirely, allowing only for his brainwork and influence upon the others, if he were to be in the series. His sub, Egan, is a very fair ball player, but does not figure up within many points of Evers either in attack or defense.

Comparing the Red Sox second basemen with Cutshaw, we find the National League making a much better showing. This fellow is one of the oddest infielders we ever have watched. He is a smart man and filled with ideas—the weakness of his work being that he cannot always persuade his teammates to play ball his way. Some times he outguesses them. He covers second base in a most peculiar fashion, standing with his back to the bag, and almost facing right field. In spite of this he has been wonderfully effective in fielding and is always among the first at starting double plays, and he gets into more doubles than any second baseman in the country, as a rule.

Dangerous Hitter in Pinches.

This is partly, of course, because the Brooklyn pitchers usually are batted freely and offer more opportunities for double plays—yet Cutshaw covers his territory far better and is on the job faster than almost any bagman on his circuit. He is not a great hitter, but a dangerous one, and most dangerous in a pinch. I rather fancy his style of batting against the Red Sox pitchers after studying what he has done opposed to speed and left-handers on his own circuit.

Philadelphia, I'm afraid, would look rather a joke in a world's series as far as second basemen go. Niehoff made the most pitiful showing last Fall of any man who ever got into the big money. He is a dandy fellow, a hard worker, willing and always trying, but the Red Sox pitchers

HITCHCOCK HORSES WIN MANY BLUE RIBBONS AT OPENING SESSION OF MINEOLA SHOW

CONISTON REPEATS AT MINEOLA SHOW

Hitchcock Entry Captures Blue Ribbon in Jumping Class, as at Piping Rock.

POLO PONIES ARE ADMIRED

Lissette Wins In Class Which Attracts Considerable Interest on First Day of Fair Exhibit.

With the largest number of entries since its inception fifteen years ago, the Mineola Horse Show opened yesterday on the fair grounds at Mineola and will continue today and tomorrow. This year's exhibition has far exceeded the expectations of the officials, both in the class of horses and the attendance. It was an enthusiastic crowd which stood five and six deep around the ring and applauded the awarding of the ribbons.

The exhibition is very much along the lines of the Piping Rock Show, most of the classes being devoted to saddle, hunters, polo mounts and ponies. One event was a combination class for saddle and harness horses. Among the exhibitors were owners of all the prominent hunting stables on Long Island, including the Hitchcocks, Graces, and Cravaths.

Breeding classes were first on the program. The prizes were awarded to mares, geldings or stallions' foals of the last two and three years, and the majority of the blues went to the entries of Philip Hoeffner, who had a fine looking lot of mares of the trotting and pacing variety among his exhibits. The same owner, with Mrs. Thomas J. Regan and W. Russell Grace, of Great Neck, were the principal winners in the division for general purpose horses. Mr. Grace took the blue for brood mares with foals at their feet, with a handsome roan by the name of All There. The youngsters had no halters on, but followed their dams around the ring.

Hitchcock Scores Again.

Thomas Hitchcock scored almost as many victories with his jumpers as he had to his credit at Piping Rock. In the class for green or qualified heavyweight hunters, carrying 200 pounds and over to hounds, Coniston, which was one of the winners at the Locust Valley show last week, was declared the victor over a fine class of cross-country jumpers. Coniston took the post and rails in perfect style and also negotiated the "pig pen" without a falter. Jolly Dixon, another Hitchcock horse, received the red, while Brutus, from the stable of Paul D. Cravath, President of the Piping Rock Club, was third.

In this event Dick Donnelly, who holds the national record for high jumping with a horse, which he made in Madison Square Garden, met with a nasty spill, the second time he had come a cropper during the day. Donnelly was riding Harry T. Peters's Victoria Cross, which caught his feet in the rails of the pen and fell heavily to the ground. The rider was thrown against the rails, but escaped serious injury. He attempted to rise after the fall, but several of the officials had to carry him out of the ring.

Considerable interest was displayed in the class for polo mounts, which was judged by Harry T. Peters and C. C. Rumsey, the latter a prominent member of the Meadow Brook Club. There were a number of handy ponies in the event, but the one to catch the judges' eye was the Lissette, winner of a similar class last week, from the stable of Henry C. Phipps. This mare showed wonderful speed, had fine conformation and manners, and she was easily the best of the other contestants. Alexander Smith Cochran, who had four entries, obtained second and third ribbons with Sugar Babe and Enid Frank, both likely looking mares of the truly polo type.

Ladylike Jumps Well.

Mrs. John Howes Burton scored in the class for lightweight hunters, carrying up to 165 pounds to hounds, with the bay mare Ladylike. W. R. Grace's Tempest was a close second, but did not take the fences as well as the winner. Herbert L. Pratt showed a handsome gray mare in Strawberry, which gave a fair exhibition over the sticks, but was not quite up to the mark set by the other two, and she received the red. Miss Lida L. Fleitmann, who was riding Cygnet, one of her best-known show horses, received the gate, as the mare was sulky and refused to take the jumps.

Radiant, a veteran of many show rings, owned by W. H. Rhodes, annexed the first prize in the event for saddle horses, over 15.2 hands high. The winner had a close competitor in the mare Last Post, owned and exhibited by T. Ashley Sparks. Miss Vera Cravath's Warwick won the red. Palmetto, Harry LaMontagne's mare, which won a class for novice saddle horses at Piping Rock, was placed fourth.

In the same division, in an event for the best saddle horse, to be ridden by ladies, Miss Lida L. Fleitmann's Wathen, came in first. Sequatogue Farm's Springtime captured the red, with Bonnie Lassie, Miss Cravath's fine-looking roan mare, third.

The winners in the various classes follow:

BREEDING CLASSES.

Trotters, Mares, Geldings, or Stallions, Foals of 1913.—Won by Philip Hoeffner's b. m. Amanita.

Mares, Geldings, or Stallions, Foals of 1915.—Won by Philip Hoeffner's br. m. Ruth Law.

General Purpose Horses, Mares, Geldings, or Stallions, Foals of 1911.—Won by Mrs. Thomas J. Regan's ch. m. Lady in Waiting.

General Purpose Horses, Mares, Geldings, or Stallions, Foals of 1913.—Won by Philip Hoeffner's b. m. Amanita.

General Purpose Horses, Mares, Geldings, or Stallions, Foals of 1914.—Won by Samuel Willets's gr. m. Blue Ivy.

General Purpose Horses, Mares, Geldings, or Stallions, Foals of 1915.—Won by Philip Hoeffner's br. m. Ruth Law.

General Purpose Horses, Brood Mare with Foal at Her Feet, Mare and Foal to be Taken Into Consideration.—Won by W. R. Grace's rn. m. and foal All There.

General Purpose Horses, best suckling foal.—Won by W. R. Grace's bay filly.

Ponies in Harness, not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Miss J. S. Regan's b. g. Bantamite.

Saddle Horses, (for the best ladies' saddle horse, ladies to ride.)—Won by Miss Lida L. Fleitmann's ch. g. Wathen.

Saddle Horses, (for the best saddle horse, 15.1 or over, never having won a first prize.)—Won by Harry La Montagne's ch. m. Palmetto.

Hunters and Jumpers, (conformation and quality to be considered; novice class for hunters, never having won first prize at any horse show.)—Won by Ralph Ellis's St. Michael.

Hunters and Jumpers: Green or Qualified Hunters, Performance Over Fences Only to Count.—Won by Mrs. T. Hitchcock's br. g. Jolly Dixon.

Hunters and Jumpers: Green or Qualified Lightweight Hunters, Up to Carrying 165 Pounds to Hounds.—Won by Mrs. J. H. Burton's b. m. Ladylike.

Green or Qualified Heavyweight Hunters, Up to Carrying 200 Pounds and Over to Hounds.—Won by Mrs. T. Hitchcock's ch. g. Coniston.

Polo Mounts, Lightweight, to be Judged for Their Speed, Manners, Handiness, and Conformation.—Won by H. C. Phipps's gr. m. Lissette.

Saddle Horses: Horses Over 15.2 Hands.—Won by W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant.

Combination Class for the Best Harness and Saddle Horse.—Won by G. A. Anderson's b. g. MacGregor.

MOTHER MACHREE A WINNER

Andrew Miller's Filly Takes Selling Race at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 28.—Mother Machree, Andrew Miller's filly, broke into the winning column at the races here this afternoon when she took a selling event for two-year-olds. It was the youngster's ninth start, and her first victory. A six-furlong handicap for all ages was won by John Whalen's Pullux, which defeated Squeeler, from the stable of F. J. Pons, by a head after an exciting finish.

Queen of the Water, G. A. Cochran's clever filly, was an easy victor in the five-and-a-half-furlong dash, Warsaw and Top o' the Wave taking the place and show.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 3-5.

Mother Machree, A. Miller's b. f., 104 pounds, by McGee-Lady Quex, $10.70, $6.60, and $4.90. (P. Louder).....1
Kentucky Boy, W. W. Loney's ch. c., 107, $3.50 and $4.10. (A. Schuttinger).....2
Old Drury, F. J. Kearns's ch. f., 109, $6.20 third, (R. Troxler).....3
Lobelia, Glitter, Tootsie, Stalwart Van, and Charmingly also ran. Ponce de Leon was scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; purse $600; about two miles. Time—3.58.

Abdon, Milltown Stable's br. g., 6 years, 144 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Miss Doone. $5 out. (N. Kennedy).....1
Tom Horn, A. Henry's b. g., 6, 142, $2.80, out, (A. Noe).....2
Racebrook, A. J. Davis's b. g., aged, 147. No show betting. (F. Walker).....3
C. F. Grainger also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, selling, handicap; purse, $600; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Pullux, J. Whalen's b. g., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Astropomer-Helen O'C., $16.30, $4.60, $3.30. (C. Fairbrother).....1
Squeeler, F. J. Pons's br. g., 5, 113, $2.80, $2.50. (G. Byrne).....2
Murphy, C. K. Moore's b. c., 3, 113, $4.10 third, (J. Kelsay).....3
Corsican, Benevolent, Favour, Tom Edward, Bonnie Tess, and Sherwood also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45.

Goldcrest Boy, I. M. Hedrick's br. g., 4 years, 116 pounds, by Plaudit-Polly Prim, $15.90, $5.20, $2.90. (M. Anderson.....1
St. Charicote, J. W. May's ch. g., 4, 116, $3.80, $2.50. (J. Butwell).....2
Virile, S. Stager's ch. g., 6, 119, $2.50. (G. Byrne).....3
Republican and Rae B. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse, $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

Queen of the Water, G. A. Cochran's br. f., 100 pounds, by Waterboy-Planutes. $6, $3.20, $2.40. (R. Troxler).....1
Warsaw, T. Clyde's br. g., 112. $3.50, $2.60. (E. Haynes).....2
Top o' the Wave, Beverwyck Stable's ch. c., 112. $4.40, third. (J. Butwell).....3
Ed Roche, Nashville, Scarpia II., and Al's Hudson also ran. Woodtrap and Kildee scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

Whirling Dun, J. W. Pangle's br. c., 112 pounds, by Ogden-Devilree. $5.60, $2.60, $2.70. (R. Troxler).....1
Courtship, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 112, $3.10, $3.30. (G. Byrne).....2
Sargon, Sullivan's ch. c., 112, $20 third. (E. Burlingame).....3
Tioga, Melodrama, Battle Abbey, and Rose Finn also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse, $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 4-5.

Maxim's Choice, S. Louis's b. g., 5 years, 114 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Leonalla, $4.80, $2.80, and $2.40. (J. Butwell).....1
Star Gaze, H. Ira Pratt's b. h., 6, 103, $3.20 and $3.20. (R. Ball).....2
Alberta True, Beverwyck Stable's b. m., 5, 105, $3 third. (A. Schuttinger).....3
Day Day, Bob Redfield, Functionaire, and Maccabee also ran. Tie Pin and Sandhill were scratched.

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, two-year-olds; five furlongs. Kiki, 112 pounds; Supernal, 112; Sandale, 112; Flora Finch, 112; Polly J., 112; Patapsco, 115; Storm Nymph, 112; Whirling Dun, 115.

SECOND RACE.—For mares and geldings, three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Ed. Weiss, 114 pounds; Infidel 2d, 105; *Cliff Haven, 109; Maccabee, 102; Sand Hill, 118; Eddie T., 109; Juliet, 113; Wood Fair, 114; *Little England, 111.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs. Beau of Menlo, 109 pounds; King Worth, 127; Monmouth, 111; *Feminist, 100; Navigator, 101; *Piqueite, 96; *Wodan, 118; *Estimable, 111; Sherwood, 111; Ampere II., 116.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards. Airman, 115 pounds; Sandmark, 102; Traction, 109; Kilmer, 115; Oratorium, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; selling; five and a half furlongs. Vixen, 111 pounds; Napoleon, 116; Killdee, 118; Triple Crown, 108; Beautiful Morn, 112; Katherine Gray, 113.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Altamaha, 104 pounds; Mary Warren, 106; *Humiliation, 102; Borax, 104; Good Wood, 104; Casaba, 109; Brave, 104; *Ash Can, 99; Scorpii, 104; Day Day, 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five and a half furlongs. Dixie II., 115 pounds; Moonshiner, 115; Monomoy, 115; Night Owl, 115; Hail Columbia, 115; Swoon, (imp.,) 115.

*Apprentice allowances.

LILLIAN W. WINS 2:10 TROT.

Boynton's Mare Takes Event at Mineola Fair in Straight Heats.

Lillian W., a chestnut mare owned by Mr. Boynton, won the 2:10 trot in straight heats at the races in connection with the Mineola Fair yesterday. The winner defeated Lady Wanda and O'Brien Boy, both horses with considerable speed. Each heat was a fast race, and the victor was forced to extend herself to take the purse.

The 2:24 trot, which carried a prize of $1,000, resulted in a comparatively easy victory for Marcon Kirk, a bay filly, from the stable of Peter Goode of Goshen, N. Y., and driven by her owner. C. E. Pitman's gelding Ben All annexed the 2:14 pace. The winner lost the first heat, but took the three next.

The summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—2:24 Class, trotting; mile heats, best 3 in 5; purse $1,000.

Marcon Kirk, b. f., by San Francisco, (Goods).....1 1 1
Amy Frisco, b. m., (Corwin).....2 2 2
Direct Acquilin, b. s., (Cornwell).....5 3 3
Narcissa D., b. m., (Hinds).....3 4 6
Nora Setzer, b. f., (Clark).....4 5 5
Sorrentino, b. s., (Goldsmith).....6 dis.
Time—2:14½; 2:15 1-5; 2:16¼.

SECOND RACE.—2:14 Class, pacing. Purse $1,000. Mile heats. Best three in five.

Ben All, b. g., by Wealth, (Pitman).4 1 1 1
June Bug, b. m., (Peacock).....1 2 2 2
Chesterwood, b. g., (Smith).....2 3 3 3
Susie M., blk. m., (Leese).....3 5 6 4
Rose Keeler, b. m., (Munz).....5 4 4 ds
Elsie S., s. m., (Horton).....Dis.
Time—2:13¼; 2:16¼; 2:14¼; 2:14½.

THIRD RACE.—2:18 Class, trotting. Purse $500. Mile heats. Best three in five.

Togul, b. g., by Togo, (Donner).....1 3 1
Allywood the Great, b. s., (Horton).3 3 1 3
*Daisy McGregor, b. m., (Phelps)..2 4 2 4
*Kinney McGregor, b. g., (Munz)..4 2 4 2
Special Parole, b. g., (Leese).....5 5 5 dr
*Divided third money.
Time—2:15½; 2:16½; 2:18¼; 2:19¼.

heats, best 3 in 5; purse $400.

Lillian W., ch. m., by Shandonwood, (Davis).....1 1 1
Lady Wanda, b. m., (Horton).....2 2 2
O'Brien Boy, br. g., (Shoemaker).....3 3 3
Time—2:16¼; 2:15¼; 2:18¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Special cup for members of the Nassau Driving Club only.

Peter Cora, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Benzen).....1 1
Moyretta, b. m., (Clark).....3 2
Pioneon br. s., (Horsfield).....2 4
Kinetic, ro. m., (Cornwell).....4 3

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Irish Patsy Cline vs. Young Fulton; Sailor Grande vs. Rufus Cameron. Both ten-round bouts.

Olympic A. C.—Jimmy Duffy vs. Frankie Forest; Larry Desmond vs. Bartley Madden. Both ten-round bouts.

Hunt's Point S. C.—Allie Nack vs. Irving Margolies; Bobby Saunders vs. Joe Sterns. Both ten-round bouts.

New Polo A. A.—Willie Schaifer vs. Johnny (Kid) Baker. Ten rounds.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Sailor Danahy vs. Larry Hansen; Willie Burke vs. Young McGovern. Both ten-round bouts.

RIDERS INJURED AT MORRISTOWN SHOW

Two Serious Accidents Mar the Opening of Field Club's Annual Exhibition.

Morristown and its surrounding hamlets turned out a large and thoroughly appreciative crowd to witness the opening of the nineteenth annual horse show of the Morristown Field Club yesterday. A long row of extemporized boxes at the right side of the miniature track, which had been laid out at the rear of the club house and tennis courts, were crowded with handsomely gowned women and their escorts, who vied with those seated in the automobiles which filled every inch of the parking spaces on three sides of the track in cheering riders and drivers of the horses shown, most of which are owned in the immediate vicinity.

Among the onlookers were Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Grannis, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, General and Mrs. Edward P. Meany, Mr. and Mrs. Elam Ward Olney, Mr. and Mrs. S. Harold Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. S. Thorne, Henry Huntz and family, Mrs. John Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Moore, James Cox Brady and Nicholas F. Brady with parties of friends, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Neise, Jr., Mrs. Leroy Whitney and a party of young ladies, Charles Scribner and family, J. W. Ogden and family, Seth Thomas, Jr., and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Frelinghuysen, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury, Samuel V. Hoffman, Grant B. Schley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fleischman, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent S. Mulford of Montclair, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willetts and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hoffman

The greater part of the day's exhibition was devoted to local and farm horses, in which some excellent animals, new comers to the show ring, were put through their paces and got into the ribbon-winning classes. In two of these classes unfortunate accidents occurred which rather put a damper on the display for the afternoon. In the opening class, which was for jumpers, Jack Sullivan, who rides for the Hamilton Farm string, owned by the sons of the late Antony Brady, got a bad fall right in front of the boxes, when Hamilton Equality blundered at the rails and sent Sullivan flying over his head. Sullivan not only landed on his head and was stunned but apparently was injured by the horse rolling on him, for when he was picked up it was found that his shoulder was badly hurt, some of the ligaments having been torn. The rider will be out of the game for the rest of the year.

In the class for green heavyweight hunters, which was shown about the middle of the afternoon, Mrs. Dora Voight Scott, an instructor in riding, had the mount on Richard Morse's Hampton Roads, an apparently pooly broken hunter, big-boned, heavy gaited and too sturdy for any woman to ride. He stumbled badly at the first jump and unseated his rider, who pluckily remounted, having landed on her feet. She then drove the brute at the second fence in front of the boxes. He blundered so badly in the take-off that he crashed into the fence and carried rails and posts and wings down in a heap and threw Mrs. Scott violently over his head, she striking on the back of her head and being knocked insensible. She was picked up unconscious, and as preliminary examinations showed her to be seriously injured, she was hurried to the Morristown Memorial Hospital, where she recovered consciousness early last evening, but was in such condition that no attempt will be made to discover the full extent of her injuries until this morning. Unofficial reports were that she had suffered a fracture of the spine at the base of the brain, and that there was little chance for her recovery.

The feature of the show was the exhibition in the combination class in which the horses were first shown to harness and then under saddle. It was a stunning good class all through. Vincent S. Mulford and his wife of Montclair capturing the two cups with their horses Early Morn and Saucy Queen, the first named having previously won with Mrs. Mulford riding—in the class for ladies' saddle horses over 15.2 hands. Winners in the twenty classes judged yesterday were as follows:

Harness Classes.

Single Roadster, Open.—Won by H. E. Neise, Jr., Morristown, with br. g. Jolly Batchelor.
Open Harness Class, over 15.2 hands.—Won by Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J., with ch. g. Argo.
Pairs shown to ladies' phaetons, ladies to drive.—Won by Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J., with br. m., Pireno and Fairy Tread.
Horse, 14.3 to 15.2 hands and runabout.—Won by George Watson, Mamaroneck, N. Y., with br. g. Chocolate.
Four-in-hands.—Won by Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J., with team of seal browns.

Saddle Classes.

Open Class, 14.2 to 15.2 Hands.—Won by Mrs. A. J. Lindsay, New York City, with ch. m. Nancy Bright.
Open Class, Over 15.2 Hands, Ladies to Ride.—Won by Vincent S. Mulford, Montclair, N. J., with ch. m. Early Morn.
Maiden Class, 14.2 Hands or Over.—Won by Miss Emily S. Stevens, Bernardsville, N. J., with b. m. Beachbird.

Hunter Classes.

Green Hunters, Heavyweight Class.—Won by George Watson, Mamaroneck, N. Y., with b. m. Virginia Dare.
Green Hunters, Middleweight Class—Won by F. G. Roach, Peapack, N. J., with ch. g. Lord Kitchener.
Green Hunters, Lightweight Class—Won by S. Harold Freeman, Morristown, N. J., with br. g. Woodchuck.
Horses suitable to become hunters, not over six years old—Won by Frederic Cromwell, Mendham, N. J., with ch. g. Peccadillo.
Jumpers, performance only counting—Won by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Jr., Far Hills, N. J., with ch. m. Vanity.

Pony Classes.

Open Harness Class for Ponies from 13 to 14.2 hands, amateurs to drive—Won by Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J., with br. m. Hamilton Iris.
Jumping Class for Ponies under 14.2 Hands—Won by Mrs. G. G. Henry, Morristown, N. J., with rn. g. Dot.

Combination Class.

Local Harness and Saddle Class; horses shown to harness and then under saddle—Won by Vincent S. Mulford, Montclair, N. J., with ch. m. Early Morn.

Draught Horses.

Draught stallion, shown to halter.—Won by Red Gate Farm, Green Village, N. J., with gr. st. Mouley.
Stallion suitable for getting hunters.—Won by Dennis Cribben, Bernardsville, N. J., with br. st. Gloria.
Pairs of farm horses.—Won by H. E. Neise, Jr., Hill Terrace Farm, Morristown, N. J., with pair of chestnut geldings.
Single draught horse.—Won by H. E. Neise, Jr., with ch. g., Johnnie Walker.

CLARK'S RED OAK A WINNER.

Takes Blue Ribbon for Green Hunters at Bryn Mawr Show.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—A six-foot water jump on the difficult outside course late this afternoon furnished all the thrills in today's events at the Bryn Mawr Horse Show. Several riders were thrown when fully 50 per cent. of the entries balked at the frightening pool. In former years the water jump has been, to a great extent, hidden from the horses by a hedge. Today two bars marked it. This made it possible for the horses to see the water before they jumped.

Foxhall Keene, one of the country's leading horsemen; Charles E. Coxe, a Philadelphia horseman; Sir Adam Beck, Canada's representative on the list of exhibitors, and Reggie Vanderbilt of New York were present.

Society, filling the grandstands, saw Philadelphia entries, notably those of Miss Constance Vauclain, win consistently in harness classes. The awards for jumpers were more widely distributed. Canada, the South, and local entries all shared the ribbons.

F. Ambrose Clark of New York won the blue in the event for qualified green hunters with his bay gelding Red Oak. Miss Carol A. Harriman, a niece of the late railroad magnate, won second with Apology.

COLUMBIA 'VARSITY PICKED.

Tentative First Team Has Easy Time with Scrub Eleven.

Coach Metcalf of the Columbia football team showed yesterday that he has a fair idea of what his 'Varsity eleven is going to resemble. He sent his gridiron regulars into the first real scrimmage of the season against a scrub combination. The linemen had a short scrimmage Wednesday for defensive purposes, but yesterday's drill gave backfield candidates the opportunity to line up against an opponent also.

Starting off with a kick-off, which the 'Varsity received, Metcalf did not dismiss the squad until after a half hour of the severest kind of tackling, line plunging, and offensive bucking. Howard Miller ran the regular eleven, and after a rather slow and listless start, he was able to send himself and his backfield partners against the scrubs' line for sizable gains through almost any position. Near the goal line, the substitutes held firmly for three downs, and gained the ball on forfeit, but then lost it again on a blocked punt, and for the remainder of the scrimmage the 'Varsity had practically no difficulty in piercing its opponents' defense.

Hegeman, a Freshman player last season, was at full back on the 'Varsity in place of Henry Munroe, who has a slight illness, and to him went the honor of scoring the first touchdown on South Field this season. Quarter back Miller brought his eleven to within ten yards of the line on a succession of straight plunges, and Hegeman circled the right end for an easy score. Five minutes later Miller found it easy to dodge through the centre of the defense for a second score.

Assurances were given last night that Jimmy Cleveland, the 240-pound right guard veteran, could play again. He passed successfully a deficiency examination this week. Donaldson, tackle, has yet to hear the result of his make-up examination. Francis M. Simonds, last year's Captain, who has been on the Mexican border since June, will assist in the coaching for a few days.

Yesterday's 'Varsity lineup was as follows: Left end, Glauber; left tackle, Captain Jeff Healy; left guard, Donaldson; centre, Brown; right guard, Noble; right tackle, Raegener; right end, Donnell; quarter back, Miller; left half back, Zychlinski; right half back, Rosen; full back, Hegeman.

N. Y. U. HOLDS SCRIMMAGE.

Tackling and Kicking Included in Practice of Violet Squad.

A short period of scrimmage, including tackling, constituted yesterday's practice at New York University. In spite of the fact that several of the regulars were missing play was fast and the ends and backs showed up especially well. In the backfield Cann, Horigan, Nash, and Hamilton made the biggest gains by dodging through their opponents' ranks.

For the first time this year Cann, last year's dependable booter, practiced drop kicking and succeeded in placing the ball accurately from the twenty-five-yard line. Cann and Horigan did the punting, and between them succeeded in putting the pigskin more than forty-five yards on the average. Despite four new arrivals only thirty-eight men were on the field.

VETERANS AT RUTGERS.

Only Two New Players on Team for Villanova Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 28.—Coach Sanford has decided to use practically a veteran team in Rutgers' game with Villanova on Saturday, and only two new men will be started. Hazel, the new full back, will replace Captain Talman of last year, and Waller or Duft will get a guard position. The team averages about 190 pounds.

Owing to examinations for college only a small squad reported today, which went through light work. There will be no more scrimmaging before Saturday. The probable line-up against Villanova will be: Mason, centre; Garrett and Waller, guards; Robeson and Rendall, tackles; Wittpenn and Elliott, ends; Scarr, quarter back; Hazel, full back, and Bracher and Kelly, half backs.

PENN STATE TEAM READY.

Eleven Shows Up Well In Practice for Tomorrow's Game.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Sept. 28.—In anticipation of a stiff game with Westminster College here on Saturday, Coach Harlow gave Penn State's eleven a hard workout this afternoon. The Westminster collegians are being coached by Henry Weaver, the former State College tackle, who played on the teams of 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910, and they are now familiar with State's style of play.

Both the first and second Varsity teams were sent through long signal drills, completing the day's work with twenty-minute scrimmages against the strong freshman outfit. Captain Jeff Clark and Ewing carried the ball for long gains, and each registered a touchdown. Higgins scored the third touchdown after receiving a long forward pass from Thorpe, who replaced Ewing at quarter back. Jim O'Donnell and Krushank continued their superb defensive work throughout the practice.

According to Harlow, the interference formed faster and displayed more power today than at any previous time this season.

LIGHTER WORK FOR CRIMSON 'VARSITY

Coaches Omit Scrimmage for Regulars, Giving Time to Individual Instruction.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 28.—Although the football coaches at Harvard could not drive the men today as they did yesterday, the work was by no means light. The regular players, except for their signal drill and a lot of individual coaching, did little work down on the field, but spent most of the time watching the scrubs and the substitutes. In the signal drill there was another change in the back field.

Thatcher, one of the best men on the freshman squad two years ago, and who was improving rapidly until hurt last Fall, worked with Flower and Bond, while Hitchcock, who replaced Horween yesterday, was back with the substitutes. The constant shifting is taken as indicative of how earnest the coaches are in their effort to pick their first back field early.

Gardner ran the substitutes at quarter today, but the scrubs did better than usual and the fighting was very close. The second team made one fine advance into the substitutes' territory, but failed to score. Harry Gardner, an old quarter back, joined the coaches this afternoon and worked with all the quarter back candidates. The punters also had an unusually long drill, but as yet there is nothing exceptionally promising in sight. Clark was able to be out, but his leg is still tender.

Before today's scrimmage ended the substitutes scored three times. One touchdown was made on a 15-yard run by Hartley, who took a forward pass from Minot, and the other was made on a 15-yard run by Minot shortly after a poor punt had placed the substitutes within scoring distance. Just before the play ended Eddie Casey kicked a drop-kick goal from about the 30-yard line.

STEVENS GAME IS PUT OFF.

Contest with New York State College Postponed.

The athletic authorities of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., announced last night that the first football game of the year for the Stevens team, scheduled to be played with the New York State College, at Albany, tomorrow, had been indefinitely postponed, the New York State College having been late in opening on account of the infantile paralysis epidemic.

The football candidates were lined up on Stevens Field yesterday afternoon, and the coach, John Rogers, put the men through numerous formations. Captain Middleton appeared on the field for the first time this year, and assisted Coach Rogers in drilling the backfield candidates in tackling the dummies, punting, and simple formations.

ROBERTS STAR FOR MIDDIES

Work In Practice Insures Him Place In Dickinson Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 28.—Two forty-yard dashes through broken fields, and a pretty forward pass to Von Helmberg, all by Roberts, the new man, who was a star at Colgate last season, marked the football practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon. There has been no announcement of the line-up for the opening game with Dickinson on Saturday, but from the way the men are being called for practice it seems certain that Roberts will play one of the halves, with Orr at quarter and Westphal and Davis filling the other backfield positions.

Another feature of the work this afternoon was the punting of Perry A. Newman, who played at tackle, but is being taken out of the line to do the booting. His work so far has been most encouraging, his punts being quickly gotten off, covering good distance, and being accurately placed.

HEAT HINDERS CADETS.

Summer Temperature Allows Only Light Work for Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Only light scrimmaging was given the Army men today. No attempt at scoring was allowed and the men spent most of the time at fundamentals. The linemen were drilled in blocking, charging, and breaking through, while the backs were drilled in forward passing, kicking, and catching the ball. The continuance of Summer temperature was responsible for the calling off of the heavier work.

Ford, Kehoe, Vidal, and Oliphant engaged in a lively punting duel. Both Vidal and Oliphant did successful drop kicking. An injury to Redfield in yesterday's scrimmage kept him idle today, although he is expected to be at right end for the Army against Lebanon Valley on Saturday. The Pennsylvanians will arrive here tomorrow afternoon and will work out on the Army's gridiron.

PENN. TAKES SIGNAL DRILL.

Short Work In Preparation for Game with West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 28.—Coach Bob Folwell put his Red and Blue eleven through a short signal drill this afternoon on Franklin Field in preparation for the game with West Virginia University Saturday afternoon. Practice started at 2:30 o'clock, and was concluded at 4 o'clock. There was no scrimmage, the players winding up the practice with a fifty-yard race, after which all went to the gym for a short blackboard talk.

The scrub appeared this afternoon in flaring red jerseys, and its members were kidded by the 'Varsity and coaches.

E. W. Tobin, Coach of West Virginia's backfield, arrived here this afternoon and looked the Pennsylvania team over. Tobin is a former Penn State player, and engaged in several contests on the local field. Tobin said that the Penn players would receive the battle of their young lives from his team on Saturday. Rogers, his full back, and King, an end, he rates among the best football players in the country. The Penn team, he said, had a good line and an excellent pair of ends, but their backfield did not work together.

Bert Bell will play quarter back for the 'Varsity on Saturday, as Folwell wants a good field marshal at the start of the game, but Hobby Light and Jimmy Bryant will both get a chance to show their ability. Clem Urquhart, by reason of his excellent forward pass catching, has finally displaced Billy Thomas as the 'Varsity right end. Urquhart smashes the scrub interference in splendid shape, whereas Thomas dives into the pack to get the runner, which is not in keeping with the teaching of Folwell.

SYRACUSE STARS SHOW UP.

Prospects for Strong Eleven Are on the Upward Grade.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Six hundred and fifty pounds of avoirdupois have been added to the weight of the Syracuse University football squad by the appearance of three men of last year's team. Chris Schlachter, All-American guard; Gilmore, centre, and Crandall, another guard, were in football harness for the first time. Schlachter has been working all Summer for the Syracuse Playground Commission and jumped into the game in the pink of condition.

Several likely looking back field candidates have also joined the squad. Of these men Eddie Brown, halfback on the freshman team last year, and Burwell, the negro sprinter, are getting considerable attention from the coaches, and will probably receive an opportunity to show their ability in the early games.

The Orange stock took another jump when Jack Mione appeared on the field and set at rest the rumors that he was not to return to college this year. In Malone, Syracuse probably has one of the best drop kickers in the country. Two years ago at Worcester Academy he was called the best schoolboy kicker in New England, and last year as freshman quarterback he booted the ball over the crossbar from all parts of the field.

The season opens with the game with Ohio University on Oct. 7. Considerable interest is attached to this game, as Beal Banks, the old Syracuse quarterback, is coaching the Ohio team.

LAFAYETTE USES THE PASS.

Forward Heave Will Play Big Part In Fordham Game Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 28.—Coach Crowell this afternoon put the Lafayette football team through the last vigorous drill before the opening game of the season with Fordham on March Field Saturday afternoon. The drill today consisted of a scrimmage in which the forward pass seemed to be the favorite play. The fact that the Lafayette team is light and fast this year makes it probable that the pass will be used constantly and will probably be advanced beyond any stage that this play of many possibilities has reached.

RAGGED PRACTICE BY YALE 'VARSITY

Legore and Other Backfield Men Play Well Individually, but Lack Team Work.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—The hot wave or something depressive was responsible for a ragged football practice at Yale this afternoon. Head Coach Tad Jones switched back the regulars into the backfield, using Smith, Bingham, Legore, and Jacques. This combination, although potentially the strongest Jones can commandeer for leading the attack at present, has not been enough to obtain smooth work, as today's failure in harmonized team effort indicated. Legore, although playing wonderfully brilliant individual football, has yet to secure enough practice to work to the best advantage with the rest of the backfield.

The lack of reserve material has shown itself in the poor defensive character of the scrubs, who allowed Jacques, Legore, and Bingham to sift through for a touchdown each during the thirty minutes of scrimmage. Long runs were absent from the ground gaining, but two large-sized gains were made on scrub fumbles.

During the second half La Roche, Hutchinson, Neville, and Waite were given the backfield positions. La Roche is the ninth candidate tried as quarter back on the 'Varsity. His field generalship has placed him on almost even terms with Travis Smith, who has crowded such favorites as Howell Van Nostrand, Ames, Potter, and Robinson to the sidelines. Jones said tonight that his backfield was not decided for the Carnegie Tech contest, which opens Yale's schedule Saturday. Neville and Waite have worked smoothly in the first string backfield combination and may be started as half backs.

Today Galt, who played guard on the freshman eleven last Fall, replaced Durfee at right guard, making the only rushline change for the regulars. Yale opened its Fall term today and morning practice was abandoned for the season, while the afternoon work was ordered daily for 2 o'clock, instead of 4. The football squad was removed from the track house at Yale Field to the Gymnasium, just off the campus. Jack Owsley and Bill Warren were the new arrivals as coaches. Charley Taft, son of the ex-President, will be unable to play Saturday because of an infected toe.

The line-up today was: Left end, Gates; left tackle, Sheldon; left guard, Captain Black; centre, Vorys; right guard, Galt; right tackle, Baldridge; right end, Comerford; quarter back, Smith; left half back, Legore; right half back, Bingham; full back, Jacques.

CHOOSING AMHERST ELEVEN

Coach Riley Begins Selection of Team for Bowdoin Game.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 28.—In five hours' practice for the Amherst squad today Coach Riley began the selection of an eleven to meet Bowdoin in the opening game on Oct. 7. A tentative backfield has been selected consisting of Captain Goodrich and Melcher at half back; Knauth at full back, and Bodenhern at quarter.

Perkins is being tried out at quarter and at end, while Washburn of last year's Varsity and Forbes are other candidates for the end positions. Benneyan, a light but aggressive lineman, is being tried out at centre, while the other linemen will probably be selected from Hobart, Woodward, Widmay

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 905, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
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San Francisco.....742 Market Street
London.....Macmillan House, Strand, W. C.
Paris.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1916.

A CAMPAIGN OF HUMBUG.

No sooner was the nomination assured than the robes and ermine of the Judge fell from the candidate as if by magic, and there appeared in their place the motley wear of the ordinary office seeker.

Mr. RICHARD OLNEY describes exactly the Republican campaign. It has no other motive, purpose, policy, than to get into power again, get the offices again. Amid a continual evocation of ghost issues, that is the one Republican issue. Long before the robes and ermine were doffed by the candidate so edifyingly coy and reluctant, the Republican old stagers had rehearsed the comedy. They hated and hate Mr. ROOSEVELT. His nomination would have meant something. The Favorite Sons were encouraged in their harmless aspirations. The Hon. FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, cleverest of political scouts, spied out the land. He confabulated with the politicians. He picked up Hughes delegates, always without the connivance of the cloistered candidate whom the Republican sages had fixed on, not because they had any love for him, but because he had been secluded from political controversy for six years, had no known opinions on questions of the day, was colorless, "safe."

Mr. ROOSEVELT, whose ruling passion and supreme political principle is detestation of Mr. WILSON, consented to the sacrifice of the Progressive Party and to a perfunctory reunion with the "reactionary" Republicans, who engineered the nomination of Mr. HUGHES. Off came the robes, on came the office seeker. From the drab commonplaces of the Carnegie Hall speech to his latest utterance, nothing constructive or courageous or definite has fallen from his lips. From his talk about the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the deliciously Dogberrian remark about "peace and prosperity with firmness and sagacity," he has wandered in a maze of criticisms of Mr. WILSON. The salient, undeniable facts, the positive achievements of Mr. WILSON, he leaves out of sight. Finding the Administration's record "of domestic affairs uncommonly difficult of attack," as Mr. OLNEY says, "the opposition concentrates its energies upon the conduct of foreign relations." What, indeed, but the good old protective tariff, that ancient Republican idol, which Mr. HUGHES exhibits and worships exactly in the ancient way, have the Republicans got to cling to in domestic politics? And a country enjoying peace and prosperity, even under a Democratic and unsagacious tariff, must be a little cold to protection preachments, must be frightened by some other wolf than "Democratic free trade." So there is a pretense of tremendous excitement about Mr. WILSON'S foreign policies. If the Middle West will not rise to anything else, will it not rise to heated generalities about the Mexican policy? Besides, that is one of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S favorite bogies. What would the Republicans have done about Mexico? They would have protected American lives and property. How? By firmness. "A short period of firm, consistent, and friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation." So Mr. HUGHES. Mr. WILSON and the Democrats are "vacillating." Republicans are "firm." Such is the outworn partisan ascription of the virtues to your party, the vices to the other. If the Republicans had been in power, the woes of Mexico wouldn't have happened. The age-long character of the Mexican people, the habit of revolution, and rival chiefs seeking power, forays on the border, assassinations, the disorders of an Indian republic in revolution, would not have been. The magic of Republicans, snug in the offices, would have stilled the storm.

In Mr. OLNEY'S words, Mr. WILSON has dealt "with the Mexican situation "in a spirit of perfect fairness and "friendliness to the Mexican people." Nobody can find out from Mr. HUGHES what the Republicans would have done.

Mr. WILSON'S submarine policy is attacked as disingenuously and preposterously. Mr. HUGHES'S blanket indorsement of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Lewiston speech might seem to commit him to the monstrous theory that the long-arranged German plan for the invasion of Belgium and all the subsequent chapters of outrage and destruction would not have occurred if Mr. WILSON had been "firm." The prevailing Republican theory is only a little less absurd. A "firm" American policy, that is, a Republican policy, would have prevented the Lusitania disaster. Republican magic again. The worm-eaten partisan fashion. Mr. HUGHES and the Republicans carefully refrain from mentioning that Mr. WILSON has maintained against Germany and a good many Republicans the rights of Americans to travel unmolested on the sea; that the United States, under his Administration, has "rendered an inestimable service," as Mr. OLNEY, an authoritative witness, testifies, "to "belligerents and neutrals and to all "mankind by upholding international "law."

Forget, slur over, or belittle the great and fruitful acts of Mr. WILSON'S Administration at home, assail his foreign policies without giving any practicable substitute, throw about adjectives and nouns, harp on the superiority of the Republicans, wipe out a splendid record and write a series of Republican "ifs" in its place: that is the Republican campaign. "Great is humbug and it will prevail," is the Republican motto.

Even the eleventh-hour issue, the Adamson eight-hour law, is humbug. The majority of the House Republicans who dared to vote on it voted for it, and, as Mr. OLNEY points out, a single filibustering Republican Senator could have blocked its passage. And Mr. HUGHES is trying to make an issue of it, having taken good pains not to protest against it when it was before Congress. "A pettier and more ignoble game of politics was never conceived," in Mr. OLNEY'S estimation. A suitable addendum to a canvass of humbug and nothing but humbug.

HOLDING COTTON.

The price of cotton in the New York market is now 16 cents a pound, having risen in a short time from 13 cents, owing mainly to three successive Government reports which reduced the crop estimate from 14,250,000 to 11,800,000 bales. At 16 cents the price is very high. One year ago the prevailing rate was 11½ cents, and at no corresponding date for ten years before the war did it exceed 13½ cents. Of course the selling prices of cotton goods are rising. But many of the planters are not satisfied. Some who are prominent among them are seeking a combination agreement providing that cotton shall be withheld from the market until the price is 20 cents.

The Presidents of the State Farmers' Unions in the South, at a recent meeting in New Orleans, adopted a resolution urging planters to organize "a cotton holding movement." A call for a "holding conference" has been issued by the President of the South Carolina union, who says the action of President WILSON and Congress in the railroad controversy "proves that "if the farmer wants anything he has "got to go after it and be organized "well enough to demand it."

Similar movements in the past have come to nothing, and this one, in all probability, will be a failure, because the continuous support of a sufficient number of planters cannot be obtained. It ought to fail. Planters should be content with the present high price. The combination proposed, if it could be made an effective one, would exist and act in violation of principles set forth in Federal law which the planters have approved. It would be a combination in restraint of trade, formed to extort high prices from consumers. By it the public would be reminded of the Kentucky tobacco growers' agreement, which was enforced by the violence of night riders.

THE HYPHEN IN NEW JERSEY.

In the New Jersey primaries there were only two places where the hyphen question was directly an issue—the Fifth and Eleventh Congressional Districts. In the Fifth District the hyphenates won, in the Eleventh they were defeated. In both districts the issue was squarely made. Congressman CAPSTICK was the hyphen candidate; he ran on his record as a friend of hyphenism, and was opposed as such, and he won. Congressman EAGAN was opposed by the hyphenates because of his Americanism, and EMIL WALSCHEID ran against him; but EAGAN was renominated. In the Fifth District, however, the opposition to CAPSTICK, the American vote, was divided between two candidates, FOWLER and BOARDMAN; and his plurality over FOWLER is estimated at about 1,100. In EAGAN'S district the American vote was not divided, and it won.

Nowhere else was the issue drawn; and this is to the shame of New Jersey. All the candidates in both primaries pussyfooted; one of them, EDGE, even flirted as much as he dared with the hyphen vote. The result in the two districts where the issue actually was drawn shows that they might have shown a little courage without risking much. The hyphenates had really nothing to choose from; no candidate had a word to say against them, every candidate had an outstretched palm and an appealing eye, even if a mute tongue. In this state of things the hyphenates rather wisely decided to choose from among their many friends those friends who were pretty sure to be elected anyhow. MARTINE was no tool of theirs, he had voted against the Gore resolution, and, while no friend of England, had been no truckler to Germany either. However, the popular MARTINE was opposed by the featureless and uninspiring WESCOTT and could hardly lose, so the hyphenates conferred the addition of their votes on his total.

When it came to other choices, they were hard put to it. The candidates were as like as peas in a pod. The hyphenates seem to have supported FRELINGHUYSEN for no other reason than that his name was Dutch. But in no case was the issue drawn. The arguments for and against the candidates that made their way to the voters were on quite other issues; EDGE'S "liberal" views on liquor, FRELINGHUYSEN'S war on automobilists, anything but the hyphen question. The American voters were mostly in ignorance of the fact that the hyphen question was involved at all. They knew it in the Fifth and Eleventh Districts, where it was emphatically and publicly drawn, and nowhere else. Unless they read the Staats-Zeitung they did not know that the issue was the question whether American policies should be dictated in foreign capitals.

The appearance of a great victory for hyphenism, therefore, is delusive. However, whether the hyphenates nominated MARTINE and FRELINGHUYSEN or not, they voted for these candidates, and have drawn the issue as squarely as they can. New Jersey is the only State where they have succeeded in getting even an appearance of victory. But in that State they have raised the question whether Berlin and Vienna shall rule Washington; whether an American Administration and Congress, before passing on any question of foreign relations, shall in future pause and inquire first what are the wishes and what shall be the attitude of European Powers; whether public officials who fail to pursue this course shall do so knowing that their own people will rebuke them for their independence. It so happens that this issue has been made by the hyphenate voters of New Jersey against one of the candidates at this election, and that that candidate is WOODROW WILSON. It remains to be seen what American voters think of it and how they will respond in other States to the issue raised in New Jersey.

THE TWO MEN OF GREECE.

Greece furnishes one instance, at any rate, in which no King can be accused of dragging his people into war. It is the people who have dragged the King into it, resisting and protesting to the last moment and refusing to yield until confronted by revolution. Even now he saves his face, or what is left of it, by limiting the declaration to Bulgaria, though his kidnapped army corps lies in German durance. It is impossible to withhold a certain admiration, of a sort, from CONSTANTINE. His refusal to enter the war has been prompted by no horror of bloodshed—he went into war gladly enough three times in his life—and by no real concern for the welfare of his people, so far as any one can judge. His fidelity seems to have been primarily to Germany, of which he has been the deputy; he has ruled Greece as a viceroy. Not even the traditional enemy, Bulgaria, could excite him to resistance when she invaded his country's soil, killed his soldiers, and occupied his territory, because Bulgaria was the ally of his overlord, though his overlord was not his country's overlord, or even his country's friend. His course, however, has been single, and his stubbornness has amounted to courage.

He brought his country to the very verge of ruin, and if she saves anything now it will be due to her real leader, VENIZELOS. Greece can drive no bargain with the Allies, as Rumania could. Rumania had a choice, but Greece has none; and the claims which Greece once had she has no more. At this late day Serbia can hardly be expected to give up to Greece, forced into the war by events, the territory which the Allies would have had a hard time in inducing her to surrender a year ago. The just titles of Serbia and Rumania to future gains, too, outweigh any that can be set up now by Greece, though if she had entered the war long ago she would have been an equal claimant. What Greece is fighting for is not territorial aggrandizement, but life, or at least the saving of what she has.

In the long run, however, things may turn out better for Greece than they seem at present. She can win a position which she has not now. Such things have been seen in other wars, and the council table after the guns have been silenced has given unexpected prizes to lightly regarded claimants. France proved that at the Congress of Vienna, and if she had a TALLEYRAND, Greece has a VENIZELOS. He has saved his country, and his great talents may yet prove equal to doing more for her than that.

OUR COMPLEX BANKING SYSTEM.

Those who have thought that the Federal Reserve system was firmly established as the dominant partner in our heterogeneous banking system will be disconcerted by the remarks of the President of the National City Bank before the American Bankers' Association at Kansas City. And his words are enforced by the critical attitude of the majority in numbers of the bankers who heard him. Not all of the acts of the Federal Reserve Board are approved by the generality, and there are sections of banking opinion which want the system amended in their interest, rather than in the interest of the country. That the system needs defenders appears from Mr. VANDERLIP'S observation that "membership is almost wholly compulsory," and that "scarcely a bank which has been permitted voluntary choice has chosen "to enter it." He frankly raised the question whether a system half Federal and half State, half held together by compelled membership and half free from Federal authority, has yet entered its permanent form.

His reason for doubt is equally suggestive. "It is no secret why State "banks decline to become members of "the Federal Reserve system. They "are apprehensive of the sort of regulation which has recently been imposed upon national banks. They "are not desirous of subjecting themselves to the sort of autocratic supervision under which the whole "national banking system has grown "restive." That is encouraging. It is not the Federal system which is objectionable, but its administration. Mr. VANDERLIP says that its fundamental principles are too valuable, too essential, to be abandoned. He might have added that it is commended as much by its works as by its principles.

The very thing for which it is most criticised is among the most valuable of its achievements. It has been said of the national banking system that all its faults were redeemed by the fact that it gave our currency a national par. It is hardly less desirable to give our deposit currency a national par. It may be that never can be entirely accomplished in this country of continental distances, requiring nearly a fortnight for a reply to a letter, with loss of interest to somebody for considerable intervals of time. But checks are now collectible at sight and par through a large part of the country, and the territory thus covered is constantly growing. The insistence of some banks upon collection of exchange charges sufficiently places the critics of the Reserve system. They are not thinking of the general interest or of their own true interest. They have not a national outlook, to say nothing of the international outlook, which competent observers say is the first need of present-day bankers. They would obstruct the Federal system upon details, whereas Mr. VANDERLIP would improve it in details.

The bankers freely expressed the opinion that since the Federal system would survive and displace the national system, therefore it was desirable that the Federal system should be administered by its own officials, and that there should be relief from the "political considerations and administrative attitude which endanger its "success."

THE MEXICAN CONFERENCE.

An agreement in the international conference on the relations between this country and Mexico by Oct. 15 is hoped for by the conferees, and the hope must have a reasonable foundation. Beyond the confines of the council room, however, there is no knowledge of the character of the agreement which they are expected to reach. If it is true that CARRANZA still insists that his representatives are empowered only to negotiate for the removal of the American troops from Mexico, the agreement cannot be satisfactory to him. But nothing that has been said by the Commissioners, nothing we have learned about the discussions at New London, justifies the belief that the conference has been restricted to that one subject. If a reasonable plan for the co-operation of our Government with the de facto Government of Mexico that will be acceptable to both is not to be arranged the labors of the conference will be futile.

It is not desirable that we should interfere in any rude way in the management of the internal affairs of Mexico, but it is essential that we should be enabled to help with advice, or in such other ways as seem practical, in the restoration of peace and the establishment of the Government on a sound basis. The settlement of heavy claims, which cannot much longer be ignored, is an issue which CARRANZA must meet. His country will be able to pay all its just debts if its affairs are properly administered. But the fact that claims for damages resulting from the destruction of life and property are held in abeyance is no indication that they will not be forcibly pressed when the occasion serves. In the crisis that will ensue, the Government of Mexico can scarcely get along without the good-will and help of the United States.

Meanwhile, although the news from Mexico is obviously distorted and can never be wholly relied upon, there is no doubt that the well-armed enemies of both CARRANZA and the United States continue their depredations in the northern States. Any satisfactory agreement the conferees may reach must be based on a clear mutual understanding of the measures to be taken for the suppression of these murderous malcontents. Our border is continually menaced, and only the presence of a large body of our troops in Mexico and a larger body along the boundary line prevents a repetition of the destructive raids which led to our present protective measures. So that in their short fortnight of deliberations, after they resume their sessions at Atlantic City next Monday, the conferees will have a great deal of work to do.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Zeppelin Raids Considered.

So provocative of angry resentment are the Zeppelin raids upon England that there is no difficulty in understanding the demands which some of the London papers are making upon the Government for it to order and carry out reprisals in kind against the German towns that could so easily be attacked by aeroplanes sent from behind the British lines in France. The inclination thus to punish the useless and indiscriminate slaughter marking these incursions is a perfectly natural one, and to do it would be entirely justifiable if its effect would certainly be to prevent a repetition of these equally and despicable and abominable crimes. There is no such certainty, however, and it is not even probable that the Germans could be scared by the loss of a few civilian lives into the abandonment of a device from which they seem sincerely to think they are deriving an appreciable advantage.

That a people in so many ways intelligent should have fallen into a delusion to everybody else so obvious is indeed mysterious, but fallen into it they have, and the chances are that they would be confirmed in their mistake if their enemies were to make systematic use of the same weapon.

One of the arguments offered in the advocacy of reprisals is that the defense of London from airships diverts from the battle lines large forces of men and many cannon and aeroplanes that could more profitably be employed there. But unless the raids were stopped by the reprisals—and they might as easily be multiplied by them—the maintenance of the defensive measures would still be necessary, and in the revenge attacks there would be a further diversion of strength for a purpose the attainment of which would have no appreciable military effect.

The British might remember, too, that there would be for them loss as well as gain in a stopping of the German air invasions. Not only does every one of the raids add to the weight of odium which Germany has to bear as a result of the world's condemnation of such atrocities, but each of them increases the determination of the British themselves to fight the war through to a decisive victory and makes them the readier to endure the restrictions and sacrifices which that determination involves. Like the sinking of the Lusitania, the dropping of bombs on English towns at midnight hurts the perpetrators far more than it does the victims—from the larger military point of view, that is.

They Can Afford to Forgive.

As soon as public attention was attracted to the detention of Major HUMPHREYS and Lieutenant LEVICK, and as soon as this most ill-advised action had received the comment it deserved, good and sufficient reasons were found at Washington for their release. If only these reasons had been as obvious there in the beginning as they were at the end a most unpleasant episode would have been avoided. As it is, these officers have been subjected to a humiliation wholly undeserved, and they have against us a grievance which is mitigated only by the fact that Commissioner HOWE, though he carried out the orders which he could not ignore, in doing it exercised his personal discretion in a way that showed both wisdom and courtesy. Realizing that these were not men to be treated as either criminals or paupers, he did what he could to decrease the annoyances of their detention.

It is to be hoped that they and their friends will see that this, too, was "American," and, being Englishmen, they can doubtless recall not a few occasions on which lack of tact on the part of their own departmental officials has resulted in like ill-treatment of harmless and helpless foreigners.

Their case has at least resulted in an authoritative determination of the rights and standing here of travelers like themselves, and hereafter there will not be even the appearance of petty persecution when they come here. Probably they will not get the official apologies that certainly are their due, but that would be too much to expect, and they will probably be content with the thought that their not very serious troubles are all over.

Morale, Not Courage, Is Failing.

It would be foolish as well as ungracious to question the courage of the German soldiers who have been sustaining the terrible attacks of the British and French forces in Picardy. They have fought as long and as well, probably, as could any men conditioned as they were, and if a good many of them are now showing a preference for surrender to useless death, that fact does not lay them open to just or reasonable criticism.

Surely it is not their fault that their opponents are now better supplied than themselves with the implements and weapons recognized as decisive in modern warfare, and they are not to be condemned for inefficiency, either, merely because their enemies have demonstrated that it doesn't take forty years to turn men into soldiers as good as soldiers can be. That it takes time, and not a little time, to effect that transformation in any men remains true, but the illusion that the Germans are without peers as fighters received a staggering blow at the battle of the Marne, and now there is nothing whatever left of it.

Whether or not they have superiors is still a matter of opinion, but it might be contended with some plausibility that the German lines at Combles and Thiepval have not held against the attack of stronger forces as did those of the British at Ypres or the French at Verdun.

There are limits of human endurance, always, and the Germans cannot be expected to resist forever the demoralizing effects of continuous defeat.

Ben Jonson's Submarines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Talk about prescience, prophecy, or imagination, here is a wonderful example of one or the other from Ben Jonson's "The Staple of News," acted by "His Majesty's Servants" in 1625:

P. Jun.—Have you no news against him, on the contrary?

Nath.—Yes, Sir. They write here, one Cornelius-son hath made the Hollanders an invisible eel, to swim the haven at Dunkirk and sink all the shipping there. * * *

P. Jun.—But how is't done?

Cym.—I'll show you, Sir. It is an automa, runs under water, with a snug nose, and has a nimble tail, made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles betwixt the coats (ribs) of a ship, and sinks it straight. * * *

P. Jun.—A most brave device, to murder their flat bottoms. (Act. II., S. 1.)

In the same scene Pennyboy, Sen., says:

You are birds of prey, and fly at all; nothing's too big or high for you; and are so truly feared, but not beloved.

The whole play is most interesting and abounds in news up to date. C. G. L.

New York, Sept. 28, 1916.

THE PRISON CAMP CHARGES

Considered a Reflection Upon American and Spanish Embassies.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems incredible that Mrs. Atherton, who from a long and voluntary residence in Germany is thoroughly familiar with the German character, could join in this absurd tuberculosis campaign. We can leave her and her charitable Duchesses to the tender ministrations of our eminent medical specialists. But will Mrs. Atherton and those who intend to continue this campaign kindly remember that their accusations reflect in a most direct way upon the devoted and wholly unselfish services of the American Embassy staff in Berlin and Vienna and Constantinople. Very little is known in this country of the separate establishments which the United States now maintains in most European capitals to inspect the prison camps of the different countries. A large number of clerks and doctors is constantly engaged in the task of investigating every complaint, however small or however ungrounded. Neutral visitors with the proper credentials can visit the prison camps at the most irregular hours and days.

When suddenly a retired Major or a half-pay Colonel was called upon to command a prison containing a few thousand foreign men with foreign habits and foreign manners and exposed to the dreadful routine of prison boredom, then there were apt to be abuses. But such abuses never lasted very long. There was a higher tribunal to which the men could appeal—the Embassies of Spain and the United States. Promptly every charge was investigated by a competent medical officer or civilian employe, sent by these two embassies.

Mrs. Atherton, by making these charges against the German officials, merely reflects upon the integrity and watchfulness of the American and Spanish Ambassadors in Berlin.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

A Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Where are the hundreds of patients who have received kindness and renewed health from German physicians, or the thousands of our own physicians who have completed their medical education in the German universities? Have we no sense of gratitude, or do we fear to say what is in our hearts? I, for one, cannot keep silence in the face of a base libel on the German medical profession.

Of Colonial ancestry, I have not a drop of German blood in my veins, but the English and Scotch blood boils at the accusation of hypodermic tuberculosis infection, and loves fair play and justice too well not to protest.

I was in Germany four weeks after the war started, and had the privilege of attending a Red Cross class, where our first instruction was that all patients were to be treated with equal care and consideration—whether friend or foe. However, the best answer to the slander is found in the same Sunday edition, and I take the liberty of quoting your own correspondent with the English Army, Philip Gibbs, giving an account of the battle of Courcelette, Sept. 23:

Two German doctors helped dress the British wounded, and worked bravely and steadily under shellfire for many hours. One of them objected to having a sentry placed near his dugout. "I am not a fighting man," he said. "I did not help make this war. My work is for humanity, and your wounded are the same to me as our poor, suffering men, needing my help, which I am glad to give."

S. B. STEPHENS.

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 25, 1916.

Strength of the Wilson Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a worker for Wilson in this strenuous campaign, I am one of the multitude of sincere and grateful admirers of the wonderful work that THE TIMES is doing. As Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau I have an opportunity, through my speakers, to get a sense of the way in which the campaign is appealing to the people and the way they react to various arguments. It has been brought strongly to my attention that outside of peace and prosperity what appeals most to the populace is the constructive program outlined by Wilson. They do not care so much about hearing criticism of Hughes, for neither the Republican Party nor the candidate has outlined any work of creative or positive value that they propose to do. They are simply critical and destructive.

On the other hand, Wilson's vision and capacity as a statesmanlike candidate appeals strongly to them. As one of my speakers said, the people appeared to be grateful for the favors they are about to receive as well as those already accorded them. That is, they like Wilson not only because he has done great work in the past but because he outlines still finer things to be done.

WINTER RUSSELL,
National Woodrow Wilson College Men's League.

New York, Sept. 27, 1916.

Effect of the Wilson Caricature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note the letter in THE TIMES commenting upon the impropriety of the Hughes Alliance in Seventy-fourth Street in having a caricature of the President of the United States in its window. Of course, all people with right instincts will agree with the author of the letter, whatever their political affiliations. The use of such methods is simply an indication of the weakness of the Republican position. Their "Hymn of Hate" is very like that of the Germans, and their attacks will have the same effect as the Zeppelin attacks in England—increase the army of voters for President Wilson.

L. M. H.

Flushing, L. I., Sept. 28, 1916.

The Goose Step.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have not noticed in the newspapers any reference to the famous goose step of the German Army. This is a parade step (which doubtless many of your readers have either seen or heard of) and is executed by holding the knee stiff, and consequently the whole leg stiff and straight.

This step may seem absurd to one who has seen it for the first time and does not reflect upon its meaning. But the fact is that there is a direct connection between the goose step and a man's moral and mental fibre. A weak, cowardly man, a discouraged man, or a man who has no confidence in himself never walks with a firm, manly stride. He is "weak-kneed." He slouches along in a more or less tortuous course and bends in at the knee. A strong, upright, confident man always walks with a straight leg. The goose step is merely a step, exaggerated on purpose, to portray outwardly the manly courage residing in the heart.

CHARLES T. HOOPER.

Seattle, Sept. 21, 1916.

The Times in French Gun Pits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My son writes from France: "I inclose a clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES which will be rather interesting as a souvenir. The emplacements were in better shape when we were there." He sends a cut from one of your August Sunday editions—which he receives regularly—showing two gun emplacements in the Ypres salient which had been lost and recaptured in June. It is odd that of the thousands of gun pits scattered throughout France and Belgium the photographer should have hit upon one that for several weeks had been occupied by one of your subscribers. F. H. G.

Toronto, Canada, Sept. 25, 1916.

AGAINST ALL WAR INDEMNITIES.

Morris Hillquit's Reply to Belgian Socialist Leaders Who Claim "Reparative Damages" for Their Country.

By MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Member of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels.

New York, Sept. 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES I maintained that Socialists should oppose war indemnities because such indemnities are apt to breed more wars. Henri La Fontaine, a Belgian Senator, and Emile Vandervelde, a Belgian Cabinet Minister, have successively expressed their dissent from my views in the columns of THE TIMES. La Fontaine and Vandervelde are among the foremost Socialists and pacifists of Europe, and I have great respect and warm personal affection for both of them. I have approached their criticisms with an open mind and a ready sympathy. But they have utterly failed to convince me of the error of my position.

Vandervelde draws a distinction between punitive and reparative indemnities. He rejects the former, but approves of the latter. I believe the distinction is as fallacious in international law as is the distinction between "punitive" and "deterrent" measures in criminal jurisprudence. All war indemnities are in theory reparations for wrongs. In practice they are punishments inflicted by the victor upon the vanquished, by the strong upon the weak, regardless of the justice of the case. War indemnities have never tamed a bellicose nation. They have always intensified national resentment and have often laid the foundation of new wars.

Vandervelde unwittingly admits the punitive character of all war indemnities in the concluding statement of his eloquent letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"From the financial point of view," he asserts, "the question of indemnity is only of secondary importance. With or without that money, Belgium will rise again from her ashes. But, on the other hand, from a moral point of view the question of indemnity is essential. It is essential to know whether in international law, as in private law, he who by his own act causes damage to another shall be compelled to repair the damage."

If Belgium can recover without German money, (and personally I believe she will recover better without it than with it,) and indemnity is to be imposed mainly for the moral effect, for the vindication of a principle of international law, such indemnity is obviously punitive in its essential character.

There is, furthermore, another important reason why Socialists should oppose all war indemnities. Indemnities are not paid by guilty Governments to the sufferers of the invaded countries to repair their individual or collective damages. They are paid by the people of the vanquished countries in the shape of increased heavy taxes; they are appropriated by the Governments of the victorious countries and are used most frequently to strengthen their military institutions and to tighten their rule upon the people. The 5,000,000,000 francs which Prussia collected after the Franco-Prussian war has materially contributed to the building up of the formidable system of German militarism, and even the present war was in some measure financed and perhaps stimulated by part of the very gold which victorious Prussia exacted from vanquished France.

"But," queries Vandervelde, "should the invaders of Belgian soil be allowed to withdraw with the honors of war, leaving behind them devastation and ruin—factories emptied of their machines, and raw materials, 20,000 houses destroyed, the public debt increased by 2,000,000,000 francs, Dinant sacked, Visé and Termonde burned, the University of Louvain in ruins, the churches and other historic monuments of Flanders reduced to dust and ashes?"

Ah, my dear Vandervelde, no money will ever repair the ravages of this fiendish war, neither the gigantic devastation of property, nor the loss of millions of lives, nor the sufferings of the widows or orphans. In the face of this crushing collapse of all civilized life let us not speak about reparation of the irreparable, but let us all unite in a worldwide effort to exterminate the causes which make for wars among nations and of necessity spread death and disaster.

On the question of principle my disagreement with Vandervelde is thus quite clear, and when the Socialist International will regain its voice it will no doubt pass upon the subject of this dispute.

The questions of fact raised by Vandervelde are, I fear, based on a misapprehension. The statement that the Socialists of Belgium generally, and Emile Vandervelde specifically, did not demand indemnity from Germany, occurred in an interview which I gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES, not in an "article" written by me, and the specific assertion as well as the statement that the conference of neutral Socialists recently held in The Hague had indorsed this position are the conclusions of the interviewer, not my statements. In justice to the former, however, I will frankly admit that I fully shared his impression on the position of the Belgian Socialists, including Vandervelde. From Vandervelde's public declarations in the United State shortly after the outbreak of the war I understood that the Socialists of Belgium did not ask for money indemnities, and I admired them all the more for it.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

KEY'S OWN CHANGE.

"Clouds of the Fight" Written in Four of the Manuscripts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There recently appeared in your columns a letter from the great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, in which she found fault with the substitution of "clouds of the fight" for "perilous fight" at the ending of the third line of the first stanza, on the ground that "perilous fight" was what her great-grandfather had written. In the interests of accuracy, may I be permitted to call the attention of your readers to an excerpt from the monograph on "The Star-Spangled Banner," prepared by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck and issued by the Government Printing Office in Washington in 1914? The book shows careful research, and, as it is issued by the Government, may be called authoritative. On Page 92 appears the following:

To sum up, it appears that, not counting the original draft, (i. e., the real original manuscript,) at least five copies of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in Francis Scott Key's handwriting exist—or at least existed:

1. The Judge Nicholson-Mrs. Shippen-Walters copy, 1814. (Walters.)
2. The Louis J. Cist copy, 1840. (Cist, present whereabouts unknown.)
3. The supposed Howard copy, ca. 1840. (Howard.)
4. The General Kelm-Pennsylvania Historical Society copy. (Penn. Hist. Soc.)
5. The Mahar copy, 1842. (Mahar.)

There may be other copies, but these five are sufficient for the purpose of showing the changes that Francis Scott Key himself made in his poem.

On Page 94 is given "The Star-Spangled Banner," with the numerous variants appearing in different publications italicized. It is sufficient for our purpose here to call attention to the fact that "perilous fight," which Mr. Key wrote in the original copy—the so-called Walters copy—in 1814, was changed by him in the Cist copy, the Howard copy, the Pennsylvania Historical Society copy, and the Mahar copy, to read "clouds of the fight." Furthermore, facsimiles of the four last mentioned copies in the handwriting of Mr. Francis Scott Key are shown on the plates in the back of the Sonneck book.

As Mr. Key himself changed "perilous fight" to "clouds of the fight," it would seem only right that we should use it in our national anthem. In addition to this, however, it is a much stronger term, as one may visualize without any difficulty "clouds of the fight," whereas "perilous fight" would be somewhat difficult to present through one's imagination.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Department of Education.

New York, Sept. 25, 1916.

Fish and Poliomyelitis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding infantile paralysis, I understand that it is often prevalent in Scandinavian countries, where the climate is much colder than in the United States. I understand also that probably the first case was that of a man who arrived here from the island of San Salvador and that the first local cases were discovered in the lower part of Brooklyn near the river front.

Fishery is a great industry in Scandinavian countries. Fish are much used for food by the small population of San Salvador and by the poorer classes of people in the lower part of Brooklyn, where fish are peddled from the Fulton fish market. Some fish have malignant germs, and it seems to me that decayed fish may develop a quantity of such germs, among them those which cause poliomyelitis. GIOVANNI STARACE.

New York, Sept. 21, 1916.

The Secret Ballot on Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I offer the following as a practical plan to save both unions and public? The secret ballot ought to be used by the unions when voting on strike matters affecting the public. I believe the average union workman is level-headed, and if given the means of protecting his vote from the eyes of a radical his judgment can be trusted.

NICHOLAS D. MONSARRAT.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1916.

A "NORTH ARYAN" ALLIANCE.

Kinship of Races as Shown by Speech and Thought.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since exception has been taken to the notion that America is an Aryan continent may I briefly expand on my letter which you published on Sept. 17 and cursorily explain the term "Aryan," as well as justify its application to the heterogeneous population of this country?

Apart from Finland, Hungary, and Turkey, European speech is Aryan, more particularly Neo-Latin, North Aryan, and Slavonic. Romaic and its Albanian cognate are minor Aryan varieties. French, Italian, and Rumanian belong to Romance, as Neo-Latin is often called; German, Dutch, and English to the North Aryan speech group; Russian, Polish, and Serbian to Slavonic, which also includes Lettish if the ethnological circle be somewhat widened. In the Middle Ages a Lettish idiom was still current among the Prussians, who are now German because they speak German although distinct Slavo-Lett traits are inherent in the Prussian type. Similarly, the Bulgars were Turko-Tatars until they trekked from the Volga to the Danube, and adopted a Serb vernacular which deviated more and more from the Belgrade source since it became nationalized in Sofia.

In fact, there are no Aryan nationalities, but only Aryan languages. Who is sure of an unmixed lineage? We hardly know to what extent alien blood runs in our veins. Race is determined far more by linguistic than physical characteristics, and it is language that indexes mentality, and the mind is the cream and essence of humanity. In the same degree as a foreign-born American assimilates and commands the national tongue is he co-heir of the jewel thoughts deposited in the casket of Anglo-American literature. Again, English thought is but a spark of the Aryan intellect which has shed other bright and beneficent rays to Athens, Rome, Weimar, Moscow, and so on. In this transcendent sense the United States is an Aryan country, despite all differences in color, ancestry, and religion. St. Paul wrote his stirring epistles in Greek, and Spinoza his sublime heresies in Latin. Both men were Hebrew by parentage, but Aryan by destiny, since their classical messages are couched in Aryan phraseology. The soul is mirrored in the eye, but flows over into the tongue, which is a subtler expresser than mere carnal vision.

No race has ever exercised a more powerful civilizing influence than that latest arrival in history, the Aryans. They made themselves experts in world politics and imperial expansion, in international law and democratic government. Neither Arab nor Turk nor Chinaman was capable of creating a national theatre adorned by dramatic stars of such magnitude as Sophocles, Shakespeare, and Schiller. Nearly all idealists, from Plato down to Emerson, have been Aryan thinkers. The Aryan nations alone have accepted the bold faith that man only appears to be human, but is godlike in essence. Divine sonship is an Aryan d

ITALY WILL ADMIT A GERMAN SCULPTOR

Jennewein, an American Citizen and Seventh Guardsman, Wins $3,000 Prize.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS BARS

While He Served at Border with His Regiment Friends Sought Safe Conduct.

Three days before Carl P. Jennewein went to the Mexican border as a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., he had won a $3,000 scholarship from the American Academy in Rome for a piece of sculpture in a competitive work at the National Academy of Design, Amsterdam Avenue and 109th Street. This prize represents its value in cash, and carries with it provision for a three-year course of study at the American Academy in Rome. But when Jennewein sought to arrange for a journey to Italy he found that his German name and ancestry presented difficulties.

Jennewein's parents live in Stuttgart, Germany, where he was born. He came here alone ten years ago when 15 years old, to apprentice himself to an American sculptor, who was a friend of his family. In 1914 he obtained his final citizenship papers, and in the following year joined Company I., Seventh Regiment.

At the Italian Consulate, where Jennewein opened negotiations for a safe conduct and residence in Italy, he was told that it could not be done. In fact, a clerk there seemed to suspect him of being a German spy, said a friend of Jennewein's yesterday. At the United States Passport Bureau at 2 Rector Street he had no better success. Thereupon Jennewein decided that as the enemy country of his parents barred him from the benefits of the prize he would remain with the regiment.

Unknown to Jennewein, his friends here continued efforts to get the consent of the Italian Government to his use of the scholarship while the young sculptor was at the border. Lionel Moses, Assistant Secretary of the New York office of the American Academy in Rome, which is at 101 Park Avenue, cabled to Director Jesse B. Carter of the academy, giving the details of the case and asking him to present them to the Italian Government. Secretary Lansing also assisted unofficially in aiding the friends of the young man and the officials of the academy in accomplishing their object. A few days ago the Italian Government cabled that the request had been granted, and that the Consulate here had been advised to visé Jennewein's passport and to guarantee him safe conduct and residence in Rome during the remainder of the war.

Captain Wade H. Hayes of Company I was instrumental in getting the sculptor's discharge from the Federal service. Jennewein, who returned several days ago, made arrangements yesterday to have his passport which had been held at the Passport Bureau, visé'd today by the Italian Consul General. He will sail on Oct. 7 on the Italian steamship Dante Alighieri for Naples and Genoa.

"Maybe the only danger I need fear now is the possibility of meeting a German submarine en route," said he last night.

Jennewein's prize sculpture consisted of a group of three figures representative of the drama which he interpreted as "The Lore of Shakespeare," and which was designed as a memorial piece in honor of the 300th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth.

Three other scholarship winners have preceded Jennewein to Rome. They are Allyn Cox, a son of Kenyon Cox, who won a similar scholarship in painting, and Raymond Kennedy of Cornell University, who was the $3,000 prize winner in architectural competition. It was announced yesterday at the academy office here that Professor Charles Upson Clark of Yale University had been appointed Director of the School of Classical Studies at the American Academy in Rome.

LECTURES IN ART MUSEUM.

Various Courses This Winter Will Be Along Last Year's Lines.

Yesterday was educational day at the Metropolitan Art Museum, and it announced its plans for educational work for the coming Winter. The two weeks preceding the opening of the public schools this Fall were devoted to work among the school teachers of the city. Instruction was given in different lines, in which 5,000 were benefited. In many of the schools museum work has become a part of the curriculum.

The museum lectures this season will be along the general lines of those of last year. In place of formal talks for the public school teachers there will be walks through the galleries, led by the museum instructors. These will be held every two weeks, beginning Oct. 10 at 3:45 P. M.

Lectures for students of history in the city high schools will begin in October, two for designers and students of design in November, and a course of four lectures for salespeople, buyers, and designers will be given on Saturdays in February. A course of five illustrated lectures on Venetian painting will be given to the public by Miss Edith R. Abbott, museum instructor, on Fridays, beginning on Oct. 20 at 4 P. M.

Lectures for the deaf who understand lip reading, a work begun by the museum last year, will go on this season. There will be three with illustrations for adults and one for children. Three lectures will be given for the blind. Kenyon Cox is to talk on "Some Phases of Nineteenth Century Art" some time in January. Members' lectures this year will include four on "Arms and Armor" by Bashford Dean, Curator of Arms and Armor of the museum. Miss Abbott will give five lectures on Italian sculpture, and children of members will have three Saturday morning lectures.

Hunter College Begins Fall Term.

Recitations for the Autumn term began yesterday at Hunter College and 302 new students were admitted, 232 of whom came from the city high schools, 20 from parochial and private schools in the city, 39 from outside the city, and two from the University of Texas and Salem College, West Virginia, who were admitted to advanced standing.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivingston St.
East Houston St., cor Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

PRENDERGAST RAPS WILSON

Controller a Speaker at New Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 28.—The platform upon which the Republican campaign in this State will be based was adopted by the Republican State Convention here today. It referred to "a needless mobilization of the National Guard, forced upon us by a Democratic Administration," and urged various constitutional amendments and legislative measures.

William A. Prendergast, Controller of the City of New York, addressed the convention, largely in criticism of the Administration. John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth, who presided, said the Democratic Party had violated its national platform and declared it had "made the civil service laws look like a Belgian battlefield."

Presidential electors were named as follows: Ex-Governor Charles M. Floyd, Manchester; George A. Carpenter, Wolfboro; George B. Leighton, Dublin; William R. Brown, Berlin.

Mr. Prendergast began his speech with this attack on the President:

"For nearly four years Mr. Wilson has been directing our international relations without firmness and without sagacity. Every critical episode has been marked by a disposition to pander to those who prefer sordid gain and national cowardice to patriotic sacrifice and a determination to maintain the prestige of the American people abroad. None but the time-serving partisan or sycophantic followed will claim that our prestige has been so maintained under the present Democratic Administration."

The speaker referred to the times Mr. Wilson had changed his mind on important policies, adding: "There is hardly a principle of government which Mr. Wilson has espoused, either as historian, candidate or President, which he has not discarded or repudiated."

He went on to criticise Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy and his conduct of the submarine controversy. He said the President had needlessly embroiled the United States in war with Mexico and had been lacking in firmness in dealing with Germany. He quoted Theodore Roosevelt's way of negotiating with the Kaiser in the Venezuela trouble of 1902 to show how such things should be done.

Mr. Prendergast also criticised Mr. Wilson's domestic policies, showing that in his opinion when they were not harmful or inadequate they were of Republican origin or initiative. He predicted hard times in this country at the close of the European war unless a protective tariff is resorted to.

ASKS LATIN AMERICANS' AID.

Democratic National Committee Seeks Support for Wilson.

The Bureau of Information for Naturalized Americans of the Democratic National Committee has sent out an appeal to naturalized American citizens of Latin-American extraction resident in New York to support President Wilson for re-election. The appeal says in part:

"There never was a time in the history of the United States when naturalized American citizens of Latin-American extraction should be more interested in a Presidential campaign than now, when will be solved at the polls on the 7th of next November this, to us, paramount dilemma: whether, with the re-election of President Wilson, should live the wise, respectful, and attractive policy which his Administration has adopted toward the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, or whether, with the success of the Republican Party, the reprehensible methods of the past should be restored in the concert of the three Americas."

A mass meeting under the auspices of the bureau will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street.

MOTOR EXPRESS TO JERSEY.

New Company Will Put 104 Big Trucks in Operation.

The New York and New Jersey Express Company has been formed under the laws of this State to conduct a general haulage business by motor trucks between New York and cities of New Jersey within a radius of twenty miles. The project is the outgrowth of the great increase of manufacturing in neighboring cities, including Newark and Elizabeth, whose outlet for export was limited by the railroad congestion last Summer.

The company will put into operation shortly 104 big trucks, according to information given out at the offices, 300 Broadway, yesterday. When this equipment is at work, the concern will be the largest of the kind in the East. Contracts have been signed for the haulage of 55,000 tons of goods per month, and preparations have been made for the construction of a seven-story warehouse and cold-storage plant on Front Street, Newark.

The company has $2,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock, fully paid up, and 10,000 shares of common stock without stated par value. The permanent Board of Directors and officers will be selected in a few days, the present Directors being E. M. Larabee of this city, G. H. Ludlum of Newark, and Charles L. Maines of Belleville, N. J.

OSCAR IS 50 YEARS OLD.

Waldorf-Astoria Manager Receives Flowers on Birthday.

Oscar Tschirky, manager of the Waldorf-Astoria, and known nationally as Oscar, celebrated yesterday his fiftieth birthday half hidden behind a bank of flowers. As a further surprise, Mrs. Tschirky brought to town Mrs. Antoinette Tschirky, Oscar's mother, who is now 85 years old. A reunion dinner will take place on Sunday at Oscar's place at New Paltz, N. Y., and there will be present besides Mr. and Mrs. Tschirky and the former's mother, their daughter and Oscar's two brothers.

"If I were to count my life by the hours I have toiled I figure I would be about eighty by this time," he said. "I have always worked sixteen to eighteen hours a day. Most persons don't work more than eight hours, and some get along on less. It was not so in my case."

30 RHODES SCHOLARS SAIL.

Leave on the Andania for Opening of Year at Oxford.

The Cunarder Andania sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday for London, via Falmouth, with 200 cabin passengers, of whom 25 per cent. were citizens of the United States. Among them were thirty Rhodes scholars on their way to Oxford University for the Fall term, which will open in October. James B. Armstrong of New York, John H. Binns of Washington, D. C.; N. D. Scott of Ohio, R. M. D. Richardson of New Jersey, E. P. Chase of New Hampshire, S. M. Keeney of Ohio, Parker Newhall of Connecticut, Lewis Rex Miller of Kansas, and M. S. Bates of Ohio were some of the Rhodes scholars who sailed on the liner.

Another passenger was Arthur S. Vernay, the antique dealer of Fifth Avenue, who is going to England to purchase some of the collections that are being sold on account of the war and the heavy taxation.

GERARD SAILS FOR HOME.

Copenhagen Legations Board to Bid Ambassador Farewell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28, (via London.)—Ambassador Gerard and Mrs. Gerard sailed today on the Fredrik VIII. They were accompanied on board by the American, English, and French Legations. The American Consul here, Edward O. Winslow, presented a beautiful bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Gerard.

The Danish miniature painter, Heinrich Moeller, also sailed on the Fredrik. He is going to Washington to execute several portraits ordered by American millionaires.

SEE ABUSE OF WIRELESS.

Used to Guide Zeppelins and U-Boats, Old-Time Telegraphers Say.

The thirty-fifth annual reunion of the Old Time Telegraphers and Historical Association, celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversay of the Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps at the Hotel Astor last night, at which the speakers, led by Melville E. Stone, sadly referred to the passing of the old-time Morse operator and his work.

Frank J. Loesch, a lawyer and President of the Union League Club in Chicago and a member by virture of having started business life as a messenger in Buffalo in 1866, declared that while the world couldn't do without the telegraph it would be happier without telephones, wireless and such, and suggested that if wireless was to be put to such "devilish uses" as guiding Zeppelins and submarines it ought to be suppressed altogether. Many of the 400 diners, themselves gray and feeble, seemed to relish predictions of the passing of their erstwhile calling, knowing that they themselves would not survive to see its end.

David Homer Bates, who was one of the two telegraphers to receive at the side of Abraham Lincoln the news of the battle of Bull Run, presided, and near him sat Colonel William Bender Wilson, President of the corps, who assisted him at the historic work. Andrew Carnegie, President of the organization, sent from South Dartmouth, Mass., his regrets that he was able to be present in spirit only. The other speakers were George A. Post, George G. Ward, Charles F. Bruch, and John Bottomley.

MISS MALLETT'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Henry Jarvis Raymond on Oct. 7.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Isabel Mallett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Smith Mallett of Brooklyn, and Henry Jarvis Raymond of Philadelphia is to take place on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 7, at 4:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

Mr. Raymond is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Raymond, who were married in Holy Trinity Church close to forty years ago, and is a grandson of the late Henry J. Raymond, founder of THE NEW YORK TIMES. His mother was formerly Miss Harriet White Allen.

The bride is to be attended by Mrs. Earl H. Rathbun as matron of honor, and the Misses Ruth Callender, Janet Howers, Elizabeth Haynes, and Dorothy Ebersole as bridesmaids. Her young sister, Miss Sabra Mallett, is to be the flower girl.

George T. Lambert of Germantown, Penn., will be best man. The ushers will include Edward Troth and Walter Foulke of Philadelphia, George Malcolm of Summit, N. J.; Roger Young of Newark, and Seaver Jones and Harold Short of St. Louis. Guy Mallett, the bride's brother, was to have been an usher, but he is now with Squadron A at the border.

Worthington-Means Wedding Oct. 14

Miss Anne Middletown Means, 2d, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Little of Beverly Farms, Mass., and Valentine Thomas Worthington, son of Mrs. M. G. Worthington of 29 East Seventy-seventh Street, this city, are to be married on Oct. 14. Their engagement was announced in August. Miss Means is the daughter of the late Robert L. Means and is prominent in Boston society. Mr. Worthington is a nephew of Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr. He is practicing law in New York and belongs to the Union Club.

A. L. Drummond's Golden Wedding.

A. L. Drummond, former Chief of the United States Secret Service, and Mrs. Drummond celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Tuesday evening last. The affair took place at the home of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Drummond, Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss Eda Riefe Weds Next Tuesday.

Miss Eda Riefe, daughter of Mrs. John Riefe and the late Mr. Riefe of this city, will be married to John F. Collins, an Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City, on next Tuesday afternoon at the Hotel Astor. Henry C. Riefe is to give his sister in marriage, and she will be attended by her sister, Miss Elsa Riefe. Dr. William D. Collins is to act as best man for his brother.

Mrs. E. L. Adams to Sail for Dublin.

Mrs. Edward L. Adams, wife of the American Consul at Dublin, Ireland, is sailing tomorrow on the steamer New York, to rejoin her husband and son. Mrs. Adams has spent a year visiting on this side.

Passengers for Europe.

Transatlantic liners sailing yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ANDANIA, (London, via Falmouth.)—Joseph B. Armstrong, G. V. Banfield, Mrs. Florence Bartlett, Mrs. E. E. Barton, John H Binns, Miss Ethe] Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. Burleigh, Mrs. C. P. Burrell, George H. Clarke, Jr., B. Cunningham, Miss A. Dawson, T. D. Dodsworth, Mrs. Mary E. Douglas, Miss A. Elswood, James Ford, Miss M. L. Griffen, Charles F. Hawkins, F. K. Jackson, Miss M. Johnson, Mrs. H. K. Jordan, S. M. Keeney, Miss Margaret Leith, Douglas P. Miller, Arthur S. Vernay, Miss A. Naylor, Samuel Prichard, Jonn Ray, Mrs. G. M. Reid, Frank A. Russell, J. H. Senior, C. Harrison Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Starr, Robert E. Stephenson, H. L. Stock, Mrs. H. C. Thomas, Mrs. A. W. Verity.

OSCAR II, (Copenhagen.)—Mrs. Louise Arndt, Mrs. G. Alexander, H. W. Babcock, E. H. Babcock, Jr.; Dr. Robert L. Bowen, Thomas Campbell, Mrs. E. J. Cotton, John L. Fieldin, Leonard Ford, Mrs. J. Hegg Heck, Frank H. Harms, J. G. Loomis, Dr. George Martin, J. E. Meredith, F. Murray, L. W. Rogers, Charles M. Stuart, Robert Simpson, Harry G. Seltzer, U. S. Consul at Breslau, Germany.

Tourists for South America.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Panama and South America on the Santa Marta were:

Alexander M. Vernon, G. M. Barr, Eugene Cannon, Miss R. Fowles, R. Gibson, Mrs. C. Gibson, Miss R. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. James Houghton, R. Love, Miss C. McCaw, E. G. Middleton, H. A. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mowry, H. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Sharp, Miss I. Sparkes, and S. Stennott.

Among those who arrived on the Almirante yesterday from Panama and Jamaica were:

J. Adams, Charles Farnham, Miss Edith Boyd, Raymond Gibson, George Davis, Miss Thelma Elton, David Farren, Miss Annie Peck, William Pratt, William Thomson, Aubrey Turner, Harry Thurston, Benjamin Shaw, and Herbert Samuels.

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681 FIFTH AVENUE

ENGINEERS TO AID NATION.

W. L. Saunders Gives Luncheon to Start Organization Movement.

At a luncheon yesterday at India House given by William L. Saunders, Second Vice Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, preliminary steps were taken to form a permanent organization of members of national engineering societies to bring the American engineer forward to a greater position of influence and usefulness in American governmental affairs. A number of scientists and business engineers were present at the meeting.

"The governing thought in this matter," said Mr. Saunders, "is that a complete organization of engineers for civic work having been created by the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board, is it not greatly to the benefit of the nation to hold and make permanent this splendid nonpartisan body?

"There is nothought of connecting the proposed association with technical or scientific work," he continued. "It should be an independent body, free from the rules and regulations which govern professional societies, the only limitation for membership being membership in one of the national societies."

INVESTIGATES BREAD RISE.

Swann Receives Complaints Against East Side Dealers.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he had taken official cognizance of the increased cost of the price of bread. He has assigned Assistant District Attorney Morris Eder to make an investigation of complaints against small east side bakers. He admitted that so far no one has filed charges against the large baking concerns which have adopted a new scale of prices.

"My office has been watching the situation with interest," Mr. Swann said. "The decision of many large bakers to advance the price of bread makes this a vital issue to the public. Consequently the investigation will be broadened. We will follow the trail wherever it leads."

SIR CHARLES CAYZER DEAD.

Prominent Shipping Merchant and Ex-Member of Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Sir Charles Cayzer died this morning at Aberfoyle, Scotland.

Sir Charles Cayzer, who was 73 years old, was head of the prominent shipping firm of Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Limited, owners of the Clan Line of steamships. For many years he sat in Parliament for Barrow-in-Furness, being the first Conservative elected for Barrow. His daughter, Florence Gwendoline, married Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander in Chief of the British home fleets, in 1902, and another daughter is the wife of Rear Admiral Charles Edward Madden.

Sir Charles was made a Knight in 1897 and a Baronet in 1904. He was a Justice of Peace, and was born in London. He married Miss Agnes Elizabeth Trickey, and was the father of three daughters and four sons. Sir Charles was an Honorary Colonel of the Lowland Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, and belonged to the City of London and Carlton Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC N. COX, formerly a member of Congress, died yesterday at his home in Ellenville, N. Y., in his seventy-first year. In 1907, he was one of the receivers of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn.

GEORGE M. McCARTHY, a member of the State Tax Board of New Jersey under Governor Fort, died yesterday at his home, 11 Condict Street, Jersey City, in his forty-sixth year. He was formerly theatrical reporter for The Evening Post, The Evening Sun, and The Evening Mail, and for several years was editor of Jersey City Town Talk.

Mrs. MARTHA PARKER DODD, widow of Frank H. Dodd, a former member of the publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Co., who died on Jan. 10, 1916, died yesterday at her Summer home in Amagansett, L. I.

HUGH NESBITT CAMP, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Camp, who died at their Summer home in Seabright, N. J., on Sept. 17, will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery on Monday, after private funeral services.

CLEMENT V. FOLEY of 3 North Eleventh Street, Newark, N. J., died yesterday in the Newark Private Hospital on Roseville Avenue, in that city, in his twenty-second year.

Miss RACHEL E. B. CORNELL, one of the oldest residents of Westchester County, died yesterday at her home on Old Mamaroneck Road, in White Plains, in her eighty-eighth year.

CHRISTOPHER PRICE, a member of the crew of the Monitor during its fight with the Merrimac in the civil war, died at his home at Stockbridge, Wis., yesterday, aged 79 years. Mr. Price's death is said to leave only one survivor of the Monitor's crew.

ROBERT LINDSAY BAIRD, an engineer in the employ of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at his home, 1,230 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. He was a native of Scotland and left a widow and two daughters.

JAMES HOLLAND, who retired from the Police Department four years ago after being on the force for twenty-seven years, died at his home, 1,641 Nineteenth Avenue, Bath Beach, on Tuesday. He was 69 years old, and left five sons and two daughters.

GEORGE J. KAUFMAN, 53 years old, for many years employed by the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company and a member of Court General George B. McClellan, Foresters of America, and of Red Hook Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,505 East Fourth Street, Flatbush.

THOMAS J. NALEN, employed in the glass department of Tiffany & Co., died on Tuesday at his home, 6,403 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 45 years.

RUDOLPH SCHWEIZER, a meat dealer at 1,663 Shore Road, Brooklyn, died at that address on Wednesday from pneumonia. He was born in Germany, and left a widow and three daughters.

Mrs. MARY CLARKE MARTIN, wife of George Martin, Treasurer of the H. H. Radford Engraving Company in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,302 Avenue R, Flatbush. She was 53 years old, and is survived, besides her husband, by two daughters.

JOSEPH H. MINOGUE, employed in the Amsterdam Opera House in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 717 Greenwood Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

GEORGE B. CURTIS, a civil war veteran and for thirty years a member of Plymouth Church, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,717 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. Mr. Curtis was a member of Common wealth Lodge, F. and A. M.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE VALLETTE MULLIKIN, born in Baltimore, Md., seventy-nine years ago and a resident of Brooklyn for nearly fifty years, died on Wednesday at her home, 194 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Richard D. Mullikin, and is survived by a son and a daughter.

JOHN B. STILLGER, 45 years old, a Superintendent for the E. W. Bliss Company and a Trustee of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, died on Wednesday at his home, 547 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

The Rev. PETER E. ENGBERG, the founder and for fifteen years Chaplain of the Elim Park Home and well known in Swedish Baptist Church circles in Brooklyn, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Tuesday in his sixty-ninth year. The funeral will be held at the Swedish Baptist Church, Brooklyn, this morning. Mr. Engberg came to this country from Sweden in his youth and was one of the founders of the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia and the Scandinavian Emigrants' Home of Manhattan. His wife and two sons survive him.

GEORGE S. ARMSTRONG of 230 West 120th Street, for thirty-years a salesman for Rogers, Peet & Co., died on Wednesday in his sixty-third year, leaving a son.

CHARLES H. JOHNSON, cashier of the New York County Bank, with which he was connected for forty years, died on Tuesday at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., in his sixty-second year. He left a widow.

PETER BROOKS, a grocer for many years in Passaic, N. J., is dead at his home there, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. YETTA B. MYERS, wife of Morris Myers, a clothing merchant, is dead at her home, 916 Tiffany Street, the Bronx, in her fortieth year, leaving two sons and two daughters.

JOHN R. LEWIS, retired, died at the home of his son-in-law, at 29 Fort Washington Avenue, in his ninety-first year.

HB

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FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY Number of HARPER'S BAZAR

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MAJOR WM. G. RAMSAY DIES.

Official of du Pont Powder Company Who Built Many Plants.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 28.—Major William G. Ramsay, a Vice President and Director of the du Pont Powder Company and chief engineer of its construction department, died today after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was the principal factor in the physical development of the du Pont plants caused by the extraordinary demands put upon the company by the European war.

Major Ramsay built many explosive factories throughout the country and recently was engaged in the construction of a plant in Montana which will be named Ramsay in his memory.

He was born at the Presidio, San Francisco, in 1866, the son of Colonel J. G. Ramsay of the Seventh United States Artillery, and was a nephew of Admiral F. M. Ramsay. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1887, as a civil engineer, and then became division engineer for the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, later being appointed resident engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His first connection with the powder business was when he became general agent for the Repauno Chemical Company, makers of high explosives. During the Spanish-American war he joined the Engineering Corps and rebuilt many bridges and roads in Porto Rico for which he was promoted to Captain and later to Major.

Jefferson Rosenberg Dies in London.

Jefferson Rosenberg, a member of the London Stock Exchange for forty years, and head of the firm of J. Rosenberg & Company, died on Sept. 14 at his home in the Albert Hall Mansions, Hyde Park, London, England, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Frankfort, Germany, and went to London forty-five years ago. Mr. Rosenberg had been a British subject for more than forty years. He was actively connected with many charities in London, and left a widow, two daughters, and a brother, Jacques P. Rosenberg, a broker of 60 Broadway, New York.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Cohen of 730 Riverside Drive take this means of extending to their relatives and friends best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

ENO.—Mr. and Mrs. Eno wish their relatives, friends, and acquaintances a happy New Year.

KRAKOWER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krakower wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

MARKEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Markel of 1,226 Madison Av. extend best wishes to their relatives and friends for a happy and prosperous year.

NEUWIRTH.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Neuwirth, Lawrence, L. I., wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

SEASONWEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Seasonwein of 56 West 112th St. wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

SPIELMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Spielman of 17 East 97th St. wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Stern of 730 Riverside Drive take this means of extending to their relatives and friends best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Born.

BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Moe Bernstein of 188 St. Nicholas Av. wish to announce the birth of a son on Sept. 28.

COHEN.—On Sept. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Cohen of 251 West 89th St., a son.

GRIMM.—Mr. and Mrs. William Grimm of 206 East 17th St. announce the birth of a daughter on Sept. 27.

LINES.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Morehouse Lines of Sewaren, N. J., are receiving congratulations on birth of a daughter, born Sept. 27.

Married

FARR—CLEVELAND.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1916, at Church of Transfiguration, New York City, Mabel Hobart, daughter of Mr. Hobart Cleveland of Englewood, N. J., to the Rev. Albert Melville Farr, rector of St. John's Church of Newark, N. J.

Jersey City.

MUNTER—WURSTER.—Sept. 26, Otilie Charlotte Wurster to Henry Munter.

Died.

ADAMS.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Sept. 28, 1916, Gertrude Slocum, wife of W. Herbert Adams. Funeral services at Church of St. Agnes, 43d St., near Lexington Av., on Friday, Sept. 29, at 10 A. M.

BAIRD.—On Sept. 28, at the Champlain Valley Hospital, at Plattsburg, N. Y., Jeanpette Fergus Baird of this city. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAMP.—Hugh, N., 3d. Interment Oct. 2 at Woodlawn Cemetery. Funeral private.

CARROLL.—Cordelia Burt, widow of the late Rev. Vernon Lee Carroll, at Warwick, Mass., Sept. 27. Funeral service at Warwick, N. Y., on arrival of the noon train Friday.

CONNELL.—On Sept. 27, 1916, Maurice Connell, beloved husband of Marie Connell. Funeral from his late residence, 1,439 University Avenue, Bronx, Saturday, 9:30 A. M. Solemn high mass Sacred Heart Church, Highbridge, Bronx.

COOK.—On Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1916, at Ringoes, N. J., Edward Lindley Cook. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Madison, N. J., on Friday afternoon, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock.

DODD.—At Amagansett, L. I., on Thursday, September 28, 1916, Martha Parker Dodd, widow of Frank H. Dodd and daughter of Rev. Joel Parker. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DODD.—At her residence, 27 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J., on Sept. 28, 1916, Elizabeth, daughter of the late George A. and Elizabeth Condit Dodd. Funeral private.

FELLOWES.—Funeral services of Mr. Kendall Fellowes, who died last night, will be held Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St. The remains will be taken by his mother to Texas. Interment will be in the family plot.

GORDON.—Jennie, widow of the late Louis Gordon, beloved mother of Jacob, David, Samuel, Frank, Irving, Anna, Mrs. Ray Finkelstein, Mrs. Victoria Edelson, and Mrs. Gertrude Rothenberg. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 1, 10 A. M., at residence, 138 St. Nicholas Av. Please omit flowers.

HADLEY.—At Roselle, N. J., Sept. 28, 1916, Laura Howell Wickett, wife of Harry W. Hadley. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENDERSON.—Sally Yandell, widow of Isham Henderson, at New York City, Sept. 28, 1916. Funeral private.

HOGAN.—Suddenly, Minnie F. Hogan, sister of Mrs. Annie Kerwin, Mrs. William Harrigan, Dr. John J. Hogan, James Hogan, 89 Magnolia Av., Jersey City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Died.

LARKIN.—On Sept. 26, in the Stamford Hospital, Mrs. Annie O'Neill Larkin. Will be buried from her late residence, 41 Southfield Av., Stamford, Conn., on Friday morning at 9:30, thence to St. John's Catholic Church, where solemn high mass will be sung for the repose of her soul.

MARKS.—On Sept. 28, in his 45th year, Harry A. Marks, dearly beloved husband of Selma Froehlich Marks, brother of Joseph E., Simeon, and Goldie Marks and Dora M. Strauss. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 117 East 80th St. Cleveland papers please copy.

MEEHAN.—Sept. 27, John Meehan, beloved husband of Susan E. Meehan and father of William F., Edwin M., and John J. Meehan, in his seventy-second year. Funeral from his late residence, 66 West Fifty-third Street, Saturday, 8:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where mass of requiem will be offered at 9 o'clock. Interment Tarrytown, N. Y. Automobile cortege.

MURRAY.—On Sept. 28, Margaret V. Murray, in her seventy-fourth year. Funeral from her late residence, 116 West Fifty-eighth Street, Saturday, 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a mass of requiem will be offered at 10 o'clock.

NELSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 26, Josephine M., widow of Walter Coleman Nelson, and daughter of the late Mary Gilbraith and George Masterton. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St. near 5th Av., Friday, Sept. 29th, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

RASCOVAR.—On Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1916, James Rascovar, at his Summer residence in Long Beach, L. I., in his fifty-ninth year, beloved husband of Vera (nee Frank) and devoted father of Frank James, Marguerite, and Mrs. Earle E. Raudnitz. Funeral services at his late residence, 36 West 82d St., New York City, on Friday, Sept. 29, at 11 A. M.

RASCOVAR.—James, Brethren of Darcy Lodge, 187, F. and A. M.: You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of our departed brother, James Rascovar, Friday, 11 A. M., from his late residence, 16 West 82d St. By order of

GEORGE H. BRICK, Master.
Attest—M. KOLASKY, Secretary.

MEMORIAL ON JAMES RASCOVAR.

With deep regret, we, his colleagues of the New York News Bureau Association, The Hamilton Press, The Central News of America, The Chicago News Bureau, The Southern Station, Philadelphia, and the Central News Photo Service, note and hereby record the untimely death of James Rascovar and the great loss to us thereby sustained.

Sorrowfully and sincerely we express our keen appreciation of his services, our lasting affection for the man, and our heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved family and all others bound to him by the ties of blood and love.

It is our wish and purpose that this brief and inadequate memorial be spread upon the minutes of the board and a copy sent to the family of our departed fellow-worker and true friend.

JOHN J. WALSH, Acting Secretary.

RAYMOND.—On Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, at his residence, 46 Macculloch Av., Morristown, N. J., Charles H. Raymond, surviving son of the late Benjamin C. Raymond and Lois Mather of Albany, N. Y. Funeral services will be held Monday, Oct. 2, 1916, at 11 A. M., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George T. Maxwell, 14 East 77th St., New York City. Interment private.

RAYMOND.—At Wilton, Conn., Sept. 26, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lewis and Catherine Meeker Raymond, in her 67th year. Services at her late home, Wilton, Conn., on Sept. 29, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at East Norwalk Cemetery, Norwalk, Conn.

REHBEIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, at her home, 914 8th Av., Brooklyn, Mary S. Nix Rehbein, in her 67th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROSENBERG.—After a short illness, at 14 Albert Hall Mansions, Hyde Park, London, England, Jefferson Rosenberg, beloved brother of Jacques P. Rosenberg of this city.

SCHNEITTACHER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, Fannie (nee Dazian,) beloved wife of Louis, mother of Beatrice and Frances Schneittacher. Funeral from Meyers's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av., Sunday, Oct. 1, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

STARR.—Dillwyn Parrish. A service in memory of Dillwyn Parrish Starr, who fell in France, Sept. 15, 1916, at the head of his platoon in the advance of the Colonial troops, will be held at Trinity Church, New York City, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1916. His friends are invited to attend.

STREETER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1916, Fannie Ida, beloved wife of Edward L. Streeter. Funeral services at her home, 567 Warren St., (Myrtle apartment,) Newark, N. J., on Friday evening, Sept. 29th, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Rosedale lawn Cemetery at convenience of family.

SULLIVAN.—At Flushing, New York, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1916, Dennis Sullivan, in the 74th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 800 Broadway, Flushing, New York, on Friday, Sept. 29, 1916, at 8 A. M., thence to St. Michael's Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul.

TURNBULL.—George J., suddenly, Sept. 28, at his home in Westerleigh, Staten Island, in his 56th year. New Britain (Conn.) pap

GERMANS ACT AGAIN ON BANDBOX STAGE

Ludwig Fulda's Comedy, "The Example," Has Its Premiere in America.

AMUSING VIEWS OF LOVE

Fairly Humorous Piece Is Played at Swift Tempo—Grete Felsing and Bruno Schlegel Make Debuts.

THE EXAMPLE, a comedy in three acts, by Ludwig Fulda. At the Bandbox.

Erich Kammerling	Wilhelm Muelhan
Asta	Aranka Eben
Marianne Vogt	Grete Felsing
Clothilde Hufnagel	Grete Meyer
Albert Imhof	Emil Hess
Hugo Schwalbe	Bruno Schlegel
Rolf Eggers	Hanns Unterkircher
Regierungsrat Naucke	Ernst Holzmagel
Irmengard	Frau Claire
Lu Rosmarin	Iffi Engel
Ninetta Capello	Marg. Tarau
Sonja Klementjew	Marg. Christians
Ein Kinderfraeulein	Selma Weber
Betty	Flora Arndt
Emma	Lina Haensoler
Ein Laufbursche	Curt Manthei

The Bandbox Theatre, which began its career as a German playhouse under the direction of Adolf Philipp, reverted to German drama last night, when Rudolf Christians and Hans Bartsch assumed the management of the erstwhile home of the Washington Square Players. Messrs. Christians and Bartsch also control the Irving Place and will operate the two as a joint enterprise. In the historic playhouse operetta and the classics will alternate, while in the little Fifty-seventh Street theatre the more intimate modern dramas will be presented.

Ludwig Fulda's comedy, "Das Exempel," ("The Example,") was the play chosen for the first offering of the Bandbox's season. This was its first presentation in America, and it proved to be a moderately amusing dissertation on free love. A group of advanced thinkers suddenly decide to put their theories as to the value of the marriage contract into practice. The experiment is tried with varying results, but in the case of the young woman who volunteers to become an example it ends disastrously, for when at last her affinity is free to marry her, and insists upon doing so, she decides in favor of the freedom of the unconventional state in which they have been adventuring.

Some of the dialogue is bright and a number of the situations are humorous, but as a whole the play is talky and a bit tedious. It was played at an exceedingly swift tempo last night, which deprived some of the speeches of their point, but the performance was generally acceptable.

Among the players were several artists who had not been seen here before. Of these Grete Felsing, a young woman of potent charm, and Bruno Schlegel gave the best performances. Grete Meyer gave a capital characterization of the suffragette type of woman as seen by the anti-suffragist, and Hanns Unterkircher and Frau Claire deserve mention.

Modern stage decoration, which the Washington Square Players did so much to foster during their two years' occupancy of the Bandbox, did not depart with that group. It blossomed afresh last night in interior settings quite as vivid and futuristic as anything the Players ever created. The settings were from designs by P. T. Franke.

Lucien Muratore Back from Genoa.

Lucien Muratore, tenor of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, arrived yesterday from Genoa on the Italian liner Dante Alighieri. He said that his wife, Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the operatic soprano, would arrive to join the company by the French liner Espagné on Oct. 8.

Mme. Maria Claessens, a soprano of the Boston Opera Company, who was born in Belgium, arrived yesterday from South America on the steamship Almirante.

MUSIC NOTES.

Fritz Kreisler's first recital of the season here is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, Oct. 14, in Carnegie Hall. The violinist will begin his season at Harrisburg, Penn., on Oct. 11, and is booked for about 125 appearances.

Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, will open his fourth American tour with a recital at Aeolian Hall on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 15. His tour will take him to the Pacific Coast.

Carolyn Beebe, pianist, announces concerts for the New York Chamber Music Society at Aeolian Hall on Oct. 24, Jan. 9 and Feb. 27. Andre Tourret will this season be first violinist of the organization.

Mme. Schumann-Heink has just left her California Summer home for a visit to Portland, Ore., preparatory to the opening of her tour in Ames, Iowa, on Oct. 5. Mme. Schumann-Heink will be heard here with the Metropolitan Opera Company in February.

Josef Hofmann is now engaged in making the orchestration for some special numbers he will play during the coming season with orchestral accompaniment. His tour opens in Utica on Oct. 10 and his one New York recital will take place in January.

The Community Chorus is recruiting new members for its coming season. Names may be sent to the organization's office at 70 Fifth Avenue addressed to Barnett Braslow, Secretary.

The first New York concert of the Kneisel Quartet will take place at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 14. The assisting artists for this season's concerts will include Mme. Olga Samaroff and Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

BREAD 6 CENTS IN CHICAGO.

Housewives' Protest Against Increase Is of No Avail.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The price of a small loaf of bread was raised by Chicago bakers today from 5 to 6 cents. There was a howl of protest on the part of housewives, but they had to content themselves with the explanation that flour was so high that the big bakers could not furnish bread for less than 5 cents a loaf to the retailers.

The price of cookies, crullers, and other bakery goods was advanced. Rolls and doughnuts that sold for 10 cents advanced to 12 cents a dozen; those that sold for 12 cents went up to 15 cents. Five cent sandwiches at some downtown restaurants and lunch counters were sold for 7 cents.

While the Federal investigators were learning what could be done regarding the increased prices housewives prepared to hold a mass meeting at the Auditorium Hotel tomorrow afternoon. They will demand that Congress place an embargo on the exportation of wheat and flour until the home supply exceeds the home consumption.

Those who called the meeting are Florence King, President of the Woman's Association of Commerce; Harriet Vittum, Director of the Woman's City Club, and Mrs. William Severin, President of the Illinois Republican Woman's Association. Mrs. Julia Heath of New York, national President; Mrs. Bley, local President, and Mrs. H. H. Harrison, Organizer of Housewives Leagues, are expected to speak.

WITNESS VICTIM OF ATTACK.

Unconscious in Hospital Four Days Before Disclosing Identity.

After lying senseless in Lincoln Hospital for four days, a young man who had been found on Sunday morning at 149th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, terribly beaten was resuscitated long enough yesterday afternoon to tell his attendants he was Homer Taft, a chauffeur, of 725 East 149th Street, who was to have appeared as a witness against Harry Leonard, accused of an attempt to rob a garage in Jackson Avenue. Taft said three men had attacked him. He had not recognized any of them.

The District Attorney's office in the Bronx had been looking for Taft for several days to produce him before the Grand Jury in an effort to procure Leonard's indictment. Assistant District Attorney McGinley hurried to the hospital as soon as he learned of Taft's presence there, but the chauffeur had become unconscious again, and it is feared he may die.

Taft was to have been the only witness against Leonard, and without his testimony the case against Leonard may have to be dropped.

Zuloaga's Pictures to be Shown.

Eight pictures from the studio of Ignacio Zuloaga are to be placed on exhibition this Winter, probably in February, in the Duveen Galleries. Some of them are compositions of figure and landscape, large and imposing, and of a type to show the artist, who still is known here to only a moderate degree, at the highest level of his accomplishment. The great triple portrait of two women and a man, with a dog in the foreground, which is in the Luxembourg, is in the same class with these great canvases, which could only be shown to advantage in a gallery of unusually generous proportions.

'Red Darkness' to be Staged Oct. 10.

A drama by Arturo Giovannitti, entitled "Tenebre Rosse," ("Red Darkness,") will be produced Tuesday night, Oct. 10, in the People's Theatre, 201 Bowery. The play, which is said to be daring in technique and subject, was originally written in English and called "As It Was in the Beginning." Mimi Aguglia, the Sicilian actress, who is here studying English preparatory to playing on the English-speaking stage, will help produce the play. Mr. Giovannitti hopes that the production of his play will further the movement for an Italian theatre in New York.

Form Film-Distributing Concern.

Four film producing companies which have been distributing their products through as many distributing agencies yesterday announced the formation of a new distributing concern to be known as Art Dramas, Inc. The companies which have become affiliated for the purpose of distributing their pictures are the Frohman Amusement Corporation, the Sola Company, the United States Amusement Corporation, and the Van Dyke Film Company. The company has been capitalized for a nominal sum and is a close corporation.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Otto Hauerbach and Rudolf Friml, who have turned out a trio of musical comedies for Arthur Hammerstein, have collaborated in writing another, which has been named "You're in Love." Edward Clark assisted with the libretto. The piece will be produced in November.

Oliver Morosco's musical comedy, "So-Long Letty," which was on tour last season in the West, will be presented in the Shubert Theatre Monday night, Oct. 9. At that time "Mr. Lazarus" will be transferred to a smaller playhouse. Vera Doria, an English actress, has just arrived from London to join the cast of the musical play.

Brandon Tynan has been engaged by John D. Williams for an important role in Langdon Mitchell's comedy, "Major Pendennis," in which John Drew will be starred.

Charles Cherry has been engaged by William Faversham for the role of Hotchkiss in G. B. Shaw's "Getting Married." Mr. Faversham originally intended to play this character himself, but at the request of the author he will impersonate the Bishop, a role created by Henry Ainley in London.

A likeness of Toto, designed by himself and cut out in wood, will be given as a souvenir to the children attending tomorrow's matinee at the Hippodrome.

"His Majesty Bunker Bean," scheduled for presentation here Monday night at the Astor, began its second season last night at the Apollo, Atlantic City. Another play to be seen here soon, "Her Soldier Boy," was produced last night in Stamford. Clifton Crawford, John Charles Thomas, and Margaret Romaine are the featured players in this musical comedy.

Will C. Carlton has been added to the cast of "Follow Me," the new Anna Held piece.

John Daly Murphy has left the cast of "The Amber Empress" and has begun rehearsals in his old role in "Erstwhile Susan."

BROAD CHANNEL PROFITS.

Corporation President Denies Charges Are Excessive.

Pierre Noel, President of the Broad Channel Corporation, of 31 Nassau Street, yesterday issued a statement in answer to the allegations of the Broad Channel Association and the Shad Creek Association, published on Monday in THE TIMES. These allegations, which were made at meetings the day before, were that the corporation intended to increase rents and was making an undue profit; that unfit water was supplied; that no sewers were available, and that only oil lights were to be had.

Mr. Noel said that while the heads of the two associations asserted that the corporation was only paying a rental of $16.57 per acre, it was charging $50 per lot, which showed an undue profit.

"These people forget," he said, "that we are paying $16.57 per acre, if that is the right computation for all the land, whether it is good usable land, or whether it is to be used for streets, plazas, parks, canals, channels, &c., or whether it is under deep water, much of which we have had included in the lease so that we would have some place from which to pump sand to fill in the upland. They also forget that only about 2 per cent. of the area was solid land when we got it and that it will cost millions before we get through to make all the improvements we are working on, all of which must be turned over to the city at the end of the lease.

"The water is the same that is obtained at Rockaway and next year we intend to put in an apparatus that will remove the small tinge of iron that is in all the water of that region. The Board of Health approves of it and would not let us use it if it were not perfectly healthy. As to sewers, we have not built any as yet as there is no practical way to drain with sewers a level expanse. We light our streets with electricity. Before we came there were no streets and no lights."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St. EVES. 8:15. MATS. TOMORROW & WED. 2:15
A VERITABLE FURORE!
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy,
Miss Springtime

DANSE DE FOLLIES (Atop New Amsterdam) Closed Temporarily for Preparations of NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Opening Next Monday Night, Oct. 2.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
POLLYANNA
"If you liked 'Daddy Long Legs' and 'Peg o' My Heart' you will like 'Pollyanna' better."—Globe.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20 Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St., Evs at 8:20 M. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
Seven Chances

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times.
"SCINTILLATING COMEDY."—Herald.
MARGARET ANGLIN
in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy,
"Caroline"

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
"A GREAT ACTOR in A GREAT PLAY."—American.
OTIS SKINNER
in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success,
"MISTER ANTONIO"

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"There is only one Arliss. You can scarcely afford to miss him."—Times.
GEORGE ARLISS
in PAGANINI

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES
FAIR and WARMER
with MADGE KENNEDY

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SELWYN & CO. present
Under Sentence
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Tues., Oct. 10.—Cleopatre; La Princesse Enchantee; Sadko (FIRST TIME IN AMERICA) Carnaval.
Thurs., Oct. 12.—Till Eulenspiegel; Scheherazade; Le Spectre de la Rose; Thamar.
Fri., Oct. 13.—Les Sylphides; Sadko; Le Spectre de la Rose; Thamar.
Sat. Mat., Oct. 14.—Till Eulenspiegel; Le Spectre de la Rose; Scheherazade; Prince Igor.
Sat. Eve., Oct. 14.—Sadko; Les Sylphides; Cleopatre.
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UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.,
Jacob Rosenstock
100 Fifth Ave., New York

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York.
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

Manufacturers & Jobbers
ACCOUNTS FINANCED.
Liberal Advances Made on Merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY
95 Fifth Ave. Tel. Stuyvesant 3360.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

$60.000 Stock of Rubber
Auto Inner Tubes
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auct'r,
Will Sell Tuesday, October 3,
The Immense Stock of above In the Following Popular Sizes:

30x3	30x3½	32x3½
32x4	34x4	36x4
35x4½	34x4½	36x4½

All in Original Cases and Boxes
Further Particulars and Address In All Papers Sunday Next.
Telephone—Spring 4566

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
383-841 4th Av., at 25th St.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING.
Tel. 6011-12 Barclay.
Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St., Tel. 5382 Spring.

COMPLETE WAR STORY.
When the European war is concluded those who have taken Current History Magazine, published monthly by The New York Times, will have on their tables the entire story of the great struggle, with portraits, speeches, important documents, charts, and cartoons, together with diplomatic correspondence and other matter forming a complete work. 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Count six words agate to a line. 50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SILKS, SHANTUNGS.—Any quantity for cash; state weight and price. H 61 Times.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH, white, tan & gray, for trimmings. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

COATS.—Bolivia coats in all shades; quick delivery. Stechel & Stufer, 34 East 29th.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

YARNS FOR SALE.—Worsted and cotton sweater yarns for immediate shipment, in Oxford, navy, brown, cardinal, maroon, and tan. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y., also 72 Leonard St., New York. Phone Franklin 1358.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday.3½@4 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Reason for High Fur Prices.

While a prosperous season is predicted for the fur trade, quite some surprise has been expressed by those not so well posted on the actual facts that much higher prices were scored at St. Louis in some cases than at the New York sale. On white fox, for instance, the New York quotations were quite eclipsed at the St. Louis sale. The explanation is a simple one. The lots were graded differently. Choice skins were sold separately at St. Louis, whereas in this city several qualities would be combined in a lot.

Woolen Buyers Here Shortly.

Following the holiday period, mill agents expect to see buyers in the market again to complete their purchases for the Spring season. It is quite the general opinion in the trade that if the volume of sales stands as it does at present the clothing manufacturers will find themselves without an adequate supply of woolens for the Spring manufacturing season. A fair movement of Fall stocks will do much, it is conceded, to improve the buying tone for next Spring.

A Lesson from the Tailors.

The activity of the tailors to the trade is regarded as significant by the clothing trade generally. It marks, so clothiers believe, an increased demand for higher priced merchandise. The consumer's desire for a better grade of goods will perhaps reach its height, according to those who are venturing opinions on the subject, during the next Spring season. By that time the public will be fully educated to the idea of what the price difference means to them. The tailoring houses have found no objection to the revised scale of prices, but seem to be thriving under the policy of maintaining standards even though the cost to the consumer has to be raised.

Shoes That Are In Favor.

Among the best selling styles now being shown in men's Fall shoes are gray buck uppers on black vamps, brown buck on mahogany vamps, and black cloth on patent vamps, in both the laced and buttoned models. On the button shoes pearl or bone vest buttons are used. Another feature is the wood-pegged top lifts. New high-priced shoes for women, shown here in the last few days, include laced models of dull black, bronze, and white kid and white satin. All of them have steel bead decorations on the vamps and the sides of the lace stays, and are especially adaptable for dress wear. In the more popular-priced lines for women, solid color effects in black, brown and gray are leading.

Clothiers as Woolen Jobbers.

The practice of jobbing woolens in the clothing trade has become so general, it was said yesterday, that a manufacturer will first call upon another house for a desired fabric before going to the mill for it. The clothiers are able in this way to provide for certain of their woolen needs without having to pay full market prices. On the other hand, the clothier jobbers in some cases are understood to have overstepped the mark in buying up woolens for such speculation, and are now loaded up with stocks that are proving hard to move out. This development in the clothing trade is generally regarded by mill agents as merely a passing development which will be discontinued as soon as conditions return to normal.

Raw Silk Prices Stay Firm.

The Yokohama raw silk market has stiffened up again and prices are slightly higher than they were a week ago. A moderate business is being done at the new figures. Sales for the week there amounted to 4,600 bales, with visible stocks still estimated at 11,000 bales. Prices on Canton silks continue too high for American tastes, while the rise in silver still makes business with Shanghai difficult. Holders of tsatlee silks there appear to be willing to give ground a little to stimulate buying. Milan is quiet, with practically all of the buying being done by European manufacturers because of the high prices. The demand in the local market remains good enough for deliveries from stock or in the near future. Prices stay firm here.

Salesmen Are Kept Guessing.

With prices leaping about like mountain goats, things are no easier for salesmen of the commission houses that sell gray goods than they are for the executives of these firms. In more than one case a man has gone out on his rounds and booked up a nice order at the figure current when he left the office, only to come back and find that the mill which made the goods he wanted had wired in to the boss of the house telling him to stop selling them at the last price. Maybe a couple of hours later, another telegram will come from the mill announcing an advance of an eighth of a cent or so, all of which the buyer is not eager and willing to pay. In other cases salesmen have had to have their mills queried on a nice bit of goods when a price was in doubt, only to lose the sale to a man from another house who happens along with the same price, not under question.

Some Really Costly Wall Paper.

While the recent rise in the cost of wall papers in this country has had no effect on them, a local retailer is offering some merchandise of this kind that is about as expensive to buy as it is to get a grand piano by the tobacco coupon saving method. A TIMES reporter was told of one lot yesterday, consisting of a few panels of antique paper, the price for the lot being $1,000. Some other paper, which is of Chinese design and painted by hand many, many years ago, is to be sold by the same retailer at $750 for a few rolls. In this class is some paper in the possession of Coutt's Bank's London branch. According to the man who told the story, this paper, when a change of location was made some time ago, was cut from the walls of the old place by specially made steel knives. The paper was said to be nearly as thick as it was valuable, and survived the process of removal all right.

Gray Goods Buying Eases Off.

With many of the converters closed because of the holiday, and with the printers less active than they had been, buying of gray goods in this market slumped yesterday. A pretty good yardage of printcloths was disposed of during the day, however, the deliveries ranging all the way from next month into March of next year. Sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made for both of these shipments at 6 13-16 cents, though in some quarters nothing better than 6¹⁵⁄₁₆ cents could be done. Similar deliveries of 38½-inch 60-52s were sold at 6⅛ cents, with 5¾ cents the best that could be done on 60-48s in that width. Further business was done on 31-inch 5-yard sheetings at 6¼ cents, with a disposition in some quarters to ask an eighth more for them now. Forty-inch 4.25-yard sheetings were sold at 7 cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	9c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	8¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	*7¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6⅛c
39-inch, 56-44s	*5½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7c	27-inch, 64-60s	4½c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Vases and Album Covers Figure in the Decisions Rendered.

China tobacco pots or vases, and bronze stands for their support, imported by Gilman, Collamore & Co., figured in a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. Collector Malone classified the merchandise at 50 per cent. as "smokers' articles not specially provided for," the Collector regarding the pots or vases and the stands as entireties. The importers claimed 20 per cent. duty as manufactures in chief value of metal not provided for, it being contended that the articles were entireties for dutiable purposes. Judge Sullivan found that a part of the goods, counting pots and stands, were in chief value of decorated china, while in the balance of the importation the metal bases cost one-half franc apiece less than the china. He said the board was left in some doubt as to the cost of putting the base and vase together. He thought it was a fair assumption, however, that that cost should be equally distributed; at any rate, such a doubt should be resolved in favor of the taxpayer. The protest was sustained in the instances where the metal stands cost more than the china, and overruled in the contrary cases. The Collector's classification in the latter cases seemed to be open to doubt, that officer not being affirmed.

A dispute between the Sidney J. Stern Company and the Government regarding the classification of covers for display albums was decided by the board adversely to the importers. The merchandise, it appeared, was composed of decorated paper. The covers, it was stated, were intended to inclose permanently bound pictures, to be made in this country of the various models of the fashions shown by the importing house. Judge Fischer said it was evident that the insignificant amount of printed matter on the covers served no other purpose than to give to the latter an ornamental and attractive character. The importers insisted that on account of the printing the covers should be given entry at 15 per cent. under the provision for "printed matter." Judge Fischer, overruling this contention, held that the printed matter was merely incidental to the main purpose for which the covers were designed. He affirmed the Collector in levying 35 per cent. on the goods as manufactures of decorated paper.

Bloomingdale Brothers lost yesterday in a contention for a lower rate of duty on yarn made of the hair of the Angora rabbit. Judge Brown decided that the product, although known in the trade as Angora wool yarn, was properly classifiable as a manufacture of fur, and not as a "yarn made of the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals," as claimed by the importers. The yarn, it was stated, was used principally in articles for babies' wear owing to its fineness. Owing to the belief of importers that the issue is a close question, the issue will be appealed to the Customs Court by Albert H. Washburn, counsel for Bloomingdale Brothers.

The Collector at Boston was reversed in his return on steel strips imported by Edgar T. Ward's Sons. The decision by Judge Fischer held the merchandise properly dutiable at 12 per cent. under the provision for "strips of iron or steel, not specially provided for." The Collector took duty at 15 per cent. as for steel made by the crucible process and finished by rolling.

MUSEUM PUT TO USE.

The Metropolitan to Show Articles Made from Its Designs.

An interesting exhibit, announced at the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday to be held this coming Winter, will be one in which will be shown articles that have been made from designs taken from the museum collections. They will include furniture, ceramics, women's hats and bonnets, jewelry, neckties, wall papers, and laces, among other things. The museum authorities are making every effort to use their collections for the practical good of the community, and this exhibit, which will be the first of its kind to be held in this country, will show to what extent this has been done. The museum has a fine collection of old furniture, including the big Bolles collection of early American pieces, a gift of Mrs. Russell Sage. Its lace collection is exceptionally good.

Many things have been designed from objects with which they had no direct relation. Women's bonnets have been suggested from the helmets in the armor collection, and a tie manufacturer obtained designs from armor and also from ceramics. A feature was made of the museum design in these men's scarfs, and at the time they were brought out each was marked showing the piece of armor or Morgan Chinese porcelain, from which the design was obtained, and the location of the case in which it was placed, so that the wearer might identify it.

In connection with this line of educational work, a big department store in the city the other day sent up eighteen of its buyers, men and women from different departments, to view the museum collections. The Persian collection appealed in this instance to the woman ribbon buyer, who said that from it she had obtained many new ideas for the combination of colors in the arrangement of her department.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

HINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., underwear; G. Camp, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. A. Pitman, books; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. Smith, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 18 West 20th.
CARIBOU, Me.—L. J. Sherwood Co.; A. B. Smith, general mdse.; Breslin.
CHICAGO, Ill. — Montgomery Ward; C. Franzl, men's, ladies', misses', children's gloves; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. Lamond, domestics, wraps; 115 Worth.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Liberty Garment Co.; L. S. Converse, aprons, caps, children's dresses; Continental.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; T. H. Siebert, shoes; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
DALLAS, Texas—Neiman-Marcus Co.; Miss E. D. Drummond, misses', children's garments; 1440 B'way.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; T. D. Reagan, auto accessories, jewelry, leather goods; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; W. C. Crowley, prints, ginghams; 43 Leonard.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Cox Bros.; F. B. Cox, furn. goods; Herald Square.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; ... D. Straus, wash goods; E. Dean, silks; 315 5th Av.
EL PASO, Texas—Laskin Swatt & Co.; B. Swatt, notions, men's furn. goods; Woodward.
GREENVILLE, Tenn.—Lancaster & Co.; E. A. Lancaster, jewelry; B'way Central.
LOS ANGELES—New York Clothing House; H. Fink, suits, coats, dresses; 305 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. E. Adams, ribbons, laces, hdkfs.; 215 4th Av.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; J. L. Bowe, laces; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; E. Engle, domestics; J. A. Streck, silks; 19 E. 20th; Flanders.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stevenson Co.; G. F. Dihm, floor covering; 43 Leonard; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss E. Arthur, trimmed millinery; 470 4th Av.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—F. L. Liles, clothing, furn. goods; Mrs. W. Gaffney, cloaks; Woodward.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—C. R. Rabbitts, ladies' ready-to-wear; Imperial.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
TOPEKA, Kan.—Crockett Merc. Co.; J. E. Crockett, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; J. A. Wilson, dry goods; 1,239 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; G. G. Cherry, men's furn. goods; 43 W. 23d.
WILLIMANTIC, Conn.—R. J. Galligan, ready-to-wear, underwear, corsets; Hermitage.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOSEPH N. JONES, salesman, of 36 East Thirty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,751 and no assets. Among the creditors are William P. Collins, $2,150; Collins Iron Works, Phelps, N. Y., $967, and Andrew Forbes, as Philadelphia Iron Works, $731. Mr. Jones has been in the iron line for several years.

MASSOVER & TEPFER.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 8 against Massover & Tepfer of 53 Great Jones Street on a settlement with creditors at 37½ cents on the dollar.

HANDMAN & NEWMAN, composed of Abraham Handman and Fannie Newman, grocers at 137 Orchard Street, have made an assignment to Benjamin Bernstein.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and Over.

Sommer, or Aomneer, Jacob—City of New York.....$262.66
Skidmore, Charles—Same.....262.66
United Realty Alliance—Same.....262.88
Victor Pauling Co.—Same.....262.88
Winter, Walter H.—Same.....262.88
Lee, Walter R.—Same.....262.88
Atwood, John W.—Same.....262.66
Bass, Joseph—Same.....262.66
Baker, William E.—Same.....262.66
Bodlander, Arthur—Security Bank of New York.....404.18
Bisbee, Elmer C., Watson, Cort Film Corporation—Royal Indemnity Co.....298.19
Fuller, Charles, and David Schlossman—People, &c.....1,000.00
Four Hundred and Six West Thirty-first Street, Inc., Thomas A. Larkin, Edward A. Larkin, and John A. Larkin—Nason Manufacturing Co.....116.03
Fuller, Charles, and David Schlossman—People, &c.....1,000.00
Hultz, Barney H.—Apex Leasing Co., Inc.....224.91
Hodges, Albert C.—Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.....103.68
Hughes, Percy A., and Philip A. Mitchell—J. Russ.....1,663.30
Isman, Felix—R. Altman & Co.....629.27
Klaw, Joseph—L. P. Jones.....241.05
Levre, Glos—St. Nicholas Ice Rink, Inc.....409.74
McCartney, Robert G., and Robert G. McCartney Construction Co.—Fireproof Products Co., Inc.....1,999.91
McLaughlin, Bert—Moerlbach Sales Co., Inc.....359.91
Perris, Edoardo—Savoy Film Corporation.....722.24
Reynes, Maurice S.—Tyson Co.....124.65
Schwarz, Carl—L. H. Gest.....1,535.67
Muller, Elizabeth—G. O. Merz.....2,430.28
Manzione, Louis & Tony—H. Tietjen.....472.66
Seslav, Robert—Royal Indemnity Co.....822.04
Weiss, Morris L.—J. Meurer.....321.67
Wells, Hugo D.—H. W. Doremus et al.....810.61
Wonder Mfg. Co.—E. W. Fowler Co.....116.45
Watson, Robert C., Jr.—W. & J. Sloane.....107.21
Williams, James W. — Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp.....209.19
Zebro, Frank & Mary—Pennsylvania Cement Co.....2,720.37
Zinn, Philip—M. Rosenfield et al.....137.29

In Bronx County.

Cullo, John & James—M. Cohen & Co..$303.25
Connelly, Patrick—B. T. D. Merriman.1,030.30
Demarest, William G.—E. H. Florence.....2,303.53
Del Baso, Frank—Studebaker Corp.....147.66
Flanagan, Joseph F.—J. D. Rcnner.....843.51
Galli, Louis—A. C. Mammini.....800.00
Haar, William C.—T. J. McArthur.....125.88
Loeb, Julius—J. C. Fremont.....387.39
Martin, George H.—V. Buscemi.....34.72
Malcolm, Thomas D.—A. G. MacLean..96.53
Malcolm, Thomas D. and Annie F. Yockel et al.....168.76
Same—same.....168.03
Same—Washington Garage Co.....107.32
Riley, Hugh A., Jr.—Gimbel Bros.....95.66
Theiss, Adolphus—S. Steiner.....90.72
Tobias, Maurice F.—Prospect Taxi Co., Inc.....73.01

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Sennett, Eugene J.—W. I. Kollisch et al.; Jan. 2, 1915.....$102.77

In Bronx County.

Kellermann, August—J. A. Byrnes, April 14, 1916.....$84.72
McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., and Reinhardt Koester—O. Colasuonno, ...$1,027.47
Loeb, Julius—J. C. Fremont, Sept. 20, 1916, vacated.....388.46

SEWING OR EMBROIDERY.

A Curious Contention as to the Shuttles Used for Them.

A customs controversy dealing with the classification of steel shuttles decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers brought out much testimony regarding the line of demarkation between sewing machines and embroidery machines, it appearing that the shuttles were capable of being used in both classes of machines. The Durbrow & Hearne Manufacturing Company was the protestant against the action of Collector Malone in taking duty at 20 per cent. on the articles as metal manufactures not specially provided for in the tariff law. The importers claimed free entry under Paragraph 441, as "parts of sewing machines."

Among the witnesses at the trial were Robert J. Hearne, Secretary and Treasurer of the protesting firm, and E. H. Weldon, United States Examiner at this port. Mr. Hearne testified that while his firm had not sold the shuttles for use in ordinary family sewing machines, he had during the last seven or eight years sold them for use in other than family sewing machines; that the particular shuttles in question were generally employed for use in "gang" sewing machines where a number of shuttles were used at the same time; that he had sold them for use in embroidery machines—the large "gang" machines which employ from 500 to 1,000 of these shuttles, and which were generally known as shuttle embroidery machines.

The witness went on to say that he was familiar with the various classes of machines which do embroidery work, and that it was possible to embroider on the ordinary family sewing machine with the aid of a shuttle similar to those before the board; that the difference between a sewing machine and an embroidery machine was to be found in the method employed for moving the fabric in the production of the pattern, but that there was no difference whatever in the shuttle used in both machines, there being no way of determining for which particular class of machines the shuttles were primarily constructed and designed. Further in his testimony, Mr. Hearne characterized the Schiffli machine as a "gang of sewing machines," although he conceded it was the best known and most widely used of all embroidery machines.

Examiner Weldon stated that he was passing annually about 200,000 shuttles, 75 per cent. of them having been imported with embroidery machines, the remainder having been brought in unaccompanied by the machines. He said that in all the years of his experience he had never seen shuttles of this kind imported with sewing machines. Also that it required 1,050 of the shuttles to fill a single fifteen-yard embroidery machine, and from 750 to 800 to fill a ten-yard embroidery machine, whereas sewing machines used but one shuttle apiece.

Judge Fischer, overruling the claim of the importers, said that to grant the contention of the protestants would require that the board hold, as a matter of law, that the Schiffli machine, for example, although conceded by the importers to be the best known of all embroidery machines, was nevertheless not contemplated by Congress as covered by a specific provision for embroidery machines, for the reason, as stated by the importer's witness that it was a machine composed of a group or "gang" of sewing machines. The General Appraiser added that such a construction would virtually result in a circumvention of the law so far as embroidery machines were concerned.

LOAN BOARD FOUND NEED OF FARM BANKS

Members Tell of Conditions Now Existing in New England and the West.

INTEREST RATES AMAZING

Some Farmers Pay as High as 60 Per Cent. on Farm Mortgages—To Resume Tour Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary McAdoo and the other members of the Federal Farm Loan Board, who returned to Washington today after a tour of the country to ascertain the feelings of farmers and business men toward the new system of farm loans and to determine the location of farm loan banks, will start out again in a few days to conduct hearings in the South, the Atlantic States, and the Southwest. The members reported satisfactory results in consulting the men most concerned in the work. They said that they found interest on farm mortgages ranging from 5 per cent. to 60 per cent. per annum. The hearings were conducted in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.

These hearings, members of the board said, were largely attended by farmers and representatives of farm organizations, representatives of agricultural colleges in the various States, bankers, business men, and county agents or farm experts operating under the Smith-Lever Extension act.

Board members said also that the need for the Federal farm loan law was emphasized by the inequalities in interest rates disclosed. These rates ran from 5 per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per month; and, even where interest rates of 5 or 6 per cent. were charged, commissions were exacted from a flat rate of 1 to 2 per cent. to a rate of from 1 to 3 per cent. per annum. Where five-year mortgages were made the commissions, at 3 per cent. per annum, amounted to 15 per cent. of the principal sum borrowed, and this amount was deducted when the loan was effected, so that the borrower got the use of only 85 per cent. of the principal and paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the full amount of the loan. In addition, the borrower paid for abstract of title, preparation of legal papers, and recording fees.

"It was shown in every State visited," said members of the board in a statement, "that even the industrious farmer of modest means who had only a small farm, but who could offer unquestionable security, was unable to get farm credit on any terms. Nearly all loan companies or corporations have an arbitrary rule not to lend on farms below a certain size; not to lend more than an arbitrary amount per acre, no matter what the real value of the acre may be, and not to lend less than a certain amount, $1,000 being the lowest limit. In many States it was found that the farmer was never certain that he could effect a loan, however good the mortgage security, and that delays were serious, and frequently defeated the purpose of the loan.

"The investigation showed a widespread and imperative necessity for the long-time amortization loans at reasonable rates of interest, (not to exceed 6 per cent.,) provided for by the Farm Loan act, and it was everywhere conceded that long-time credits of this character will greatly stimulate agricultural development, increase farm ownerships, discourage the growing evil of farm tenantry, which has already assumed alarming proportions in some of the States, increase farm productivity and enhance the prosperity of the farmer, and thereby the general prosperity throughout the country.

"In several States it was called to the attention of the board that joint stock land banks were being organized by questionable means by stock salesmen or promoters, who are taking advantage of the farmers' desire for loans on the amortized plan to sell stock to farmers. Farmers are advised that there is no necessity for subscribing to the stock of any private corporation for the purpose of securing such a loan, and are cautioned not to do so except upon an investment basis. They are also advised that farmers make no investments in such land banks until they have first inquired of the Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington as to the character and responsibility of such organizations and of the men who are organizing them. No joint stock land banks can be organized under the Federal act, except with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board."

No indication will be given as to the boundaries of the Farm Loan districts or the location of the banks until the completion of the hearings. It is expected, however, that the Federal land banks will be organized and opened for business in January, 1917.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York.....Sept. 30
Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Abruzzi.....Sept. 30
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Sept. 30
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....Sept. 30

South and Central America Mails.

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Mayaro..Sept. 30
South Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, Sao Francisco, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Kronborg..Sept. 30
Panama, Canal Zone, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan..Sept. 30

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Sept. 30
Hawaii and Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Sept. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China.....Oct. 2
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai,) Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Monteagle.....Oct. 4
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed, mails for Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Oct. 6

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 30, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 30, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 2, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 30, SS Duca d'Abruzzi; at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 4, SS Duca d'Genova, and at 8 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 28, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 30, SS Duca d'Abruzzi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..5:49 | Sun sets..5:43 | Moon sets..6:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:35	8:58	2:23	2:58
Governors Island	8:43	9:00	2:50	3:28
Hell Gate	10:49	11:06	4:31	5:09

Arrived—Thursday, Sept. 28.

SS Dante Alighieri, Gibraltar, Sept. 18.
SS Duca d'Genoa, Naples, Sept. 4.
SS Sardegna, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Sept. 23.
SS Almirante, Kingston, Sept. 23.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Sept. 22.
SS Munamar, Antilla, Sept. 22.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Sept. 25.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
SS Bella, Belize, Sept. 13.
SS Chipana, Cristobal, Sept. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Sif	Havre	Sept. 10
Olaf	Para	Sept. 9
Navahoe	Genoa	Sept. 7
Lady Gaspe	Horta	Sept. 18
Noorderdyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 17
Manchuria	London	Sept. 19
Campana	Gibraltar	Sept. 14
Vasari	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Maasdyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 17
Clifton	La Rochelle	Sept. 13
Balto	Barcelona	Sept. 14
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 23
El Norte	Galveston	Sept. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Sept. 20
*Themistocles	Piraeus	Sept. 10
Finland	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Wagama	Teneriffe	Sept. 13
Onega	Cette	Sept. 15
Wimborne	Liverpool	Sept. 15
San Ramon	Cristobal	Sept. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 27

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 23
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Sept. 22
Monadnock	Bordeaux	Sept. 16
Alaunia	London	Sept. 19
Aral	Newport	Sept. 15
Italia	Gibraltar	Sept. 15
Tivives	Santiago	Sept. 26
Monterey	Nassau	Sept. 28

DUE MONDAY.

†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Sept. 20
Pannonia	London	Sept. 22
Madonna	Bordeaux	Sept. 20
Ruby	Gibraltar	Sept. 15
Valdivia	Cristobal	Sept. 24
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 27
Pastores	Cristobal	Sept. 18

DUE TUESDAY.

†Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Sept. 23
*Caserta	Naples	Sept. 19
Cannizaro	Hull	Sept. 19
Bankdale	Almeria	Sept. 17
Aro	Ardrossan	Sept. 17
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 30

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphian	London	Sept. 23
Catalina	Marseilles	Sept. 17
Minnesota	London	Sept. 16
Clematis	Havre	Sept. 19
Rance	Bordeaux	Sept. 17
Panama	Cristobal	Sept. 28
Mandeville	Jamaica	Sept. 29

DUE THURSDAY.

Anglo-Mexican	La Pallice	Sept. 21
Wallace	Havre	Sept. 21
Belgier	Marseilles	Sept. 18
Vestfoil	Oran	Sept. 16
C. B. Crowe	London	Sept. 16
Parana	Huelva	Sept. 13
Atlantis	Cristobal	Sept. 27
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 3
Antonio Lopez	Havana	Sept. 30
Saramacca	Santa Marta	Sept. 26

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Palma, Monrovia	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Czaritza, Archangel	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
August, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Santiago, Nassau	———	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Port of Spain	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
Paloma, Caibarien	———	12:00 M.
Queen Margaret, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.

A Coupon a Month

Safety—Diversification

	Yielding %
Chicago No. Shore & Mil.R.R. First Mortgage 5's Int. J. & J.	5.62
New Jersey Power & Light First Mortgage 5's Int. F. & A.	5.20
United King. Gt. Britain & Ireland 5's Int. M. & S.	5.50
City of Newark, N. J. 4's Legal N.Y. Mass. Int. A. & O.	3.95
Virginian Railway Co. First Mortgage 5's Int. M. & N.	5.03
Armour & Company Real Estate 1st 4½'s Int. J. & D.	5.00

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Mixed Price Movement; New Advance in Steel—Stock Exchange Margins.

A number of stocks yielded ground yesterday under the further influence of profit taking, but it was evident that a large amount of public buying was going on, and in addition a great deal of Street buying part of it by some of the most powerful operators in the financial district.

The movement which impressed the Street most was the advance in United States Steel, which, during the afternoon, added enough to a large overnight gain to show a net advance for the day of an even three points. This brought the stock to within less than 2 points of its high price of last Monday. This rise in Steel was not typical of the market as a whole, for many active issues made relatively little headway. The strength of Steel, however, was not an isolated instance, for many issues showed gains despite the heavy profit-taking which went on in many stocks, including some of the leading rail issues which had been favored in the up-swing of prices which followed the violent reaction at the beginning of the week.

The action of these cross currents of liquidation and of new speculative buying has not been without good result, for the profit taking has helped to keep the market in hand after it had, in the rise which was under way on Monday, shown signs of running out of bounds. The question with traders since then has been whether the reaction would be carried further or whether enough public buying would persist to absorb profit-taking sales and carry prices on upward. That is a question which traders have not been able to answer entirely to their own satisfaction, but some of yesterday's buying was traceable to the belief that the market had already felt the force of the liquidating movement which began, or rather which broadened out on Monday and which continued to exert its influence on succeeding days, not excluding yesterday, for the desire to take profits was still clearly defined.

If the reaction on this occasion should be found to run to less length than in markets of the past comparable in volume and in the extent of price movement to this market, one reason will no doubt be that this advance has been accomplished without putting any strain whatever upon the money market. That is in part at least attributable to the fact that the floating supply of stock has not been increased in proportion to the enlargement in dealings. That in turn is accounted for by the confidence with which the public has looked upon the future of American enterprises, particularly industrial enterprises, which are gaining by the enormous expansion in profits which has accompanied the increase in trade to the largest volume ever attained.

There is another factor which helps to account for the degree of resistance which the market shows to reactionary influences, and this is a factor for which the authorities of the New York Stock Exchange deserve much credit. They have not always taken the larger view of stock market problems, but in establishing a rule requiring adequate margins, and in enforcing it the Exchange has done more than help to protect its own members; it has helped to protect the public and to lessen the hazard which necessarily accompanies every large movement of prices. This is a direction in which good work already done might profitably be carried to greater length.

NO NEW WAR LOAN YET.

Short-Term Bonds to be Used by Britain for the Present.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Treasury announcement of an issue of three-year Exchequer bonds at 6 per cent. naturally depressed gilt-edged securities on the Stock Exchange today, but rumors of a fresh war loan were effectually stifled, and the war evidently will be financed for the present by short-term bonds.

A general marking down of a quarter to three-quarters occurred in the gilt-edged section without much stock appearing. Consols lost a point, and most of the other sections eased off in sympathy. Argentine rails, American securities, and rubber stocks were about the only firm exceptions.

Money was tight and discount rates were firm.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 90 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£1,500,000
Circulation increased	563,000
Bullion decreased	1,027,123
Other securities decreased	716,000
Public deposits increased	879,000
Other deposits decreased	2,701,000
Notes reserve decreased	1,623,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 22.90 per cent.; last week it was 23.57 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	6,028,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,200,000
Notes in circulation increased	60,612,000
Treasury deposits decreased	86,869,000
General deposits increased	67,441,000
Bills discounted increased	39,670,000
Advances increased	1,761,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$14,714,240	$47,719,079
Ord'y internal revenue	80,497,270	98,374,542
Income tax receipts	1,599,767	11,421,818
Miscellaneous	4,116,416	20,319,730
Total receipts	$50,927,684	$177,884,671
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	25,059,983	49,887,390
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	26,344,364	58,460,414
Expenditures	75,987,068	227,702,051

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'29	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.60	4.38
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.62	4.38
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Chi., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.63	4.43
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.35	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.62	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.62	4.36
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'29	5	5.45	4.95
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.45	4.95
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.53	4.38
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.60	4.33
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.33	4.10
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.70	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'29	4½	4.45	4.23
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,471,405
Same day last year	1,491,502
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	138,109,465
Same period last year	115,501,551
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
12⅝	13	900	Alaska Gold Mines	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
7¼	7⅝	100	Alaska Juneau	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
26¼	27	3,000	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	27½	27½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
83	83¼	3,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82½	83⅜	82⅝	83	+ ⅛
80⅝	81½	200	Am. Agri. Chem.	81	81	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅜
96⅞	96⅞	8,100	Am. Beet Sugar	98	98	96⅞	96⅞	— 1⅛
101¼	107½	100	Am. Br. S. & F. tr.	106	106	106	106	+ 2½
66¼	66½	44,300	American Can	64½	66⅜	64½	65½	+ 2
114½	114⅞	600	American Can pf	114½	114⅞	113	114½	+ ½
66⅜	66⅝	4,400	Am. Car & Fdy	66¼	67⅛	66¼	66⅞	— ½
54½	55⅛	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55⅞	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝	— 1⅝
61⅛	62½	1,100	Am. Hide & L. pf	62⅝	62⅝	61¼	62	— ¼
28½	28⅞	1,500	Am. Ice Securities	29	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅝	300	Am. Linseed	23¾	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
51½	52½	300	Am. Linseed pf	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
78¼	78½	2,500	Am. Locomotive	77½	79	77½	78½	+ 1¼
106	106⅛	100	Am. Loco. pf	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
113⅞	114	12,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	113½	114⅝	113½	113⅞	
116½	117½	800	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	116⅜	117	115⅝	117	
96½	97	300	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	96¾	96	95⅞	96	+ ½
		100	Do scrip	95½	95½	95½	95½	
58½	59	400	Am. Steel Foundries	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
112¾	112¾	5,900	Am. Sugar Ref.	113	113⅜	112¾	112⅝	+ ⅜
119	120	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119⅜	119	119⅜	+ ⅜
134½	134½	1,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	134	134½	134	134½	+ ½
220⅛	222	200	Am. Tobacco	220¼	220¼	220⅛	220⅞	+ ⅞
110	111	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	111	111	111	111	+ 2
48	48¼	900	Am. Woolen	48	48½	48	48¼	+ ⅛
33	33¾	200	Am. Writ. Pap. pf	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
42	42½	1,700	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	42⅝	42	42	42	— ⅛
75	76	300	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	77	77	77	77	
98	98¼	64,300	Anaconda Copper	97⅜	98⅝	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
106¾	106⅞	7,000	At., Top. & St. Fe	106½	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
100⅝	101	2,900	At., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅝	101	100⅛	101	+ ⅛
116	116½	500	Atlantic Coast Line	115⅝	116⅞	115⅝	116	+ ⅛
87	89	2,100	At., Gulf & W. I.	91¾	92	89½	89½	— 1½
65	66¼	700	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	66¼	66⅞	65¾	66¾	— ⅛
86¾	87	8,400	Baldwin Loco	87	88⅜	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅛
107	109	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106½	109½	106½	109½	+ 1½
89	89⅜	3,700	Baltimore & Ohio	90	90	89⅜	89⅝	— ⅛
76¾	77	300	Balt. & Ohio pf	76¾	76⅞	76⅝	76⅝	
154½	155	1,200	Barrett Co.	154	154⅞	153½	154⅞	+ 1⅛
		100	Bank of Commerce	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	
560	565	500	Bethlehem Steel	554	569	554	569	+ 9½
84⅞	85	500	Brook. Rapid Tr.	84⅞	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅞
99	100	100	Brown Shoe pf	100½	99½	99½	99½	
7½	8	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
96	100	50	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	98	98	98	98	
	79	100	Burns Brothers	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	— 1½
64	64¼	1,500	Butte & Superior	63⅞	64¼	63⅝	64	— ⅝
23¾	24	2,100	Cal. Petroleum	22¼	23⅜	22¼	23¼	+ 1
50	51	300	Cal. Pet. pf	51	51¼	50½	50½	+ 1
177½	178½	1,000	Canadian Pacific	176¾	179⅜	176	178	— 1½
73	73⅜	4,900	Central Leather	73⅜	73⅞	72	73¼	— ⅛
114	115	200	Cent. Leather pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅞
105	106	100	Chandler Motor	105	105	105	105	
67⅛	67⅝	11,900	Ches. & Ohio	65⅝	68⅜	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
13	13½	700	Chi. Gt. Western	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	37	200	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	36½	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
96¾	97	3,500	C., Mil. & St. Paul	97⅛	97⅞	97	97	— ⅛
126¼	127	2,400	C., Mil. & St. P. pf	126¼	127	126¼	127	+ 1
128	129	300	Chi. & Northwest	128	128	128	128	— 1
193⅜	195⅝	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	194	196	193⅝	194	+ ¼
22¼	22⅝	1,100	Chile Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
57	57⅜	4,300	Chino Copper	52⅝	58¼	52⅞	53	+ 1
53¼	54	700	C., Cin., C. & St. L.	52⅞	53⅛	52⅞	53	+ 1
84½	84⅝	300	Cl., C., C. & St. L. pf	84½	84⅞	84	84½	
71	72⅜	300	Cluett, Peabody Co.	71½	72⅝	71½	72⅛	— 1⅛
58½	58⅝	25,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	57½	58⅝	57½	58⅛	+ 1⅛
31	31⅝	100	Colorado Southern	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ½
60½	61½	100	Col. South. 1st pf	61	61	61	61	
50	52	100	Col. South. 2d pf	50	50	50	50	
31¼	31⅝	22,300	Columbia Gas & El.	30¼	31¼	30¼	31⅜	
46	47½	100	Comp. Tab. Record	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅞	+ 1⅛
139	139½	1,400	Consolidated Gas	138⅞	140	139	139	+ ½
104	105¾	800	Continental Can	104⅛	105	104¼	105	+ 1
16	16¼	2,100	Corn Products Ref.	16¼	16¼	14⅞	16	
91	92	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	
93⅝	94¼	1,800	Crucible Steel	94	95⅞	93½	93⅝	— ⅛
121	121½	200	Crucible Steel pf	121¼	121¾	121¼	121¾	+ ⅞
64	64⅝	15,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	65	65⅝	64	64⅛	— ⅞
96¼	96¾	2,550	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	97	97¼	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	200	Denver & Rio Gr.	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
34	35	400	Denver & Rio G. pf	35	33	35	35	— 1
45	45½	3,900	Distillers Securities	46	46¼	44	45	— ¾
24⅜	25¼	200	Dome Mines	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24¾	— ¼
6	6⅞	400	Dul., S. Sh. & At.	6	6	6	6	+ ½
9	11	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	
40¾	40¼	13,700	Erie	41	41¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
54½	54⅝	2,200	Erie 1st pf	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	47	100	Erie 2d pf	47	47	47	47	— ¼
42½	44	100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	43⅞	+1⅞
115	117	30	Gen. Chemical pf	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	
184	184½	14,300	General Electric	183¼	186¼	182⅝	184	+2
735	750	100	General Motors	750	750	750	750	+10
125⅜	128⅜	800	General Motors pf	126	126¾	126	126	+1½
78	76½	20,500	Goodrich, (B. F.)	75½	76¾	74½	76¾	+1⅝
113½	114	100	Goodrich pf	114	114	114	114	— 1
92½	94	1,500	Granby	94⅛	94⅞	93½	93½	
119½	120¼	1,200	Gt. Northern pf	120	120⅜	119¾	120	+ ⅜
43¾	44	5,800	Gt. Nor. Ore certs	42⅝	44¼	43½	43⅝	+ ⅜
51⅝	51⅝	2,400	Greene Cananea Cp	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅜
92⅜	93½	500	Gulf States Steel	93	93	92¾	93	+1
104	104⅛	4,800	Illinois Central	103¾	104⅛	103¾	104⅛	+ ⅞
68¼	68½	67,100	Inspiration Copper	67⅝	69⅝	67⅝	68¾	+ ⅜
17⅜	17⅞	1,500	Interboro Consol.	17	17⅜	17	17½	+ ⅛
73⅜	74¼	600	Interbo. Cons. pf	74½	74¼	73¾	73⅝	+ ⅛
44½	46½	100	Inter. Agri. pf	45	45	45	45	+1
118	120	100	Int. Harvester pf	119	119	119	119	— 1
45⅜	45⅞	22,000	Int. Mer. Mar., tr	47¼	47⅞	45¾	45⅝	— 1⅛
121½	121⅝	11,500	Int. M. M., pf., t. r.	124⅛	124⅞	121	121⅛	— ⅜
53⅜	53⅝	24,800	Int. Nickel	53⅜	54	53	53⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	3,700	Int. Paper	28¼	28⅝	27⅞	28	— ⅛
92½	92⅝	5,200	Int. Paper pf	94	94	92	92⅝	— ¼
89¼	90½	300	Jewel Tea	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
25	26¼	600	Kansas City South.	27	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
60½	61½	100	Kansas City. So. pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅜
82	83	2,800	Kelly Spring Tire	83	83½	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅝
98	100	100	Kelly Spr. Tire pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅜
57¼	57⅝	66,500	Kennecott Copper	57	57⅝	57	57⅝	+1
85¾	85⅞	6,100	Lackawanna Steel	85¼	85⅞	81⅞	85½	+1¼
105½	106	500	Laclede Gas	106	106½	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅜
19	21	100	Lake Erie & West	20¼	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
43	44	300	Lake Erie & W. pf.	44	44	43	43	— ½
46⅜	46½	1,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	45½	46¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
82¼	82½	8,100	Lehigh Valley	82¼	83	82	82¼	+ ⅜
14	15	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	14½	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
133½	134⅞	200	Louis. & Nash.	134⅜	134⅜	134	134	— ½
129½	130¼	500	Manhattan Elev.	130	130⅛	130	130⅛	+ ⅛
92¾	93½	9,800	Maxwell Motors	95	95⅜	93	93	—1½
86¾	87⅜	800	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87⅜	88	87	87	— ½
56¾	57	900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	58⅜	58⅝	56½	56⅝	—1⅛
112	112¼	10,900	Mexican Petroleum	112⅝	113⅝	111¾	112¼	— ⅛
39⅝	39⅞	3,450	Miami Copper	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	
123½	124½	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124	125	124	125	+1
129	130	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	129	129	129	129	—2
12¼	14	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+1
4⅜	4⅝	600	Missouri Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	5	200	Mo. Pacific tr.	4¾	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
24¼	24⅝	900	Mo. Pacific w i	24	24¼	24	24¼	
51¼	52	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
		200	Montana Power pf	116¼	117	116¼	117	+ ⅛
135	140	100	Nash., C. & St. L.	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	— ¾
		100	Nat. Bis. Co.	122	122	122	122	+ ¼
83	83⅜	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	83¼	83	83¼	+ ⅛
29	29½	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
96	97	200	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
69¾	69⅞	2,700	Nat. Lead Co	70¾	70⅜	69¾	69¾	
115½	117	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	116	116	116	116	+1⅛
22⅜	22⅝	3,000	Nevada Con. Cop	22⅞	23	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
146¼	147½	2,700	N. Y. Air Brake	147⅜	147⅜	146	146	— ⅝
109⅝	109⅝	19,100	N. Y. Central	109⅞	110⅜	109¼	109⅜	
60	61	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61¼	61¼	61	61	— ½
27	27¼	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ⅜
135	135¾	10,000	Norfolk & Western	136⅜	137¼	135	135⅝	—1⅝
85	86	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅛
113⅝	113⅝	2,600	Northern Pacific	113⅝	113⅞	113⅜	113⅜	
77⅞	78¼	11,300	Ohio Cities Gas	77½	80	77½	78	
6¾	7	300	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
27	27	800	Pacific Mail	27⅝	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅞
37	37	3,900	Pacific Mail & Tel.	36⅞	38⅛	36½	36½	+1½
58	58¼	11,800	Penn. R. R.	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	— ⅝
14	14⅜	1,400	Peoria & Eastern	14	14½	13⅞	14	
40½	41	1,200	Philadelphia Co	40¾	41½	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
31	32	200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
102	105	600	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	103¼	104½	103½	103½	+ ¼
60¾	60¾	1,700	Pressed Steel Car	60⅝	60⅞	60½	60⅝	+ ¼
103	105	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	104	104	104	104	+ ⅝
136	137	100	Public Service N. J.	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	+ ⅛
169¾	170½	3,300	Pullman Co.	169½	171½	169½	170⅝	+1⅝
52	52⅜	2,200	Railway Steel Sp.	51¾	52⅝	51⅝	52	+ ⅜
26	26¼	5,250	Ray Con. Copper	26¼	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
113¾	113⅞	23,300	Reading	114¼	114¼	113¾	113¾	— ¼
44	45	100	Reading 1st pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
45¾	47	200	Reading 2d pf	46¼	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
81⅝	82¼	100,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	76	82	74⅜	82	+8
111	112	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111	112	112	112	
16¼	16⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. w i	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
41	42⅜	200	St. L. Southw. pf	42⅛	42½	42½	42½	+3
82	82¼	600	Saxon Motor	82¼	82¼	81⅞	82	—1⅜
15	15¼	200	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
37½	38	400	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
214	215⅜	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	216	216	215	215	— ⅛
32¾	33¼	1,500	Texas Pacific Land	32⅝	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	— ⅛
60¾	61¼	3,500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	60½	61¼	60⅝	61¼	+1¼
97	97½	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
102	102¼	7,600	Southern Pacific	103¼	103⅝	102¼	102¼	— ⅝
194	200	300	So. Porto Rico Sug.	196	195	190	195	+ ½
25½	25¾	7,300	Southern Railway	26	26¼	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
68	68¾	600	Southern Ry. pf.	69¼	69¼	67⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
132½	133	11,400	Studebaker Co.	132⅜	134	132⅜	132⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	71	3,100	Stutz Motor	73	73¼	70	71¼	— ¼
25¼	25½	2,900	Tennessee Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25½	
222	222½	6,100	Texas Co.	224½	224½	216	222	+6
61	61½	300	Third Avenue	61	61½	61	61½	
53⅜	54	2,700	Tobacco Products	54½	54½	53⅝	54	+ ⅜
104½	106	300	Tobacco Prod. pf.	105	105	105	105	+1
97	98	200	Twin City R. T.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1
108	109¼	400	Underwood Typew.	109½	109½	109½	109½	
	94½	100	Union B. & P. Co.	94½	94½	94½	94½	
150⅞	151	42,900	Union Pacific	151⅜	152⅜	150½	150⅝	— ⅞
83½	83¾	400	Union Pacific pf.	83½	83¾	83¼	83¼	
117	120	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	119	119	119	119	+1
163½	164½	4,100	United Fruit Co.	164⅜	165¾	163½	163½	
8	8	300	United Rys. Invest.	8	8	8	8	— ½
18	19	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	18	18	17½	17½	— ½
127	127½	1,500	U. S. Indus. Alco.	128	128½	127	127⅝	
2	2	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	1¾	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
61¼	61⅝	7,300	U. S. Rubber	60¼	61⅝

Tax Day
October 1st.

The annual tax on personal property in Greater New York for the past five years has averaged $18.56 per $1000. For 1916 it varies from $20.40 per $1000 in New York County to $21.30 per $1000 in Richmond County.

There are many well secured bonds which may be made permanently exempt from this tax by a payment of only $5.00 per $1000.

Our new pamphlet, comprising a list of bonds which may be made exempt and excerpts from the present Secured Debt Tax Law, will be mailed on request.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange
Equitable Building, New York

American Brass
Borden's Cond. Milk
Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
McAndrews & Forbes
Marlin Arms
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Otis Elevator Com.
Remington Typewriter
Richmond Light & R. R.
Scovill Manfg.
Singer Manfg.
Standard Screw

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO QUEBEC

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

TEXAS CO.
Rights
NATIONAL SURETY CO.
Rights
Bought—Sold
Holmes, Bulkley & Wardrop
New York Pittsburgh
Private Wire

White & Co., Inc.
BONDS
31 PINE STREET NEW YORK
LIVERPOOL LONDON

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
$100,000
MEMPHIS, TENN.
4½% BONDS
Due serially Aug. 1, 1922 to 1928 incl.
Prices to yield 4¼%
Circular on application
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Tax Exempt
We Offer
New York City 4¼s
due April, 1966
to net 4.05%
HISHOLM & CHAPMAN
Members {New York Stock / New York Cotton} Exchange
71 Broadway, New York City
215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
12 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
777 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Railway Equipment Bonds
MATURING 1917-1928
To Yield 4.10%-5.25%
FREEMAN & COMPANY
CAR TRUST SECURITIES.
34 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

An Opportunity Unusual in
A Public Utility Preferred Issue
Send for descriptive circular A-30.
A. D. Converse & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Telephone 5969 Broad

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
100	Am. W. W. & E.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
30	Cent. States Elec.	24	19	20	21½
20	Cent. St. El. pf.	74	74	74	76
200	Cities Service	324	318	321	324
600	Cities Serv. pf.	88½	88	88	88½
540	Com. Power	63½	62	62	63½
470	Com. Power pf.	85	83½	83½	85
320	Consum. Pow. pf.	99	97¼	97½	99
150	Rep. R., Lt. & P.	46½	46	45½	46¼

BONDS.

$50,000	Com. Pow. 6s. '03	102	102	102	103
20,000	E.G.&F.6s, '26	100	100	98½	100

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27⅛	28¼
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	84	87
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf.	46½	47½
American Gas Co.	120	125
American Gas & Electric	152	156
American Gas & Electric pf.	50¼	51
American Light & Traction	378	381
American Light & Traction pf.	110	112
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	85
American Public Utilities	42	46
American Public Utilities pf.	72	76
American W. W. & E. participat.	23	26
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	64	67
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	29
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	76
Central States Electric pf.	74	76
Colorado Power	25	27
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101¼
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	122	126
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	104
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11½	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	40
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	280	300
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	48
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	99	100
Northern States Power pf.	98	99
Northern Texas Electric	50	57
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific Gas & Electric	59	59½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90	91
Public Service Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	15	18
Puget Sound Traction pf.	51	53½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25¾	30½
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & St. pf.	76½	77½
Securities Corp. General	18½	23½
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	84½
Southern California Edison	94	..
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	14½	15
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	41	41¼
Tampa Electric	131	133
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	10	10½
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	48	49
Toledo Traction	51½	53
Toledo Traction pf.	87½	88
United Gas & Electric	10	12
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	10	15
United Light & Railways	49	50½
United Light & Railways pf.	74½	76
Western Power	20	21
Western Power pf.	69½	71

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	99½	100¼		
American W. W. coll. 5s.	74	75		
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	..		
Central Illinois Light 5s.	93	97		
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1936.	100	100⅜		
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	85	89		
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	74	78		
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..		
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98		
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	98¾	..		
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	94	96		
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100¼	102		
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918.	99½	..		
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.	92	95		
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	93	96		
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28.	99	101		
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89½	90¼		
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97½	99½		
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	100		
Interm. Ry. L. & Pr. 1st 6s, '42.	98	101		
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1963.	90	95		
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95		
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97	99		
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98¼	99		
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s.	77¼	78		
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922.	91½	94		
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	98½	99¾		
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	96	97		
North. Texas E. col. t. 5s.	90	94		
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928.	95½	98		
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.	83	..		
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s, '30.	99	101		
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	94½	97½		
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	96½	100		
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	98	101¼		
U. S. S. R & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113		
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98		
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90¼	93		
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	96	97		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

After hesitating for the first hour the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange showed renewed vigor, the advance being led by United States Steel, Republic Iron and Steel, Kennecott Copper, and Colorado Fuel and Iron were also prominent in the trading. Commission houses handled a good volume of odd lots throughout the list, which was notable for its broadness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
370	Am. Bt. Sugar	97¾	97¾	96¼	96¾
2,960	Am. Can	65¼	66⅜	65¼	66⅜
380	Am. Car & Fy.	66⅜	67½	66¾	66¾
180	Am. Ice Sec.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Am. Locos.	78	78	78	78¼
480	Am. Sm. & R.	113¾	114½	113⅝	113⅝
40	Am. Woolen	48	48	48	48
70	Am. Zinc	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾
5,690	Anaconda	97¾	98⅜	97¼	98
80	A., T. & S. F.	106⅝	107	106¾	107
10	A. G. & W. I.	91¾	91¾	91½	91⅝
480	Bald. Loco.	86¾	88¼	86⅝	87
60	Balt. & Ohio	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¾
100	Brook. R. T.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¾
60	Butte & Sup.	63⅝	64½	63⅝	64⅛
40	Cal. Pet.	23¾	23¾	22¾	23⅜
90	Cent. Leather	73⅜	73⅜	72¾	72¾
140	Ches. & Ohio	68¾	68¾	67½	67¼
50	Chi. Gt. W.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
150	C., M. & S. P.	97¾	97¾	97	97¼
70	Chino Cop.	57½	58	57½	57⅝
2,960	Col. Fuel & I.	57¾	58	57	59
4,220	Crucible Steel	94½	95¾	93¾	94
250	Cuba Cane S.	65½	65¾	64¾	64¾
50	Dist. Sec.	46¼	46¼	44½	44½
1,790	Erie	41	41	40¾	40¾
690	Goodrich Co.	73½	76½	74¼	76½
50	Gt. Nor. Ore.	44	44½	44	44½
1,620	Inspir. Cop.	69¼	69¾	67¾	68¾
690	Int. Mer. Mar.	47⅞	47⅞	45½	46
2,270	Int. M. M. pf.	124½	125¼	121	121¾
140	Int. Nickel	53¾	53¾	53	53
30	Int. Paper	28	28	27¾	27¾
2,210	Ken. Cop.	57	57¾	56½	57⅛
60	Lack. Steel	85	85	85	85
290	Lehigh Valley	83½	83¾	82¼	82¾
140	Max. Motor	95¾	95¾	93¼	93¾
960	Mexican Pet.	113⅝	113⅝	111¾	112⅜
120	Miami Copper	40¾	40¾	39¾	40⅛
70	Mo. Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
160	Nat. Lead	70½	70½	70¼	70½
40	Nevada Con.	23	23	22¾	22¾
950	N. Y. Central.	110¼	110⅝	109¾	109⅝
280	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61¾	61¾	61	61
260	Nor. & West.	137¼	137¼	135¾	136
40	Nor. Pacific	113¾	113¾	113¾	113⅝
140	Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
140	Pennsylvania	58¾	58¾	58	58¾
20	Ry. Steel Spgs.	52	52	51¼	51¼
40	Ray Consol.	28¼	29⅜	28	28
3,960	Reading	114	114¼	113¾	113¾
1,560	Rep. I. & S.	75¾	76	75	75
760	Shattuck-Ariz.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32⅜
180	So. Pacific	103	103¼	102¼	102¼
120	Southern Ry.	26	26	25¾	25¾
790	Studebaker	132¼	134½	132¾	132¾
180	Tenn. Copper	25¾	25¾	25	25¼
5,390	Union Pacific	152	152	150½	151
60	United Fruit	164½	164½	164¼	164¼
20	U.S. Ind. Alco.	128½	128½	127½	127½
820	U. S. Rubber	61	61¼	60¾	61¼
48,350	U. S. Steel	118⅝	118⅝	118¼	118¼
390	Utah Copper	97	97	96¼	96¼
140	Va.-Car. Chem.	43¼	43¾	43	43¼
40	Wabash pf. B.	28	28	28	28
440	West. El.	64¾	65¾	64¾	64¾
1,800	Willys Ov'l'nd.	46¼	48¾	46¼	47
200	Willys O. rts.	½	½	½	½

MINING STOCKS.

500	Goldf. Flor.	.46	.46	.46	.46
1,000	Great Bend	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
200	Iron Blossom	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
500	Isabella	.22½	.22¾	.22	.22
400	Midway	.22	.22	.22	.22
200	Portland	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
400	Sierra Nevada	.25	.25	.25	.25
700	Tonopah Ext.	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30
100	Union Con.	.00	.00	.00	.00

RULE ON INHERITANCE LAW.

Beneficiaries Must File Prompt Notice When There Is No Executor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The first decision in the execution of the new inheritance tax law was approved and issued by the Treasury Department today. It imposes on the beneficiaries of legacies or wills in cases where there are no administrators or executors the obligation to file within thirty days a notice of the fact of the inheritance. In his decision Ellis C. Johnson, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, explains the rule as follows:

"Manifestly the purpose of the law is to secure such information and returns as will enable the Government to properly execute the law and collect such taxes as may be thereby imposed. In view of this uniform interpretation as to the requirement of notice and returns in all matters of revenue taxation, as well as the specific language of the law, I am of the opinion that you are justified in the preparation of the regulations requiring persons who come into possession of the property of a decedent, or any part thereof, prior to the appointment of executors or administrators, to give due and proper notice to the Collector of that fact. When executors or administrators are appointed, they, of course, supersede all other persons in the control of the property, whether such persons are in possession or not, and the duty of giving notice and making returns for the entire estate immediately devolves upon such executors or administrators."

PARIS LOAN UNDERWRITTEN.

Syndicate Headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Gets Issue at 97.

The $50,000,000 five-year 6 per cent. loan for the City of Paris has been underwritten by a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at 97. The offering price had not been fixed yesterday, but is expected to be in the neighborhood of par.

Bankers interested in the transaction said they expected a heavy public participation because of the circumstances surrounding the loan. The humanitarian purposes to which the funds will be devoted, it was asserted, would make an especial appeal to investors and besides there would be a call upon the hearts of men of affairs who have known the French city intimately in days of peace.

No Willys-Overland Stock for Public

The $15,000,000 common stock of the Willys-Overland Company, which was offered to stockholders a few weeks ago for subscription at $44 a share, was entirely absorbed by the old shareowners. The closing of the subscription list at the Bankers Trust Company yesterday showed that not a share of stock could be offered the general public. The shares were subscribed for in proportion of one to each lot of five shares of common held, and share for share in respect to holders of Willys-Overland preferred.

SWISS WILL BUY MORE HERE

Must Draw on Us for Wheat and Oil Rumania Used to Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Consul Schultz, at Berne, Switzerland, in a dispatch to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says that the entry of Rumania into the war will increase the trade of Switzerland with the United States. Before the war Russia and Rumania largely supplied the Swiss with wheat. Since the outbreak of the war Switzerland has had a hard time in getting enough wheat to feed her people. The Government has gone into the grain importing business, and has bought uniformly about thirty carloads of grain a month until a supply has been accumulated to carry the country over any sudden interruption of transportation.

The Russian and Rumanian supply has dwindled to insignificant proportions in the last two years, and will now stop entirely. Switzerland's supply of petroleum was obtained from Rumania and Russia; but that, too, will now have to come from America. The Swiss Government is already taking steps to insure a sufficient supply of fuel and lubricating oils from this country.

BANK DOUBLES FACILITIES.

The National Commerce Will Use Six Floors of Its Building.

The National Bank of Commerce yesterday completed alterations which practically double its banking facilities. Six floors of its nineteen-story building, at 31 Nassau Street, will hereafter be occupied by the bank, and the space allotted to the foreign exchange department has been increased four times over. The bank was organized in 1839, and is the second largest in the country.

"This expansion was called for," said President James S. Alexander, "by the present demands of a rapidly increasing domestic and foreign business, but it is my opinion that the United States has only just begun to realize its commercial and financial possibilities. Unquestionably, serious problems of readjustment must be met and overcome after the present war in Europe, but American business men have heretofore faced difficult problems. And if they apply to the problem of the future the energy and intelligence which they have manifested in the past and can couple with this energy and intelligence the broad world outlook which present conditions demand, I believe our economic possibilities are practically limitless."

New Plan for Light and Power Co.

The financial plan of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, calling for the issue of $3,697,912 new stock, has been abandoned and another arranged in its place by Brown Brothers & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore. The plan provided that the new stock be subscribed for by both common and preferred stock owners. The new arrangement, to be announced shortly, provides for the retirement at 120 of the preferred shares.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
590	Adventure	4½	5	4½	5
5	Ahmeek	100	106	106	106
940	Alaska Gold	13	13¼	13	13⅛
100	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
493	Alloues	71	71¾	70¾	71¾
5	Am. Zinc	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼
846	Anaconda	97⅜	98¼	97⅝	98¼
2,475	Ariz. Com.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅜
4,797	Butte & Bal.	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2¼
30	Butte & Sup.	64	64	64	64
490	Calumet & A.	76	76	76	76
38	Cal. & Hecla.	587	588	585	585
495	Centennial	21¾	24	21¾	24
195	Chino	58	58⅝	58	58⅜
8,549	Copper Range	69	72½	69	71¾
1,550	Daly-West	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
760	East Butte	16¼	16½	16	16½
475	Franklin	9	9½	9	9½
255	Granby	94½	94⅝	94¼	94½
3	Greene-Can.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
615	Hancock	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾
100	Inspiration	69⅝	69⅝	69¾	69¾
681	Isle Royale	36	36½	35½	35½
200	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2,358	Lake	14½	15¼	14½	15⅜
110	La Salle	5	5½	5	5½
450	Mason Valley	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
1,586	Mass Con.	16⅜	16⅞	16¼	16¼
50	Mayflower	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
200	Michigan	4⅛	4	4	4
840	Mohawk	96	96½	95¼	96¼
85	Nevada Con.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
1,285	New Arc.	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8
100	New Idria	14½	14½	14½	14½
140	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
675	North Butte	23	23	22	22
625	North Lake	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Old Colony	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
2,512	Old Dom.	70½	71¾	70	71¾
267	Osceola	96	97½	96	97
150	Pond Creek	15½	15¾	15½	15½
155	Quincy	93	93¾	92½	93¾
3,910	Santa Fe	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
855	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	South Lake	6⅞	7	6¾	7
210	*St. Mary's L.	90	90	89	89
570	Sup. & Bos.	5	5	4¼	4¾
45	Sup. Cop.	18¼	18¼	18	18
1,285	Tamarack	45	45	43⅜	44½
115	Trinity	7½	7½	7½	7¾
700	Tuolumne	58c	58c	58c	58c
225	Union Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
290	U. S. Smelter	76	76¾	75¼	76⅜
12	U. S. Sm. pf.	82	83½	82	82½
500	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
4,958	Utah Con.	14½	15⅜	14	15⅛
15	Utah Copper	96½	96¾	96	96
240	Utah Metal	7	7	6¾	6¾
150	Victoria	8	8	8	8
8,705	Winona	1¼	9¼	8¾	9
147	Wolverine	48½	49	48	49
50	Wyandot	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROADS.

20	Boston & Alb.	176	176	176	176
65	Boston Elev.	77¾	77¾	77½	77¾
84	Boston & Me.	44	44	44	44
4	Bos. & Me. pf.	53	53	53	53
14	Fitchburg pf.	71	71	71	71
10	Maine Cent.	100	100	100	100
140	New Haven	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾
5	Old Colony	138	138	138	138
100	West End	57	57	57	57
50	West End pf.	73	74½	73	74½

MISCELLANEOUS.

195	Am. A. Chem.	81	81½	81	81½
189	Am. A. C. pf.	101½	102	100½	102
30	Am. Sugar	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾
641	N. E. Tel.	133¾	134¼	133¾	134¼
152	Am. Wool. pf.	97	97¼	97	97¼
31	Amoskeag	72	72	72	73
785	A. G. & W. I.	91	92	90¾	90¾
358	A. G. & W. I. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼
155	Cuban Cement	22¾	23	22¾	23
14	Edison	239	239	237½	238
88	Gen. Electric	184½	185¼	184½	185¼
5	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
96	Mass. Gas	82¾	83¼	82¼	82½
68	Mass. Gas. pf.	78	79	78	79
16	N. E. Tel.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
81	Pullman	169¼	170½	169¼	170
195	Reece Button	16	16½	16	16½
50	Reece Fold	4	4	4	4
113	Swift	151	151¼	150½	151½
45	Torrington	60¾	60¾	60½	60¾
771	United Fruit	164½	165¾	164½	165¾
3,885	Uni. S. Mach.	56	56¾	55½	56¾
5	U. S. Mach. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
4,130	U. S. Steel	118¾	118¾	118¼	117¾
1,980	Ventura Oil	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
210	West. Union.	101	101	100¾	100¾

BONDS.

$1,600	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s, 1924	100	100	100	100
5,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
11,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¾
7,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¾
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
500	Dominion Coal 5s	94	94	94	94
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s 1931	95	95	95	95
6,000	Miss. Riv. P. 5s	71	71	71	71
2,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	West. T. & T. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
435	Am. W. G. M.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾
120	A. W. G. M. pf.	124¼	124¾	124¼	124½
50	Caney N. Gas.	41	41	41	41
90	Con. Ice	3½	3½	3½	3½
250	Con. Ice pf.	28	28	28	28
4,630	Columbia Gas.	30¾	31½	30¼	31
1,455	Indpt. Brew.	6¾	7	6¼	6¼
380	Ind. Br. pf.	21¼	23	21½	23
55	Lone Star	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
780	La B. I. & St.	68½	68¾	68½	68½
81	Mfrs. L. & H.	57½	57	57	57
100	Nat. Firepr.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
230	Nat. Firep. pf.	16	16	16	16
480	Ohio Fuel Oil.	16	17	16	17
30	Pitts. O. & G.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
420	Pgh. Brewg.	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
225	Pitts. B. pf.	22½	24	22½	24
10	Pgh. Plate Gl.	125½	125½	125½	125½
1,810	Pure Oil	20¾	20¾	20	20¼
12,600	Pitts. O. Mfr.	7c.	8c.	7c.	8c.
200	Pitts. & Idaho.	125	125	125	125
10	Rep. I. & S.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
300	Ross Mining	28	28	27	28
3,400	San Toy	20c.	22c.	20c.	21c.
10	U. S. Steel	116½	116½	116¼	116⅜
100	Union Gas	163¼	164	163½	164
10	W. P. Ry. pf.	74	74	74	74
210	West'gh. A. B.	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾
486	Westingh. El.	64¾	64¾	64¼	64½
25	W. P. T. & W. P.	23½	23½	23½	23½
200	W. P. & W. P. pf.	65¼	66	65	65¼
138	Ohio F. Sup.	47	47	47	47

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ala. Co. 1st pf.	54	54	54	54
30	Balt. Tube pf.	100	100	100	100
20	Con. Coal	99½	99½	99½	99½
75	Com. Cred. B.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½
292	Con. Power	110	111	110	111
305	Con. Power pf.	113	119	113	119
6,248	Cosden Ref.	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17
2,785	Cosden O. & G.	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜
1,190	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4¾	5	4¾	4⅞
320	David. Chem.	49	49	48½	48⅝
12	Germania Bank.	142½	142½	142½	142½
210	Houston Oil.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝
10	Houston Oil pf.	60	60	60	60
55	Mt. Vern. Mills	16	16	15½	15½
60	Mt. V. Mills pf.	60	60	60	60
100	Md. Casualty	90	90	90	90
135	Fayle Engineer.	100¼	109	100¼	107
50	Penn. W. & P.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
32	Sapulpa Refin.	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
90	U. S. F. & Dep.	230	232	230	232
136	Up. Ry. & Ry.	28	28¼	28	28¼
975	Way. Oil & G.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Con. Coal 6s.	103	103	103	103
4,000	Con. Pow. 4½s

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
25 Aluminum Co. of America
25 American Brass
100 Adirondack Elec. Power Com.
20 Bankers Trust
50 Continental Insurance
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
10 Freeport Texas Co.
40 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 Prairie Pipe Line
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
50 Singer Manufacturing
7 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
25 Aluminum Co. of America
25 American Brass
100 American Coal
100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Pfd.
100 Colonial Steel
100 Colonial Properties Com.
200 Electric Properties Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 Freeport Texas Co.
100 Foundation Co. Com.
10 Guaranty Trust
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Phelps Dodge & Co.
500 United Drug 1st Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Amer. Graphophone
Carbon Steel
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Great Western Sugar
Niles-Bement-Pond

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Nat. City Bank Stock
Dealt in
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Marlin Arms
COMMON AND PREFERRED
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Sugar Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

American Piano Com. & Pfd.
Burns Bros. Pfd.
Electric Properties
Fisk Rubber
Hopkins & Allen Arms
Marlin Arms Com. & Pfd.
Standard Screw
United Drygoods Com. & Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
80 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911.

Am. Graphophone
U. S. Finishing
Eastern Steel
DAWSON, LYON & 6
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Eastern Steel
MICHAELIS & CO.
61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
Phones: Rector 6220 to 6226

Standard Oil Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Inquiries Invited
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall St. Tel. 4220 John

N. Y. Title & Mortgage Co.
National Surety Co.
Wilson & Co. Pfd.
Du Pont Debenture Pfd.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Amer. Coal Co.
Babcock & Wilcox
Phelps, Dodge & Co.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Lead the Advance in Prices in a Very Active Trade Session.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 650,521 shares of stock and $376,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 233,821; oils, 96,880, and mining, 319,820. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,900	‡Aetna Exp...	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜
700	B.-Am. T. Co. Ctf.				
	B. R. & H.	6			
610	‡Butler Chem.	4¾			
50	‡Can. C. & F.	40	40	40	40
550	‡Car L. & F.	4	4½	4	4½
500	C. I.Co.of Am.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
1,800	C. I.Co.of Am. pf.	7	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
1,000	Chev. Motor	205	208	204	206
14,000	Corp. R. & H.	6	6⅛	5¾	5¾
200	Em. Phono	9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼
700	‡Em. Motor	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,100	‡G., W. & W.	50	50	49⅝	49¾
20	Fed. Sugar	80	81	80	81
6,000	‡Genl. M.,w.	155	158	155	157¼
250	H. & B. C. Co.	*40	*40	41	41
366	H. Sug. Corp.	*49	51	49	51
250	H. S. C. pf.	98¾	98¾	*96½	98¾
36,000	‡Imp. C. C.	50	53	49	49
2,500	Inter. Rubber	15	15	14½	14½
1,150	‡J.O. S. (new)	50	50	45	48
100	Kath. B. pf.	15	15	15	15
14,000	‡Key. T. & R.	16	17⅜	16	17⅜
12,000	‡K. T. & R. pf	16	17⅜	16	17⅜
500	‡Lake Tor. R.	7½	7¾	7¼	7½
2,700	Man. Transit	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,900	Mar. of Am.	3¾	3⅝	37	37
450	Marlin Arm.	*35½	*38	37	37
500	‡Maxim Munl.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
100	‡M. P. E. Co.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
25,900	‡Mid. Steel	74⅛	75½	74	74⅝
1,000	‡M. M., w.	73	73½	73	73⅝
6,500	P. Tr. & M. Corp.	25⅝	25⅝	23½	25⅛
530	‡Poole E. & M.	100	115	100	115
1,100	‡Pullman Ven.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	‡Pull. Ven. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	‡Rep. Mot. Tr.	75	76	75	76
100	Seab. St. & M.	30	30	30	30
500	Smith & T. pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300	Sp'field Body.	81	83½	81	83½
800	‡St. Jos. Lead	18	18	18	18
800	‡St. Jos. Lead	42⅛	42⅝	40¾	42½
20,000	Sub.B't.v.t.cfs.	40⅜	42⅛	40¾	42⅛
15,800	‡Texas Co.rts.	21½	24½	21½	23⅝
100	‡Todd S'yards.	81	81	81	81
3,400	Triangle Film. v. t. ctfs.	2¼	2⅜	2	2⅜
2,300	U. S. St'ship.	7¼	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
3,500	‡United Mot.	66	66⅝	66	66⅝
10,000	Un. Pr. Shar.	1	1	⅞	1
10,800	‡U. S. Tungs.	32	35	32	2⅜
500	‡U.S. Lt. & H.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,800	‡Western Pac.	15	15	14½	15
375	‡West. Pac.pf.	42	*43	40	40
3,000	White Motors.	54⅜	54⅜	54¼	54½
200	Willys-Ov'l'd. new. w.	47	47¼	47	47¼
2,500	World Film. v. t. ctfs.	1⅜	1½	1¼	1¼
100	‡Wr.-Mar. Air.	35	35	35	35
12,000	‡Zinc Concen.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
650	Ohio Oil Co.	310	297	302	+ 4
110	Prairie P. & G.	450	433	443	+13
400	Prairie Pipe L.	305	295	300	+ 2
470	Std. Oil, Cal.	360	347	360	+13
240	Std. Oil, N. J.	570	558	560	..
520	Std. Oil, N. Y.	232	228	230	+ 5

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Alba.Pet.,Ltd., (a prospect)..	60	60	60	60
250	‡Barnett O.&G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,500	‡Cosden & Co. (oil refiners)	16¼	17	16¼	16⅞
1,500	Cos. & Co. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14,400	‡Cosden O.& G.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
2,000	‡Cos. O.& G.pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6,500	‡Federal Oil.	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅞
1,000	‡Gen. Ref.& P.	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
400	‡Houston Oil.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
1,000	‡Int. Petrol.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3,700	Kenova Oil, (a prospect)	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	‡Keystone Oil of New York	42	45	42	45
1,200	Metro. Petrol.	16⅜	17⅛	16½	16⅝
5,000	‡Midwest Oil.	43	45	40	41
1,800	‡N. Y.-Okl. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18,500	‡Okla. Oil	10½	*12	10½	12
4,550	‡Okla. Oil pf.	8½	8½	8¼	8½
5,500	Okla. Pr. & R.	63	63	63	63
3,400	‡Omar O. & G.	65	65	63	64
490	‡P.-Am.Pet.pf.	91½	92	91½	91½
200	Savoy Oil	12	12	12	12
4,500	Sinclair Oil	43½	44⅞	42¾	43
1,100	Sequoy. O.& R.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,800	‡Un. W. Oil	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	‡Utah Pet.Co. (a prospect)	45	45	44	44
1,200	‡Ven. C. C. Oil	8¾	8⅞	*8¾	8⅞
5,000	‡Vac. G. & O. (a prospect)	38	40	37	38
1,900	‡Victoria Oil & G.	5¼	5¼	1	5⅛
1,200	Wayl. O. & G.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝

MINING STOCKS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
6,800	‡Alaska Mines.	77	77	77	77
1,800	‡Alaska-West.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,800	‡Ariz. Cop'fds	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,700	Bog Jim	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3,425	Big L. Cop.	.94	.94	.96	.96
1,300	Bos. & Mon. Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
200	‡Calaveras Cop	57	59	57	59
57	‡Caledonia	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15,000	‡Calumet & J.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
4,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Con.Homest'd.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Con. Nev.-U.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Crys. Cop. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,100	Dundee Ariz. Cop. (a pros.)	1½	2⅛	1½	2⅛
13,770	‡Emma Cop.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
200	First Nat. C.	63	63	63	63
2,500	‡Goldfield Con.	46	48	46	48
4,000	‡G.M.Co.(a p.)	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
3,500	Hecla Mining.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Howe Sound.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,000	I.N.Cop.(a pr.)	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
10,750	Jer. V. (a pr.)	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
900	‡Jer.V.E.(a p.)	37	40	37	38
4,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	La Rose Con.	37	37	37	37
32,000	Louisiana Con.	19	19	19	19
1,000	Magma Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,475	Ma. G. M. Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,800	Mason Valley	67	68	67	68
200	‡McK.-Dar.	4¼	*4½	4½	4½
1,625	‡Molave Tung.	2	2	1⅞	2
500	Monitor Silver.	36¼	36½	36	37
32,000	‡Mother Lode.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
375	N.Y.&HRM.Co.	70	70	70	70
14,000	‡Newray Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	New Utah B.	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
2,500	Nipis. Min. Co.	55	49	55	24
49,000	‡Old Em. L.	24	24	24	24
1,000	Peterson L.	2¼	2	2	2
25,000	‡P.-J.C.(a pros.)	31	31	30	30½
20,000	‡R. Con. Min.	50	51	50	50
2,500	‡Rochester Mines.	51	51	51	51
2,500	Sac. V. Cop.	1⅜	3	3	3
2,400	Santa Fe M.	3	3¼	3	3
3,000	Santa Fe M.	3	3¼	3	3⅛
600	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1¼	37	36	36
1,500	‡Success Min.	37	38	38	38
200	‡Sup. Nich. Z.	38	38	38	38
1,000	‡Teck-Hughes.	65	65	64	65
8,400	‡Tom.B.G.M.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜
400	‡Ton. Belmont.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	Ton. Exten.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
250	Ton. Mining.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Un. Eastern.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
450	Unity G. M.	11¼	11¼	11	11½
2,500	‡U. S. Con.M.	1¼	42½	42	42
1,000	‡Un. Ver. Ext.	42	79	77	79
3,500	‡W. E. Consol.	79	5	5	5
100	‡Wh. Oaks M.	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅛			

BONDS.

$65,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	120	121	120	121
17,000	Con. Ar. S.5s.	42	42	35	35
50,000	‡C. Oil 6s,w.i.	102½	103	102½	103
40,000	C.&Conew 6s.	102¼	102	97⅝	98
125,000	‡Rus.Gov.6½s, w. i.	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
8,000	‡Sinclair O.6s.	95½	95½	95½	101½
20,000	Sulp. & S. 5s.	101½	101⅝	101⅛	101⅜
25,000	‡W.Pa.newbs.	82⅛	82⅜	82¼	82⅜

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted
Note—Not reported Wednesday, 80 U. S. Steamship at reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug 1st pf.	79	81	80	81
United Drug 1st pf.	52½	92	90	53
United Drug 2d pf.	90	92	90	92
OIL STOCK.				
Pierce Oil	13¾	14¼	14	14½
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	63	65	60	63
American Brass	335	339	324	328
Atlas Power	178	182	177	182
Atlas Powder pf.	99	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	125	130	127	130
Bliss (E. W.)	650	665	650	670
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	78	80
Bliss Fdy. & Forg.	185	195	185	195
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	380	460	380	460
Canadian Explosives	100	110	100	110
Can. Explosives pf.	100	880	870	880
Colt's Arms	297	297	293	298
Du Pont Powd., new	292	295	102	104
Du Pont Powd., deb.	108	313	315	313
Hercules Powder pf.	310	315	118	118
Hercules Powder pf.	116	118	20	25
International Arms	20	180	175	180
Niles-Bement-Pond	183	185	108	108
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	105	108	105	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	590	600	595	605
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1,850	1,400	1,350	1,450

WONDERFUL PICTURES.

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4½	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	..	4	4	4½
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	..	4½	4½	4
Kansas City	4½	4	4	4½
Dallas	..	3½	4	..
San Francisco	3			

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	..
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	3
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	..
Atlanta	4	..	..	..
Chicago	5	3	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	4
Minneapolis	5	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	*3½
Dallas	4½	3	3½	..
San Francisco	5½			

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	3	2½

Time.

60 days	2½@3	5 months	3½@3¾
90 days	3	6 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3½@3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days 3¼
4 to 6 months ..... 3¼@4
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75⅛	4.75½	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.85½	5.86	5.85½	+.00¼
Cables	5.84⅝	5.85¼	5.84⅝	+.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	70.93⅝	70.93⅝	70.93⅝	+.25
Cables	71.00	71.00	71.00	+.25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8865	London	4.75⅞	4.84⅞
5.1826	Paris	70.93⅝	5.31⅛
95.28	Berlin	5.32	19.50
5.1826	Switzerland	19.45	6.46
19.295	Greece	6.46⅛	12.05
5.1826	Italy	12.62	32.25
20.26	Austria	32.15	
51.45	Russia		
26.73	Scandinavia	27.30	27.40
....	Copenhagen	27.75	27.85
....	Christiania	28.40	28.50
....	Stockholm	20.11	20.16
19.20	Spain	40.81¼	40.87½
40.19	Holland		52.93
....	China— Hongkong	52.85	75.12½
....	Shanghai	75.00	
....	India—	32.62½	32.75
38.44	Bombay	32.62½	32.73
32.44	Calcutta		
....	Japan—	50.62½	50.75
49.84	Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84	Yokohama		
....	Philippine Islands—	50.25	50.87½
50.00	Manila		
....	South America—	42.30	42.40
42.44	Buenos Aires	24.04	24.14
52.46	Rio		

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers'		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69½	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $613,312,876; balance, $26,750,108; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $141,321.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar Silver in London, 32⅞d, off 1-16d; in New York, 69¼c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 53⅜@56⅜c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May. 1926	96½	98⅝	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98¼	98⅝	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	5.00
Argen. Govt.-Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97⅜	98	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅜	101	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	May15,'20	100⅜	101¼	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1918	99¼	100¼	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100¼	4.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.90
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	93½	100¼	4.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93½	100¼	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅛	100¼	5.03
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct. 15,'16	100	100¼	5.15
Italian Govt.	6	Feb., 1920	98	99½	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1923	103	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	102½	4.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	..	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.93
Prov. of Ont.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	5.50
Prov. of N. B.	5	July, 1919	97¼	98¼	6.10
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	101	101⅜	..
Russian Govt.	6½	Aug.14,'26	308	310	..
Do rubles	5½	May, 1921	..	98	0.91
Prov. of Sask.	6	May, 1926	..	100¼	6.07
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	100	100¼	3.80
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99	99⅜	6.10
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99¼	5.10
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98⅛	..	..

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	4.00
Am. Locomo.	6	July, 1916	100½	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	5	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	4.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	98⅜	98⅝	4.20
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.55
Anacon. Cop.	5	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.15
A., T. & S. F.	5	July 1, '19	100	100¼	6.00
A.W.R.L. & P.	6	June, 1921	100⅜	102½	4.78
At. & Pac. T.	6	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	5.38
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sept., 1917	99	100⅛	5.40
Can. North.	5	July 10,'17	99⅝	100⅛	5.65
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	99⅞	100⅛	5.40
Can. North.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	102⅝	5.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅛	4.30
C. P. R. & L.	6	July, 1921	97⅞	98¼	4.35
C. P. R. Q.	4	Sept.,1917	99⅜	100	5.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Apr., 1919	102¼	102½	4.35
Cub.-Am.Sug.	8	Mar. 1,'18	99½	100	6.25
East. P. & L.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	100¼	4.60
Erie R. R.	4	Dec., 1919	99½	100⅛	5.35
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100⅜	4.90
G. T. of Can.		Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	4.60
Hocking Val.	5	Feb.15,'18	100⅜	100¾	3.95
Inter. Harv.	5	Apr., 1918	100¼	101⅛	5.37⅛
L. Gas & El.	5	June, 1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Mich., Ry.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1916	98½	99¼	..
Mo. Pacific.	6	Apr., 1917	96½	97½	9.23
Mont. T. & P.	6	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.87
Morgan & W.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.90
N.Y.N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.35
N. Eng. Nav.	6	Apr., 1920	100¼	100¾	4.90
Otis Elev.	5	June 5,'21	100⅜	101	4.30
Penn. Co.	4½	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.60
P. S. C. N. J.	5				
Rem. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	88½	89½	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	3.75
U. R. G.	4	Apr., 1919	97½	98½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅛	3.85
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101½	3.85
W. P. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	5.50
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	99¼	5.50
W. V. T. & R.	6	June, 1917	99½	100⅛	5⅞
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.43

Columbia Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1927					
Indianapolis Gas 5s, 1952					
Sierra & San Fran. Pr. 1st 5s, 1949					
Rochester Ry. & Light 5s, 1954					

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EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1916.	Increase.
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
3d week of September	$322,413	$15,406
July 1 to Sept. 21	3,555,435	317,082
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—		
3d week of September	1,280,610	124,940
July 1 to Sept. 21	14,256,745	1,741,581
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—		
3d week of September	10,574	*2,494
July 1 to Sept. 21	127,707	*1,692

*Decrease.

BALTIMORE & OHIO for August—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$10,550,229	$9,348,857	$8,700,376
Net aft. taxes	3,398,154	3,394,507	2,767,318
2 mos. gross	20,704,142	18,019,610	16,847,064
Net aft. taxes	6,855,204	6,471,420	5,089,339

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for August—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,217,819	946,542	1,040,683
Net aft. taxes	342,324	239,672	288,919
Sur. aft. chgs.	238,248	110,625	169,172

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for August—			
Gross	1,115,293	899,996	1,031,503

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Friday's Bulletin

Discusses the relative status of railroad and industrial shares in the present market and the speculative prospects of each of these groups in the present movement of prices. Also the position occupied by the New York Central, Erie, Southern Railway, Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio and the course it is expected they will follow. Copy free.

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The Franklin Society

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WANTS BANKERS TO UPHOLD NEW LAW

Association's President Urges Them to Work with the Federal Reserve Act.

VANDERLIP WARNS AMERICA

It Is Time to Pause and Take Stock, He Says—Advocates General Preparedness.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 28.—Opening the deliberations of the forty-second annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, James K. Lynch of San Francisco, the President, said that, so far as the bankers were concerned, the most important subject of the day was the operation of the Federal Reserve act. Criticism of the Reserve banks, he said, had come from different sources: from the banks of the financial centres, which objected to the absorption by the Reserve banks of the supply of bank acceptances; from the small banks in the more remote districts, with complaint that the requirements for the eligible paper were too strict, and from the member banks generally protesting against an enforced investment which carried no immediate prospects of dividends and reserve deposits on which no interest was paid. To all these objectors he pointed out that conditions for two years past had been abnormal and furnished no evidence of what the Reserve system could do, but that much had already been accomplished. Bank acceptances for the first time had been made possible as credit instruments in connection with the import and export of merchandise, the dollar credit was making its way in South America and in the Orient, and national banks were opening branches in foreign countries.

"The Federal Reserve act," he said, "has made the financial organization of this country possible, and the preliminary steps to that end have already been taken. This, to my mind, is the great reason why the bankers should work with the act and not against it; should try to make it succeed instead of pointing out defects which might cause it to fail, for in doing so they will have not only strengthened the banking system, but will have also strengthened the nation."

Advocating preparedness, Mr. Lynch said: "As a nation, we have grown rich, and have grown fat, and have grown soft, and we are today the most tempting prize under the blue canopy of heaven. If our people can rise to the heights of citizenship that the times demand, the work that must be done can be accomplished peacefully and in order, but if they will not learn from the bitter experience of our kin across the sea, the reformation will be worked out amid the ruin of war."

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, made the chief address at this morning's session of the convention.

"We have had two years' experience with the Federal Reserve act," Mr. Vanderlip said, "a law which introduced factors fundamentally novel to our banking system. One might well stop at this time and make some attempt to appraise this law in the light of the experience which we have had with it. It would be interesting to inquire just what its operations have demonstrated, just how it has commended itself to the experienced banking judgment.

"One might well inquire whether a banking system where the membership is almost wholly compulsory, where scarcely a bank which has been permitted voluntary choice has chosen to enter it, has been established in its permanent form; and it would be pertinent to inquire in particular whether a banking system half Federal and half State, half held together by compelled membership and half free from the authority of the Federal governing power, is permanent.

"We all quite frankly understand, of course, why practically no bank has voluntarily subjected itself to the action of the Federal Reserve law. It is no secret why State banks decline to become members of the Federal Reserve system. They are apprehensive of the sort of regulation which has recently been imposed upon national banks. They are not desirous of subjecting themselves to the sort of autocratic supervision under which the whole national banking system has grown restive.

"I am not, however, going to discuss the Federal Reserve act nor Federal supervision of banking. I am not going to discuss the fallacy of decentralization which has been a controlling motive in much recent legislation and regulation.

"Had I chosen to discuss the Federal Reserve act, I would have reached a conclusion that it embodies sound fundamental principles too valuable, indeed, too essential, to our financial life to be abandoned, the free working of which, however, has been entangled and hampered in its inception by political considerations and administrative attitude to such an extent as to endanger the success of what should rightly be the most important step ever taken in American banking.

"I might have chosen for a subject the sensational influx of gold that seems dangerously likely to submerge us in our own prosperity. It would be most interesting to attempt an analysis of the ultimate effect on prices, on our national welfare, of this unprecedented accumulation of reserve money. It would be worth while to study what is likely to be the ultimate effect upon our money market of this importation of gold, as well as the potential possibilities for inflation in the Federal Reserve act itself. It would be interesting, too, to speculate on the effect likely to be manifested in money rates and in the distribution of business following the creation of the new types of credit provided by the recent laws authorizing domestic acceptances and the mobilization of farm loans."

Taking up the main thread of his argument, which was for military, industrial, and economic preparedness, Mr. Vanderlip said:

"If ever a people should pause and take stock; if ever they should look abroad and profit by the experience of others, should comprehend their national dangers in the light of the terrible realities that are being enacted before their eyes in other nations, it is now, and we are that people.

"Underneath any question relating merely to business, or even to social welfare, or the relative claims of different classes of society, is the question of our national integrity and the means that it is necessary to employ to insure the continuance of that integrity.

"In a word, I believe the greatest need of the day, and a need so fundamental as to make other matters inconsequential in comparison, is the need of universal military, industrial, and economic preparedness.

"Organized industry is necessary to our present standard of living. We cannot live apart or provide wholly for ourselves; we must work with others; we are obliged to be partners, and in a partnership each is bound to do his level best. Whatever controversies there may be about wages or other divisions of the product, there ought to be agreement upon honest, sincere effort to increase all production for the common good. Not to co-operate to this end is to be disloyal to the community. It weakens the system by which progress must be achieved, and upon which the welfare of all who come after us depends. There is an obligation and responsibility here of the most binding character, and the people who best understand this principle will surely lead in world affairs."

The association adopted a resolution, advocated by country bankers, urging an amendment of the Reserve act so as to permit small banks to charge on their clearances.

The discontinuance of the use of gold as currency, except as reserves on which Federal Reserve notes might be issued, was advocated by W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve system, who made a short address. He urged cautious banking methods "to avoid inflation of the currency and credit."

The Nominating Committee will recommend the election tomorrow of F. W. Goebel of Kansas City, Kan., as President, and C. A. Hinsch of Cincinnati, Ohio, as Vice President.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $2,733,247.37,) market value		$2,748,451.47
Private securities, (book value, $14,647,475.06,) market value		14,662,908.90
Real estate owned		23,850.00
Mortgages owned		3,517,262.91
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		3,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		35,268,595.69
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		7,452,908.62
Overdrafts		187.45
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$7,033,815.68	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	4,618,784.54	
		11,652,100.22
Specie		4,122,630.38
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		255,025.00
Federal Reserve notes		15,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$14,937.67	
Other cash items	229.01	
		15,166.68
Other assets, viz.:		
Exchanges for Clearing House	$3,476,813.09	
Advances to trusts	5,737.89	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	129,415.62	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	475,302.32	
		4,087,268.92
Total		$88,849,326.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$4,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	547,105.56	
		4,547,105.56
Surplus on book values, $4,245,986.99.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$461,637.18	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	2,879.90	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	7,240,742.53	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	56,797.90	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	326,757.19	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	30,661,832.53	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	15,547,498.27	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,833,355.96	
Other certificates of deposit	742,600.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	2,569,221.87	
Certified checks	251,759.53	
Unpaid dividends	270.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	12,973,039.10	
Total deposits		73,668,391.96
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgage trust bonds	$7,977,500.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, depreciation, &c.	804,104.32	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	82,738.29	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	235,947.41	
Estimated unearned discounts	83,538.90	
		8,633,828.92
Total		$88,849,326.44

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,000,) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities (book value, $77,903.13,) market value		77,750.00
Real estate owned		75,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		127,745.00
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,376,367.42
Overdrafts		25.30
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$147,480.38	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	468,220.77	
		615,701.15
Specie		362,888.56
United States legal tender notes and notes of National Banks		83,180.00
Federal reserve notes		1,930.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$124,928.70	
Other cash items	123,163.79	
		248,092.49
Other assets, viz.:		
Revenue stamps		319.94
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$3,863.69	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,400.00	
		5,763.69
Total		$3,975,763.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$350,000.00	
Undivided profits	107,459.35	
		457,459.35
Surplus on book values, $467,412.48.		
Deposits—		
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$3,120,851.62	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	1,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	51,147.19	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	2,981.06	
Certified checks	23,328.86	
Unpaid dividends	91.25	
		3,199,410.98
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		100,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$2,700.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	3,993.45	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,200.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	10,000.00	
		18,893.45
Total		$3,975,763.75

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF CUBA IN NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$103,636.93
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		238,857.80
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		382,578.94
Overdrafts		500.75
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		487,894.95
Specie		80,000.00
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		23,653.76
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		15,966.69
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures, $1,729.25		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	3,034.52	
		4,763.77
Total		$1,382,853.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$50,000.00	
Undivided profits	8,866.83	
		58,866.83
Deposits, not preferred:		
Deposits subject to check	$707,508.37	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	306,527.39	
Other certificates of deposit	5,232.44	
Certified checks	136,564.64	
Total deposits		1,155,832.84
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		15,966.69
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		2,187.23
Total		$1,382,853.59

W. A. MERCHANT, President.
J. T. MONAHAN, Vice President.
CHARLES F. PLARRE, Cashier.
L. G. JONES, Assistant Cashier.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Forty-nine corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $2,682,750. They included:

Thompson-Starrett Co., (formed by consolidation of Thompson-Starrett Co. and Wall & William Corporation,) building, construction, 15,750 shares, $100 each; 18,750 shares, no par value; carry on business with $1,668,750; E. T. Bedford, F. Bailey, A. B. Boardman, 120 Broadway.

The Dick Securities Corporation, Brooklyn, bonds, securities, realty brokerage, managerial, $300,000; W. K., A. M., and J. H. Dick, 84 Broadway.

Trepels Flower Stores, Inc., Brooklyn, natural, artificial flowers, $100,000; L. Klein, R. and J. Trepel, 566 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

S. & D. Import Co., Inc., Eddyville, fruit produce, $75,000; L. H. Gunther, A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, 28 Nassau St., New York.

Borne Distilling Co., Inc., buy rum, spirits, wines, liquors, distilling, $75,000; A. Miller, G. Gaden, Jr., F. Bornn, 66 Broadway.

Lewis H. Woods Construction Co., Inc., Bronx, contracting, construction, $50,000; U. J. Drain, F. R. and L. H. Woods, 2,355 Jerome Av., Bronx.

Lewis H. Woods, Inc., Bronx, electric contracting, $50,000; L. H. Woods, M. Nestor, W. J. O'Dair, 119 East 86 St.

Safety Washboard Co., Inc., patented washboards, $30,000; I. Cutino, M. Hawe, Jr., E. H. Timpson, 2,344 University Av., Bronx.

The Automobile Salon, Inc., exhibiting, demonstrating, promoting sale of autos, advertising, $25,000; G. Alouzl, A. Engel, H. A. Holm, 672 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Vitalitties Corp'n, electric, mechanical, vacuum cleaners, household utensils, office specialties, $25,000; J. J., M. J., and J. F. Walsh, 364 East 198th St.

Commercial Cloak & Suit Corp'n, women's wearing apparel, $20,000; J. Brenner, H. Stern, A. Gutman, 404 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.

Sanitary Receiver Co., Inc., Dunkirk, metal containers, particularly for physicians, dentists, $18,000; D. W. Goldsmith, R. W. Wright, J. T. Badgley, Dunkirk.

Liberty Fountain & Gold Pen Co., Inc., fountain pens, pencils, pens, $10,000; H. A. Cuppy, G. Barrett, E. Turnburger, Bayonne, N. J.

Reubert Piano Co., Inc., talking machines, pianos, $10,000; E. P., G. F., and H. Reubert, 35 Bleecker St.

Shaw & Noblett, Inc., trucking, contracting, stevedore, storage, warehousing, forwarding, $10,000; J. G. Hinas, J. B. Noblett, E. F. Shaw, 78 Broad St.

The Mutual Silk Ribbon Co., Inc., silks, silk ribbons, $10,000; M. Newfeld, H. Solnick, L. Bromberg, Carlstadt, N. J.

Abbey Inn Corporation, hotel, restaurant, cafe, $10,000; J. H. Regan, W. Gromer, J. Pechar, 198th St. and Fort Washington Av.

Henderson Holding Corp'n, mortgages, claims, choses in action, stocks, bonds, $10,000; A. S. Hicks, J. J. Collins, W. Henderson, Jr., 3,001 Eastern Boulevard, Bronx.

Dayton Tire Sales Co., Inc., rubber tires, tubes, auto accessories, $10,000; B. C. Elliott, J. A. Pontolillio, E. R. Detable, 1,784 Broadway.

Rotel Corporation, realty, stocks, bonds, merchandise, $10,000; W. G. Zorn, R. Hinds, E. F. Clark, 165 Broadway.

Centuri Metal Products Co., Inc., metal snap fasteners, machines, $10,000; D. Reisf, A. Greene, I. W. Edelman, 527 West 128th St.

The Groton Auto Co., Inc., Groton, garage, repair shop, $15,000; W. F. De Witt, G. C. and P. A. Begent, Groton.

Schweiger Bros., Inc., Brooklyn, phonographs, talking machines, $10,000; H. E. R. and E. A. Schweiger, 1,297 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Prudential Dairy Co., Inc., dairy products, $10,000; A. J. Trentacosta, S. Giuffra, J. Gebbia, 302 East 49th St.

Weiss Agency, Inc., brokerage, insurance, $10,000; L. Kaiser, F. B. and E. A. Weiss, 405 East 7th St., Brooklyn.

New Sanitary Laundry Co., Inc., Brooklyn, laundry, $5,000; J. Wax, M. and B. Lewis, 103 Avenue C.

French Motor Body Co., Inc., factory for designing, repairing, building auto bodies, capital no par value, begin with $1,000; G. H. Smith, E. L. Schopp, W. French, 344 West 57th St.

Sanishield Corporation, sanitary garments, appliances, $10,000; S. Vinton, T. R. Straub, C. Black, C. Beckman St.

Empire Seed Co., Inc., Schenectady, seeds, poultry, paints, fertilizers, feeds, $5,000; H. E. Stevens, C. E. Filkins, C. Vernon, Schenectady.

Kalter Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; L. R. Barth, M. and R. Kalter, 3,657 Broadway.

Yorkville German Theatre, Inc., amusements, exhibitions, motion pictures, $5,000; A. A. Deutsch, G. Rachman, L. J. Cohen, 198 Broadway.

Trufood Co., Inc., foods, food products, canning and preserving, begin with $1,000; F. P. Schenck, J. H. Fertig, L. Pivarnich, 1,600 Broadway.

National Pathological Laboratory of New York, Inc., Eddyville, chemists, pathologists, farms, health food, kitchens, restaurants, $5,000; H. E. Mathey, H. S. Warren, J. C. Aikman, 18 East 41st St.

Northside, The Tailor, Inc., men's clothes, $5,000; A. Vona, L. Sabatino, J. D. Auria, 43 Cortlandt St.

Authorizations: American and European Navigation Corporation, Wilmington, Del., ships, tugs, lighters, property, merchandise, drydocks, transportation, $1,000,000. Representative, Harry H. Hiland, 11 Broadway, Manhattan.

Strange-Chipman-Keefe Corporation, North Berwick, Me., merchandise, lumber, agricultural products, food products, minerals, $300,000. Representative, Walter F. Haight, Milbrook.

Capital increase: John Kamm Malting Co., Buffalo, $200,000 to $285,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Great Southern Farms and Produce Corporation, New York; L. & D. Realty Corporation, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—Charters filed: F. A. B. Co., Inc., Newark, manufacture all kinds of chemicals, $125,000; T. S. Askew, New York; W. Prout, Bernardsville, E. Birkholz, Newark.

Globe Trading Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in merchandise, $25,000; M. Herman, I. D. Miller, N. Copeland Cohen, Newark.

American Hotel Co., Freehold, conduct a hotel, $25,000; G. W. Mentz, Madison Stager E. G. Menion, L. Tice, Caldwell; W. D. Bush, Roseland; E. Hager, West Caldwell, F. S. Motor and Garage Co., Newark, manufacture, sell, and deal in autos and to conduct a garage, $5,000; F. Seery, H. Lasher, Florence Newman, Newark.

Russian National Organization of New Jersey, Passaic, acquire lands, cottages, and hotels and maintain same, $40,000; Michael Tilipowich, S. Havian, Passaic; Nozar Teilschak, Alexander Nusal, Michael Kostick, Clifton.

Consolidated Corporation, Elizabeth, real estate and brokerage, $100,000; A. F. Bender, A. J. Bender, Minnie J. Locher, Elizabeth.

George Land Co., Elizabeth, real estate and brokerage, $100,000; A. F. Bender, A. J. Bender, Minnie Locher, Elizabeth.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 28.—Charters filed:

The Roberts Sulphite Co., deal in and with wood, pulp, paper stock, &c., operate saw mills, &c., $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Seaboard Oil and Refining Co., acquire lands containing oil and develop the same, $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Interior Telephone Securities, dealing in and with investments of all kinds, $1,000,000; incorporators same as above.

Companha Commercial e Constructora, do a general commercial, industrial, financial, and other business, $1,000,000; incorporators same as above.

Apex Tire and Rubber Corporation, manufacture rubber tires, tubes, &c., $100,000; Lewi Heinna, Walter J. Pollock, Joseph A. McCarthey, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ben Hur New York Motor Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with bicycles, motor cars, &c., $300,000; Ferris Giles, K. M. Dougherty, L. S. Dorsey, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $9,125,230.88;) market value		$9,125,230.88
Private securities, (book value, $24,269,474.79;) market value		24,269,474.79
Real estate owned		3,050,994.12
Mortgages owned		2,829,542.77
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		165,435.67
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		53,782,957.88
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		9,580,616.80
Overdrafts		66,224.94
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$22,545,405.34	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	3,680,008.38	
		26,225,408.72
Specie		8,701,672.95
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		$18,128.00
Federal Reserve notes		46,860.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$613,933.72	
Other cash items	24,511.97	
		638,445.69
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		7,021,575.18
Other assets, viz.:		
Treasurer's account	$196,160.90	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	539,548.38	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	275,800.00	
Foreign exchange	22,095,502.19	
		23,127,071.47
Total		$170,119,639.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$9,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,223,267.54	
		10,223,267.54
Surplus on book values, $10,223,267.54.		
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings Banks	$3,391,351.39	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	17,857.29	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	10,146,875.13	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	11,106.13	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	88,011.13	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	92,094,339.51	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	21,603,746.44	
Demand certificates of deposit	926,763.80	
Other certificates of deposit	1,298,948.86	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	2,111.78	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	913.84	
Certified checks	1,687,527.00	
Unpaid dividends	192.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	17,853,291.93	
Total deposits		149,123,036.13
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		7,021,575.18
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$23,681.09	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	474,274.42	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	180,260.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	73,545.50	
		751,761.01
Total		$170,119,639.86

The Chatham & Phenix National Bank of the City of New York

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. upon the capital stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable free of tax October 2, 1916, to shareholders of record at close of business September 20, 1916. Transfer books will be closed from the twentieth instant to second proximo, both inclusive.

New York, September 15, 1916.

B. L. HASKINS, Vice-Pres. and Cashier.

The J. G. White Management Corp.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS.

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY has declared a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1916, payable Monday, October 16, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, September 30, 1916.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Sept. 19, 1916.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after October 1st, 1916. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
Richmond, Va., September 28, 1916.
DIVIDEND NO. 84.

The Board of Directors of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company have this day declared the 84th consecutive quarterly dividend of 2%, ($2 per share,) on the preferred stock of this company, payable (Monday) October 16, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 30, 1916.

Transfer books will not be closed.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% ($7½ cents per share on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid October 16, 1916.

A dividend of 1¾% (7½ cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1916, will be paid October 31, 1916.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of October 6, 1916.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, September 27, 1916.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Dividend No. 48.

Amount, $122,000.00.

Total amount to date, $3,794,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Co.

Payable October 10th, 1916, to stockholders of record September 25th, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

New York, September 26th, 1916.

At a Board of Directors Meeting held this day, a regular dividend of one per cent. was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable November 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 16th, 1916.

N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY,
437 Fifth Av., New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company on September 27th, 1916, the 34th quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock was declared, payable October 1st, 1916, to Stockholders on record of September 27th, 1916. Transfer books closed September 27th, 1916, at 2:15 P. M., and reopened on October 2d, 1916, at 10 A. M.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $20,703,910,32,) market value		$26,776,474.83
Private securities, (book value, $42,922,004.20,) market value		49,890,417.15
Real estate owned		2,500,000.00
Mortgages owned		1,765,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		278,078.93
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		218,851,963.45
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		28,334,727.90
Acceptances purchased		47,859,463.83
Overdrafts		50,592.79
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$18,862,482.64	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	6,141,960.81	
		25,004,443.45
Specie		31,088,580.25
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		4,726,000.00
Federal reserve notes		115,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$14,616,887.40	
Other cash items	2,814.83	
		14,619,502.23
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		32,436,353.98
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$877,003.88	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	783,375.60	
		1,660,379.48
Accounts receivable		1,005,667.96
Foreign bills of exchange and foreign accounts		32,988,927.99
Sundry foreign accounts		2,287,450.12
Total		$521,714,669.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$20,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$4,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	28,149,440.20	
		32,149,440.20
Surplus on book values	$25,608,472.24	
Deposits:		
Preferred as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$5,946,568.23	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	12,017,389.78	
Deposits by the State of New York	45,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	5,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	643,157.51	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any, due as executor, administrator, guardian, etc., time deposits	9,269,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	312,293,542.71	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	26,574,778.31	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,537,038.95	
Other certificates of deposit	758,201.58	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	8,167,827.94	
Certified checks	4,101,479.80	
Unpaid dividends	973.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	40,251,880.29	
Extend total deposits		425,616,838.10
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		32,436,353.98
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Foreign acceptances		8,599,072.34
Accrued dividend	$900,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	37,083.42	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	1,363,258.65	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	544,613.60	
Estimated unearned discounts	68,029.37	
		2,912,965.04
Total		$521,714,669.66

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BRONX BOROUGH BANK,

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $309,087.50;) market value		$309,168.75
Private securities, (book value, $182,437.50;) market value		181,292.50
Real estate owned		277,448.20
Mortgages owned		178,400.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		62,798.47
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		166,938.35
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		856,869.59
Overdrafts		7,619.50
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$223,296.05	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	39,337.70	
		262,633.75
Specie		13,914.52
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		140,876.00
Federal Reserve notes		5,300.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$73,787.54	
Other cash items	1,225.29	
		75,012.83
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$13,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	18,004.09	
		31,504.09
Total		$2,569,276.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$150,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$50,000.00	
Undivided profits	25,089.34	
		75,089.34
Surplus on book values, $69,111.14.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$60,322.83	
Deposits by the State of New York	145,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets, N. Y. City	65,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	1,786,033.14	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	158,713.78	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	7,513.8

SAWDUST ALCOHOL TO RUN MOTOR CARS

Chemists Assert It Soon Can Be Produced to Sell for 25 Cents a Gallon.

GET IT FROM MOLASSES, TOO

Government Expert Tells Scientists How Potter's Clay Can Be Made in America.

Chemists who attended the afternoon session of the American Chemical Society in the Chemists' Club yesterday predicted that the day of cheap alcohol was at hand, and that in the near future the cartoonists would have to seek something to replace there "a flivver with every gallon of gasoline" pictures. They have discovered alcohol in all sorts of unsuspected places, they revealed during their lengthy discussion of the subject of "Industrial Alcohol, Acetone, and Acetic Acid," and now consider any manufacturer who throws anything away without first having it examined chemically as a person whose business methods are antiquated.

Sawdust, for instance, has been found to be a most prolific source of alcohol. Moreover, it is "grain" alcohol that is being extracted from this erstwhile waste matter of the sawmill and chair factory, and not "wood" alcohol. One of the chemists afterward explained to a group of reporters just why, under a new process, the alcohol extracted from sawdust is grain alcohol instead of wood alcohol, using up three pages of foolscap with analyses of reactions and swarms of symbols and formulae, and making the matter perfectly clear to other chemists who happened to be listening.

By the new method of treating sawdust, it appeared, sulphuric acid is added and the combination subjected to heat and pressure. By that time the cellulose is willing to split, and from then on it is a simple matter. The mixture then has only to be fermented and grain alcohol is derived from it.

Derive It from Molasses, Too.

Among other waste substances from which this alcohol can be made, the chemists named sulphide liquor and "black strap"—that is, a heavy molasses that is a by-product of the sugar refinery. For years the chemists have been experimenting with methods of making use of the by-products of large industries and now they are convinced that in the case of alcohol at least they have succeeded. It has been produced so cheaply, they say, that it can now be used for automobile fuel, and soon they expect to have alcohol motor boats and to have alcohol replacing gasoline in numerous other fields.

Arthur D. Little, a chemical engineer of Boston, considered a leading authority on paper and wood-pulp chemistry, presided at the meeting and said:

"There is no longer any question of commercial success in the manufacture of alcohol for automobiles. Experiments have shown that alcohol can be manufactured for sale as low as 25 cents a gallon, and at that price it will undoubtedly be preferable to gasoline. Alcohol is cleaner than gasoline for use in internal combustion engines, and it will not explode or easily catch fire, and it will develop practically as much horse power as gasoline."

Mr. Little said that alcohol was the only substance that promised to replace or hold down the price of gasoline, and he read a telegram from the du Pont Powder Company's laboratory head saying that the making of alcohol from sawdust was undoubtedly a commercial success. Mr. Little said that throughout the country there are 10,000,000 tons of waste material per annum which could be used in making alcohol.

War Aids Canadian Chemists.

Dr. John S. Bates of McGill University, Montreal, spoke briefly during this alcohol conference. He said that the war had proved a stimulus to several branches of the chemical industries in Canada. Ontario went dry recently, he said, and a distillery there immediately began using corn in making acetone and fuel alcohol by chemical process, and already its experiment has resulted in the industry being established on a commercial basis. The acetone is being used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, cordite, chloroform, and acetylene, he said.

The Technical Association of the pulp and paper industry held a session in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, while other divisions of the American Chemical Society were meeting in other halls at Columbia and at the Chemists' Club, on East Forty-first Street. Dr. Hugh P. Baker, dean of the College of Forestry at Syracuse University, told the gathering that half the area of New York State was idle land which ought to be utilized, and that a large part of it could be made productive for paper manufacturers. From 60 to 70 per cent. of the State of Maine, where there were many forests that could be made to produce great quantities of wood pulp for paper making, should be similarly used, he said.

An important announcement was made at a joint meeting of several divisions of the society by Charles L. Parsons, Chief Chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines. He announced a discovery that is expected not only to make America independent of foreign countries for material for the white ware industries, but actually to improve on the best material that was formerly imported.

Potter's Clay Now Abundant.

It has long been known that immense quantities of secondary kaolin, or potter's clay were to be found in South Carolina and Georgia, but this was considered of no value to the ceramic industry because of certain metallic impurities which discolored it. In a study carried on in the Bureau of Mines, Dr. Parsons announced, a method of extracting the metals has been found. There were few uses for the domestic kaolin before; now, with an expenditure of a few cents a ton, it could be altered from a material selling at $4.50 a ton to a material marketable at twice this figure for use in potteries, Dr. Parsons announced. In addition, however, he said, white tile made from this kaolin, mixed with American feldspar, has been produced with a greater degree of whiteness and greater refractory strength than the best tile previously obtained from English china clay and Cornwall stone.

It remains for an erudite technical discussion of potash and the possibility of this country establishing its independence of other countries in the manufacture of potash by chemical process, however, to inspire to poetical expression one of the dignified chemists participating in the discussion. It was Professor H. A. Huston, whose chemical muse, in the midst of the potash discussion, produced the following:

I'm coming! I'm coming!
My price is trending low,
I hear your hungry voices calling,
K$_2$O.

Envious colleagues grudgingly granted to him the title "Poet Laureate of Potash," and adjourned to the smoker held last night in the Hotel Astor by the American Electrochemical Society, which began its annual meetings yesterday in the hotel, and had as guests at its smoker the members of the other divisions of the American Chemical Society.

$10,000,000 STATE BONDS.

This and New Constitutional Convention to be Voted On.

A $10,000,000 fifty-year bond proposal for the acquisition by the State of additional forest lands will be submitted to the voters on a referendum at the coming election. Under the measure passed by the Legislature $2,500,000 of the amount would be for additional lands for the Palisades Interstate Park, New York City's big playground, and the rest for lands in the forest preserve counties.

The plan looking to the extension of the Palisades Interstate Park was warmly advocated by George W. Perkins, head of the Park Commission. It is proposed to acquire some of the quarry properties along the west shore of the Hudson that now present ugly scars to mar the beauty of the park which extends along the Hudson from Fort Lee, N. J., practically to Newburg.

The bill was passed in the Legislature by Republican votes. It was opposed by the Democratic minority and is certain to meet with Democratic opposition at the polls.

In addition to this proposal, which will appear on the special ballot as "Proposition No. 1," the voters again will be asked to say whether a convention shall be called to revise the State Constitution. The question which will appear on the ballot as "Question No. 1" is being submitted in pursuance of an explicit mandate in the present Constitution for a referendum on the subject in 1916, despite the fact that a Constitutional Convention met last year and drafted a Constitution which was rejected at the polls by the largest adverse majority ever registered in this State.

Neither party favors a new Constitutional Convention. The legislative leaders at this year's session inaugurated a plan for piecemeal revision of the Constitution.

Census of Prussian Live Stock.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A census of Prussian live stock, the Overseas News Agency announces, shows an increase of 2,000,000 in the number of hogs during the period from June 1 to Sept. 1 of the current year. The number of cattle remains virtually unchanged, the only decrease being a drop of 1 per cent. in the total number of cows.

Weatner in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Thundershowers and cooler Fri. Sat., fair and cooler; moderate s. e. winds, becoming fresh n. w.

Ga.—Showers, probably by clearing and cooler Fri. Sat., fair; cooler in e. and s.; moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

Fla.—Thunderstorms Fri.; cooler in n. and cen. portions Fri. Sat., fair; in the Peninsula; moderate, variable winds, becoming fresh n.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat., fair; fresh n. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat., fair and warmer.

Ohio—Clearing and colder Fri. Sat., fair and continued cool; fresh n. w. winds.

Mich.—Fair and colder Fri. Sat., fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast and colder Fri. Sat., fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and continued colder Fri. Sat., fair and warmer; moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

Ark.—Fair Fri.; cooler in e. Sat., fair; warmer in w.

Okla.—Fair Fri.; warmer in w. Sat., fair and warmer.

Tex.—Fair Fri.; cooler in e. and s. Sat., fair; warmer in n. w.

La.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer in north.

Ill.—Fair and continued cool Fri. Sat., fair and warmer.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat. and in w. and extreme n. Fri.

Wis.—Fair Fri.; slightly warmer, except in extreme s. e. Sat., fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Fri. and probably Sat.

Iowa, S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri. and in e. Sat.

COTTON UNCHANGED IN QUIET MARKET

The National Ginners' Association Places the Condition of the Crop at 59.8.

4,290,000 BALES GINNED

Liverpool a Considerable Buyer Here—Weakness There Is Attributed to Hedge Selling.

Yesterday's cotton market was quiet, and the net result of the day's operations left prices unchanged to 1 point lower. Liverpool, at the time of the local opening, was easy, and about 6 or 7 English points lower than due. First prices here were 2 to 14 points lower. The early selling was influenced by rumors of heavy ginning, and reports of more abundant Southern offerings.

The chief private report issued yesterday was that of the National Ginners' Association, placing the condition of the crop at 59.8, and estimating the amount of cotton ginned prior to Sept. 25 at between 4,290,000 bales and 4,380,000 bales. The report of this statistical bureau of the condition of the crop compares with the Government condition of 61.2. The decline, therefore, is less than that which has been indicated by other private reports.

The Journal of Commerce, in its special reports, noted a decline of about 7 points in the condition of the crop in Arkansas, 5 points in Louisiana, and 10 points in Tennessee. The crop was reported to be opening rapidly, with the season early, and prospects for the top crop poor.

The weakness in Liverpool yesterday was attributed to hedge selling. A private cable said: "Market quiet, but there is no disposition to press sales. Do not think prices will vary much at the present pending bureau." Liverpool was a considerable buyer here, with purchases estimated at 25,000 bales.

A well-known Alabama cotton man wires as follows from Tuscaloosa: "Cotton is so scarce in this section that mills in Alabama and Tennessee thus far have been paying above the basis of New York quotations for October. With perfect conditions for picking during the month, expect Alabama and Mississippi will fall below last year by 50 per cent. The Western belt will show up big. In my opinion, condition report will indicate a crop of 12,700,000, including linters. This will be maximum." Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.34	9.40½	9.27	9.28½	9.33
Jan.-Feb.	9.43	9.48½	9.35	9.37	9.42
Mar.-Apr.	9.48½	9.51½	9.41	9.41	9.45½
May-June	9.50½	9.55	9.40	9.43	9.47

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were Oct. 15.81c; Jan., 16.14c; March, 16.31c; May, 16.50c; July, 16.56. The market there was due to open today 1 up to ½ down.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	13,869	11,347	233,553	193,306
New Orleans.	6,806	15,629	152,994	152,208
Mobile	84	247	11,078	15,071
Savannah	6,622	10,732	159,294	176,004
Charleston	1,933	...	44,419	77,413
Wilmington	779	...	26,461	47,953
Norfolk	3,399	...	29,828	38,472

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	4,843	3,595	99,575	120,892
Memphis	5,488	3,047	102,078	90,719
St. Louis	437	504	5,405	7,283
Houston	21,099	9,413	141,801	115,754

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	17,750 to 19,250	12,891	14,834
New Orleans.	9,500 to 10,000	6,372	640

Exports yesterday were 12,174 bales. Total thus far for this season, 804,891 bales. Total last season, 606,845 bales.

ELSBACH CO. SHUTS PLANT

Loses Suit Over Tenure of Building —3,500 Jobless.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 28.—Officers of the Welsbach Gas Lamp Company of Gloucester, Mass., announced in court here yesterday that they would suspend business of many years' standing, throwing their 3,500 employes out of work next Saturday night with only three days' warning. The determination to stop manufacturing, at least for the present, resulted from a decision of Judge Frank Smathers that the gas mantle manufacturers were not entitled to one year's grace before vacating the building they rented thirty-five years ago from the Ancona Printing Company. The lease expired a few months ago and negotiations to renew it failed.

The Welsbach concern then insisted it had a right to a year's tenure. In rendering his decision adverse to their contention, Judge Smathers declared it would establish a bad precedent.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 8, Woolworth Building, 12th floor. Adjourned for the term.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 407, 4th floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty call calendar.

Faulin<Cargo of RR. Ties.
Harms & Co.<F. Starr Cont. Co.
Heath<CNY.
Internat. Paper Co.<SS. V. de Larrinaga.
Carlisle<Steamboat Old Colony.
Royal Dutch Mail, &c.<Merritt & C. D. & W. Co.
Merritt & C. D. W. Co.<Royal Dutch Mail, &c.
Hill Bros.<Austro-Am. SS. Co.
US<SS. Geo. Washington.
Creighton<Tub Bern. Flanagan.<Tug Ashbourne.
West India SS. Co.<Russ.
Alen<CNY, &c.
Central Leather Co.<SS. Vestris.
Coons<Cornell Steamboat Co., &c.
Marine Underwriters<Oceanic St. Nav. Co.
US<N. G. Lloyd SS. Co.
Sharpley<Scully.
Chiarello<Central RR. of N. J.
Erie RR.<SS Lusitania.
Internat. Hide, &c. Co.<McCarthy.
Lewes<Same.
Central Leather Co.<Same.
Atkinson<Scully.
Reuping Leather Co.<Line.
Hagemeyer Trading Co.<St. Paul F. & M. Ins. Co.
Thomson<Same.
Berg<CNY.
Blumenthal<SS. Angel B. Perez.
Atl. & Gt. Ocean<SS. Ryndam.
Harris Irby Cotton Co.<Warren.
Warren<H. I. Cotton Co.
Rickinson<Ames-Brooks Co.
Hamburg-Am. Line<Bark Elfleda.
Newtown Creek Towing Co.<Tug Admiral.
Walls<Tug Arthur Kill, &c.
Luckenbach<Schooner E. D. Cressey.
McClintic, &c., Const. Co.<Munson SS. Line.
Seaboard, &c., SS. Co.<N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
Hitchcock<SS San Guglielmo.
N Y & Bermudez Co.<Mowinckel. (2.)
Commonwealth SS San Guglielmo.
Pearce<Tug Coastwise.
Jones<SS Ligonier, &c.
Bayles<Wissman.
Eustathiades<P. Saki & Co.
West India SS Co.<Chicago House W Co.
Muller<Globe and Rutgers F I Co.
Same<Ins Co of Penn.
Tice <Tow Line<Penn R. Co.
N Y & Porto Rico SS Co<Jamison.
Pastene<SS San Guglielmo.
N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co<Tug J. S. Packard.
Healey<Scow No. 120.
Lund<Yacht Acuehla.
Berwind, White & Co.<Mallory SS Co.
L. Schmoll<Comp G Trans.
A. Schmoll<Same.
Pellissier<Same.
Higgins<Tug La. Drome
Arthur Bros<Same.
Cons Coal Co<Munson SS Line. (3.)
N Y & J Transp Co<Tug Hugh Bond.
Arthur<Tug James McDonough.
Fireman's Fund Ins Co<Comp Transatl.
Olufsen<3,300 Tons Oil Cake.
Packard Dredge Co<Catfish.
O'Boyle<N Y Butchers' Beef Co.
Bohn<SS Line<Dalzell.
Wahlquist<Dalley & Ivins.
Jamison<N Y & Porto Rico SS Co.
Beer, Sondheimer & Co.<Brady.
Coastwise Dredg Co.<Tug Lehigh.
Reicher<Steam Line<SS. Ryndam.
North Star.
N Y Stock Yards Co.<same.
Penn R R<Tug Catherine Moran.
Franklin<Hamburg-A Line.
Mitchell<Seguranca SS Co.
L. V. Transp Co<Tug O'Brien Brothers.
Texas Co<McCaldin.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—Litigated motions.

Ivs Fletcher, (Cunningham.)
Lunn<Stern Selling Co., Inc.
Re Hendrick.
MacFarlan<MacFarlan.
Aitman<Bishop, Sons & Co, Ltd.
Re Elder.
Beugger<Ashley.
Re Wachsassen<Perry.
Leonard<Braunstein.
Re Maltbie.
Tuchey<Tuchey.
Manix<Manix.
Stern<Baker.
Pross<Pross.
Rafick<Levitas.
Re Rode. (Volcker.)
Orlimsky<Blue Taxi Co.
Lief<same.
Re Hanlon.
Eckerson<Church.
Neale<L I RR.
Barrington<Rochester & Lublintz.
Herald<Crow.
Mechanic<Darrow Rty.
Polifeme<Farley.
Averss<Marasco.
Appell<Appell.
Re Turner, (Rochambeau Av.)
Whitney<Griggs.
Corn Exch Bk<King.
Katzman<Katzman.
Ahearn<Ahearn.
Leughran<Yetman.
Farmington Valley Reservation, Inc.
Plaut<Plaut.
Appell<Appell.
Imperial Stone Film.
Heuman<C L Flaccus Glass Co.
Goldberg<CNY.
Formation<Volkgaryl
Pollock<Peck & Co.
Neuhoff<Joseph.
Collins<Hayner.
Healy<Kiernan.
Chritescu<Cernescu.
Brooks<Bishop, Babcock<Becker Co.
Bradley & Courier Co, Ltd<Taff.
Foerster<Foerster.
Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av RR. (Kaufman<Berner.)
Re Necarsulmer.
Abelowitz<Nassau RR
Harrison<Hitchcock.
Pitt<Reliance B B Door Hanger Co.
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Menichetti<Menichetti.
Re Jacobs.
Lamar<Woods.
Lippman<Reynolds.
Re Watkins.
Re Buttert.
Keyston Rubber Mfg Co<Littlejohn.
Rottenberg<Lublintz.
Same<Rose "Radlauer."
Same<Englander.
Same<Lublintz.
Crulkshank<Donnelly.
Finkelstein<Finkelstein.
Reilly<Levi.
Levitt<Levitt.
Nasdin<Nasdin.
Kepler<So Ky Co, Inc.
Faber Con Co<Cahill.
Chung<Buea.
McDonald<McGuire.
Nat Surety Co<Healy.
Klug<Klug.
Vassardakis<Vlasto, Inc.
Le Roy<Rice & Hochster.
May<Aldom.
Logan<Regan.
Bodenstein<Naftal.
Gill<Gill.
McNulty<McNulty.
Schroeder<Schroeder.
Averss<Marasco.
Lefkowitz<Epstein.
Booking & Promoting Co<Mardones.
Polifeme<Farley.
U S Press Assn<Frankel.
Presbrey Co.
Farmer<Keiler & Farmer Co.
Lowenthal<Lowenthal.
Britenstool<Britenstool.
Title G & T Co<Liberty Nassau Bldg.

PART II.—Goff, J. Ex parte business.

PARTS IV. and V.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion Calendar.

Estates of:
Henry Liff,
Wilhelm Klumpf,
George H. Huber,
Albert W. Harris,
Canio Babasco,
John Murray,
Julius Laub,
Henry Van Schaick,
Frieda M. Young,
Louise M. Smith,
Adam Dengler,
Jessie Gillender,
Roland D. J. Raught,
Peter Mulcker,
Charles Guldet,
F. W. Harriman, Jr.
Virginia Harriman,
Fannie Friedman,
Lillie Friedman,
John E. McNeall,
Eliz. M. Kenthen,
Aug. F. Kenthen,
Felix Binlakowski,
Mary Binlakowski,
Veronica O'Brien,
Myer Myerowich,
Bessie Myerowich,
William Myerowich,
Minnie Myerowich,
Abraham Chess,
William Quinn,
James Quinlan,
Sylvester Stokes,
Isabella Stokes,
Anna Reiss,
Ida Christopher,
Filomena Lisanti,
Shirley Cooper,
Samuel Slackman,
Jessie Gillender,
Stephen H. Martling,
William Paretts,
Wm. Paretts, infant,
Geo. A. Mateaino,
Amelia G. Cutter,
George H. Huber,
Priscilla W. Nelson,
George H. Huber,
Ellen C. Stevens,
Philipp Schnur,
G. F. Schnur, infant,
P. J. Schnur, infant,
Selig Littman,
Frederica Mallander,

George M. Neustadt,
Paolo Blanchetti,
Re Jas. Furley,
Nellie Downey,
Louis Gordon,
Marie A. Walters,
John Roth,
Jos. Stolzenberg,
Mary Roose,
Cornelius B. De La Verge, Jr.
Giuseppe Rizzo,
Ferrucio A. Vivanti,
Jacob Greenberg,
Catharine M. Dixon,
Rose Strausaman, infant,
Annie Straussman,
Tillie Strausaman,
Isidor Straussman,
Freda Straussman,
Lena Strausaman,
Julie Rosenstein,
William A. Bell,
Mary A. Grandidier,
Giorgio Scotto,
Nathan H. Flatau,
Amelia Phipps,
Julia A. Baker,
Marcus B. Buford,
Harry C. Estabrook,
Mary L. Sanford,
Anna Moloy,
John J. McKinney,
Margt. Van Wagenen,
Clara Ess,
Henry L. Barnes,
John S. Ferguson,
William Lewis,
Mary L. Fitzgerald,
Jessie Schenkel (issue of fact.)

Wills for Probate:
Bridget Fitzsimmons,
Lorenz Hess,
Geo. E. Dunton,
Mary J. Mildeberger,
G. T. Van Dusen,
Solomon Baumgarten.
C. DeW. Van Dyck,
Edward K. Loomis,
Horace White,
Isidor Pitschek,
Margaret A. Kean,

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Ellison<Perlman.
Wolkin<Mendelsohn, Tomback<Goldstein.
Hinchey<Co. Nomal Rty.
Zeitz<Bachrach. (2.)
Fld & Cas Co<Strauss Gen Auto Supply Co.
Miller<Lebenbaum<Schlanger Strauss<Randebrook.
Lewi<Kraus.
Rosenberger<Nemeth Bros.
Connor, Fendler & Co<Craig.
Hayes<Roby.
Schwartz<J R Waist & Dress Co.
Crowe<Lewis.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Tynberg<Tynberg—J Campbell Thompson. Dry Dock Sav Inst<Henry Holiday Co—Ashton Parker. Gryhory Rubber & Tire Corp<Motor Tire Const Co—John J Rooney.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Fannie C Lyon<Jacob Babiner—Chas S. Campbell. N Y Sav Bank<Herman A. Bindseil—James P Dempsey. C B Raymond & Co<Thomas F Murray—J Hampden Daugherty.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Guy, J.—Motion calendar to be called Monday, Oct. 2.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Moliver<Finegan et al
Enumerated day calendar:
Kane<Sperry & Beale.
Bebell<Ehrlich.
Ralph<Ryan.
Metro Co<Langevin, (2.)
Milkman<Casesa.
Fried<NY,NH & HRR
Same, &c<Leo.
Same<Malone.
Same<Ivanoff.
Same<McPherson, Eylers<Armour.
People, &c<Levy.
Horatmann<Wyckoff.
de Vander Roest.
Re Horton.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Re Fairview Av.
Bronrott<Inerfield, (2.)
Re McGuire, (McAloon.)
Baker<Lozier.
Peter<Lalance & Grosjean Mfg Co.
Kordyaka<Hunter, (2.)
New Brunswick Trust Co<Fazzalaro, Griffel<Silsio.
Am Turpentine Co<Blaker.
Re Hornstein.
Ext Bd of German Synod<Scattergood.
Hurm<Horn.
Klotier<Levin.
Gilien<Magan.
Commerford<McGoldrick.
Harper<Pothier.
Moore<Gt Atl & Pac.
Boyle<McBride.
Milner<F. Cogan Co
O'Dea<Woods.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Dike, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Lipsky<Decker.
Kuzel<Lucacia.

War Incidents.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL is a magnificent record of the incidents in the European conflict in pictures. Vivid illustrations of war scenes beautifully printed on fine paper by rotogravure. Ten cents everywhere. $1.25 for three months; $5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The political news from Europe proved somewhat disturbing to the wheat market during the early operations, and prices declined ¼ to 1 cent a bushel from the previous close under liquidation. The Liverpool market was also lower, but on the early decline exporters bought quite freely, and this resulted in active covering. Prices subsequently rallied sharply from the early decline, and at the close of the day were 2¼c to 2¾c above the final of Wednesday. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.79; No. 2 hard, $1.71; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.84; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.80, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	1.55	1.52	1.55	1.52½	1.15¼
December	1.55¼	1.51¾	1.54¾	1.52¾	.95¼
May	1.53	1.52	1.54½	1.52¾	.97¼

CORN.

September contracts again led a strong upward movement in corn yesterday, closing 1¼c net higher against ⅛c to ⅝c advance in later positions. The market opened ¼c higher and continued to advance most of the session, closing at about top prices. No. 2 yellow corn in the local market was quoted at 69c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	90	88	89½	88½	68½
December	75¾	73½	75¾	73	58¼
May	76¾	75¼	76¼	75¼	67¼

OATS.

Firmness was also a feature in the oats market, and closing prices, at ⅝c net advance, were about the best of the day. A considerable short interest exists in Chicago, and the strength in other grains had a tendency to inspire covering. Cash oats were firm at the West and higher here, with standard quoted at 53 to 53½c; No. 3 white, 52¾ to 53¼c; No. 4 white, 52 to 52½c; fancy clipped white, 57¾ to 58c; ordinary clipped white, 53¾ to 54¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	46¼	45¾	46	45¾	37
December	48¼	48	48¼	48¼	36¼
May	51¾	51	51½	51¼	38¼

PROVISIONS.

Price changes in the provisions market were comparatively narrow, but on the whole the undertone was barely steady owing to further weakness in the hog market and a lack of support from packing interests. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000, estimated for Friday 14,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
October	14.37	14.32	14.32	14.37	8.20
December	13.77	13.70	13.72	13.72	8.67
Ribs—					
October	13.90	13.85	13.87	13.90	8.50
January	12.47	12.45	12.45	12.45	8.80
Pork—					
October	26.50	26.35	26.50	26.60	13.32
December	25.55	25.40	25.45	25.50	15.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was easier early in the day under scattered selling for local and Southern account prompted by the early decline in lard. On the decline, however, a good demand developed and prices rallied and closed firm with net gains of 20@11 points. Total sales for the day were 22,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.35	10.40
October	10.40	10.29	10.39@10.41	10.37
November	10.22	10.17	10.20@10.22	10.09
December	10.24	10.09	10.22@10.24	10.13
January	10.26	10.12	10.24@10.24	10.15
February	....	....	10.35@10.40	10.22
March	10.47	10.34	10.46@10.47	10.37
April	10.61	10.60	10.58@10.63	10.51
May	10.65	10.60	10.60@10.61	...

COFFEE.

The steadier tone noted in the coffee market on Wednesday was in evidence again yesterday. Buying was by no means general, but there seemed to be some fair sized orders around the ring, while offerings were comparatively light, and the close was 2 to 14 points net higher with sales of 43,500 bags. Rather a better demand was reported for spots, but prices were unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 11¾ for Santos 4s.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Sept,	8.88	8.88	8.85@8.87	8.82
Oct.	....	....	8.85@8.87	8.82
Nov.	....	....	8.80@8.82	8.70
Dec.	8.75	8.68	8.73@8.74	8.63
Jan.	....	....	8.76@8.77	8.65
Feb.	....	....	8.79@8.80	8.67
March	8.84	8.75	8.82@8.83	8.69
April	....	....	8.86@8.87	8.72
May	8.91	8.83	8.88@8.89	8.75
June	....	....	8.92@8.93	8.80
July	9.00	8.90	8.96@8.98	8.86
Aug.	....	....	9.00@9.02	8.90

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was inactive throughout the day, with the total business amounting to only 4,000 tons. The dullness on the Exchange was due to the general inactivity shown in the market for actual sugar where buyers and sellers were apart, but late in the day values advanced a few points on light trading, the close being net unchanged to an advance of 4 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	....	....	4.90@4.95	4.99
October	....	....	4.80@4.81	4.87
November	4.65	4.60	4.69@4.70	4.65
December	4.50	4.45	4.49@4.50	4.48
January	4.13	4.10	4.14@4.15	4.12
February	3.94	3.94	3.94@3.95	3.93
March	3.93	3.89	3.92@3.94	3.92
April	....	....	3.90@3.98	3.96
May	....	....	4.00@4.02	4.00
June	....	....	4.03@4.05	4.03
July	4.02	4.02	4.06@4.08	4.00
August	....	....	4.10@4.12	4.09

The market for refined sugar was steady, with a good business in unchanged prices. Withdrawals on old contract were fair, although it was said that refiners were still behind in delivery. Prices ranged from 6.75@7c for fine granulated. There were no fresh developments in the market for raw sugar, there being buyers at 4¾c, cost and freight, with sellers at 4¾c. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 5.89c; molasses, 4.09c; cost and freight, 4¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 10,170 packages. Prices well sustained on all grades of fresh creamery, and while the general trade was moderate some houses report fair business. Exporters are taking further lots in range of 33@34½c. Storage creamery is quite firm. A line of 600 tubs extras sold yesterday at 34½c. Renovated in sellers' favor. Ladles are stronger. Packing stock another trifle higher. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 35½@36c; extras, (92 score,) 35c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 33½@34½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 32@33c; thirds, 31@31½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 36½@37c; extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 32@33½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 34@34½c; good to prime, 32@33½c; common to fair, 28@31½c; process extras, 30½@31c; firsts, 29½@30c; lower grades, 28@29c; imitation creamery, firsts, 30@30½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 25@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 12,750 cases. Trade was very much restricted owing to the observance of a Jewish holiday. Other dealers are generally doing little, since their candlers are absent. There is a pretty good clearance of recent arrivals of really fine to fancy qualities of fresh gathered, for which tone of the market is nominally firm. There are liberal accumulations of average good and ordinary qualities, but holders are not generally pressing for sales in the absence of the regular trade, and while the tone of the market is irregular, the range of values is nominally unchanged. Storage eggs have had a moderate movement recently in current trade channels at sustained prices, and the market is generally rated about steady. Nearby white eggs of very fancy quality are scarce, and there are hardly enough such to supply the needs of fastidious trade. There is still an accumulation of mixed and irregular qualities and of held stock, for which values are extremely irregular, with pressure to sell at reasonable offers. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 32½@35c; seconds, 29@32c; thirds and poorer, 27@28c; dirties, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26c; undergrades, 23@25c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 31c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28@29c; lower grades, 25@27½c; dirties, 25½@27; refrigerator, State whites, 32@33c; State, Pa., and nearby western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@50c; ordinary to good, 34@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 32@44c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 32@37c; State,

Kew Gardens

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S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Equitable Building, N. Y.; phone 7718 Rector. Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J.; phone 555.

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Apartments and Rooms with Bath,
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CITATION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 19th day of September, 1916, by The Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, owner of the steamship "Lusitania" and her pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the sinking and total loss of the said steamship "Lusitania" on May 7, 1915; and

Whereas, the said petition filed with the Clerk of the said Court on the 19th day of September, 1916, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $100,000, duly approved, undertaking to pay into the Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the said petitioner's interest in the said steamship "Lusitania," and her pending freight, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form with approved surety in said amount;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the said sinking and loss of the steamship "Lusitania," to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office at Room 347, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, on or before the 26th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court at the Court Rooms thereof in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in the said proceedings.

Dated, New York, September 19, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Esqs., Proctors for Petitioner, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES I. WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 13,526.

To the creditors of Charles I. Weinstein of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1911, the said Charles I. Weinstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt and the first meeting of creditors was held September 21st, 1911, and a trustee elected therein, said trustee having filed his final account and discharged of his trust and case closed, and by order entered on May 9th, 1916, by the Hon. J. M. Mayer, Judge, case was reopened for further administration of the estate of said bankrupt, you are hereby notified that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, appoint a trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23404. Notice is given that HATTIE B. FRANK, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 30th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, September 28, 1916.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23518.—Notice is given that SALVATORE LINZA, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 30, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of M. H. PULASKI COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, trustee in bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Friday, September 29th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at the auction rooms, 539 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, 1,457 Aktien or shares of the capital stock of the Pulaski Company A. G. of St. Gall Switzerland, which are part of the property and assets of the above estate.

MARTIN PASKUS, Trustee,
IELLENIK & STERN, Attorneys for Trustee, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Rocktall

Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner
Only one apartment of
8 Rooms, and 3 Baths.
left in this high-class apartment house.
Immediate Possession.
Exceptional Value.
CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Mgr.
Tel. Morning—4888.

AMHERST,
204 West 110th St.
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

7 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$1,800*

8 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$2,000*

Private house Rooms---large closets.
Supt. on premises
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22432.—Notice is given that GEORGE MISTARKA and BENJAMIN GELTNER, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of EAGLE NOVELTY WORKS, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 30, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23040.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN L. WOOLF, Bankrupt.

Nathan L. Woolf was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 18, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on October 11, 1916, at 10:20 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,361, in Bankruptcy.—SONTHEIMER & STERN, INC., a corporation, Bankrupt.

Sontheimer & Stern, Inc., a corporation, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 30, 1916. The first meetieng of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on October 11, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,035, In Bankruptcy.—ATLANTIC EXPRESS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Atlantic Express Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 19, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on October 11, 1916, at 10:10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,684.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN H. BLOOD, Bankrupt.

John H. Blood was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 21, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on October 11, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,673.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY JAME, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry Jame are hereby given notice that on September 28rd, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, October 11th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,575.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS ZIMMERMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis Zimmerman are hereby given notice that on September 5th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, October 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 23,200. Notice is given that WALTER KOETTGEN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 30, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23520.

Notice is given that PAUL W. LIPPMANN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 6th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23517. Notice is given that MAX E. BLOCH, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 30, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

New Building
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments

3 ROOMS
Living Room, Chamber, Kitchen and Bath.
Rents $55, $60, $65, $70, $75.
203-205 West 98th St.

SHROPSHIRE BACHELOR APARTMENTS
2 Rooms and Bath, $480 to $660
Large rooms, all conveniences; near Subway and "L" Express.
136 & 138 WEST 65TH ST.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

65 Central Park W
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very Desirable 8 Room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park; unusually large, airy rooms, elevator, high class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to superintendent.

JUST COMPLETED
425-431 West 214th Street
4-5 Room Apartments
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway Subway Station.
Reasonable Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES

Riverside Dr. Cor. 138th St
7 Rooms.....$70 to $75

Imperial Arms

CONVENT COURT
450 West 149th Street
Corner Convent Avenue
One six-room apartment, high-class service, elevator; $720 per year.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel Morn. 3927. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

New Apartments
1067 Fifth Ave.
Between 87th and 88th Sts.
Overlooking Central Park
ONE APARTMENT TO A FLOOR
14 Rooms, 4 Baths, $8,500 up
24 Rooms, 8 Baths (Duplex) $16,000 to $22,000
Also Several 12-Room Apartments, $7,500
Leases from October 1.
All Outside and Sunny Rooms
Apply
1067 FIFTH AVE. CO., INC.
Phone: 3991 Lenox

RIO GRANDE
15 Fort Washington Ave., Near 157th St. Subway Station.
5 LARGE ROOMS. VIEW OF RIVER. $65
WILTON, 601 W. 164 St. Cor. B'way
HAMLET, 600 W. 165 St.
4-5 Rooms, $420-$600; 7 Rooms, $1,000.
510 West 144th St.
Rooms, $540-$660.
Apply Supt. or Louis Schiechter, 217 W. 110 St.

THE ASHFORD
131 West 110th St.,
Bet. Lenox & 7th Aves.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
2 Rooms & Bath, $35
5 " " " $65
Six-story elevator apartment 2 blocks from "L" Sta. Half block from Sub. Sta.

CLARISSA
2490 7TH AVE. COR. 140TH ST.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
OVERLOOKING 7TH AVE. PARKWAY & DRIVE
4 Rooms, $30-$34 6 Rooms, $40-$45
5 Rooms, with Extra large bedroom, $32-40 7 Rooms. Corners very light, $50 to $55

335 West 14th St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4-5-6 ROOMS
EXTRA LARGE, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED; ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED; CONVENIENTLY LOCATED.
RENTS $30 UP

14 to 20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 7 Extra Large, Light Rooms. $35 to $60
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

152-6 West 58th St.
(between 6th and 7th Avenues.)
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st
There Remains To Be Leased
1 APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS AND BATH.
1 APARTMENT OF FIVE ROOMS & TWO BATHS.
HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED.
ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
Apply on Premises or to
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agent,
135 BROADWAY. TEL. 218 CORT.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

THE CLEARFIELD
324 West 103d St. Corner Riverside Drive
EXCEPTIONALLY WELL LOCATED
Two Short Blocks from Subway.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, Southern Exposure. $2,600

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113TH ST., COR. B'WAY.
Only One Apartment Left.
8 Rooms, Corner Suite. 2 Baths, $1600
Apply Supts., on Premises, or
Goodale, Perry & Dwight Inc.
Tel. River 375 2,705 Broadway at 103d St.

500 West 140th St.
New 7-story fireproof building; 3, 4, 5 room apartments; $450-$750 per annum. Agent at building, or Room 240, 1,834 Broadway.

THE FORT VIEW
854 WEST 181ST STREET.
Exceptionally large and well planned Elevator Apartments of
2-3-7-8-9 ROOMS, 1 and 2 BATHS.
RENTALS, $25-$100.
Rental Agent on Premises, or
McDowell & McMahon, 1429 Av. St. Nicholas at 181st St.

57 WEST 57TH STREET.
Hotel Studio and Living Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall. Modern equipment, exceptional restaurant. The Alps; rates $75, including maid, and man service. Yearly lease and reference required. Brokers recognized. H. T. Galpin.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

57 West 75th St.
7 Exceptionally Large ROOMS
Extra Maids' Rooms and Bathrooms on top floor.
All rooms practically face on street or wide, open courts overlooking private dwellings, thus having a maximum of light and sunshine.
The building is of fireproof construction containing two passenger and one service elevators, vacuum heating system, commodious laundry on top floor equipped with latest gas driers.
Attentive and courteous service.
Rents $1,200 to $1,800
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE PAUL JONES
Elevator Apartments.
Wadsworth Av. & 184th St.
4 Rooms fronting Avenue, $40.
5 Rooms fronting Avenue, $45.
7 Rooms cor. fronting Av., $65.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 rooms & 3 baths, Large, sunny
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 116th ST.

CORNER APARTMENT
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AV. Corner 96th St.
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,000.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200.
3 Floor Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, $1,200.
A. BRANDSTEIN, 74 B'way.

Corner of University Ave.
94 Brand Place
Most selected location near 181st St. bridge. 4, 5 rooms, thoroughly modern. Rent moderate.

202 W. 78TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, Steam Heat, Hot water, hall service, 'phone. $47.50
Immediate Possession.
B'way. REMCO at 86th St.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 280 Madison Ave., Broadway at 144th Street
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12-story fireproof and soundproof Building.
Excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River
Southwestern exposure.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,500.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive,
North corner 93d St.
12-Story Fireproof Bldg., 2 Elevators.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $2,400.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rent $1,100.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $1,000.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West,
Adjoining Corner 105th St.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Corner Apartment.
Southeast Corner Broadway.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
6 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $840.

WELLINGTON
561 West 143d St., cor. B'way.
9 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $960.

CHILMARK HALL
501 West 143rd Street.
A Beautiful 7-Room and Bath Apartment, suitable for a Doctor or Dentist.
Rent $780.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 & 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including electric light, refrigeration and vacuum cleaning.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
West of Broadway.
8 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $1,400 to $1,500.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

817 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest Corner 100th St.
12-Story Fireproof Apartments.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,500.

35 WEST 82ND ST.
8-Story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
All Modern Improvements.
6 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $1,200.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest Corner Broadway.
5 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,000.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, southwest corner 144th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,020.

VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
Elevator; Hall Service.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rental $840.

265 Central Park West
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rental $1,500.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $2,400 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

328 WEST 83RD ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,400.

CHERBURG
Central Park West & 92d St.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rent $2,000.

VERSAILLES
S. W. Cor. 91st St. & B'way.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
9 Rooms and Bath.
Rental $2,000.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive.
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
10-Story Fireproof Building.
Beautiful View of Hudson River.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,000.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rent $1,300.

5 WEST 91ST ST.
Cor. Central Park West.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rental $1,200.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av.,
Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $540.

428-436 WEST 204TH ST.
East of Broadway.
5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $30 to $32.

Our 1916-17 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at Any of Our Offices, or Will Be Forwarded on Request

JACKSON HEIGHTS
APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED

Equal to the Best in Manhattan **$25 to $45** 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath

MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT

A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys. Playground. Pavilion for Dancing.

THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**

Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th St. Tel. Newtown 1214.

TWO WAYS TO REACH APARTMENTS { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Ave.), take Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE FIVE CENTS.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.
Or take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Subway Station to Jackson Ave., Long Island City. Free transfers are issued.

TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE EITHER ROUTE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE PHAETON
539 West 112th St.
NEAR BROADWAY.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $100.
FIRST Floor front, very large and light; ideal for DENTIST or PHYSICIAN

THE ORADELL
508 West 112th St.
Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Ave.
Front Apartment
6 Large Light Rooms, $70.
High class house; every improvement.

7 and 9 WEST 108th ST.
Adjacent to Central Park West
5 Rooms, Bath, $40.
Attractive Front Apartment
Near "L" and Surface Cars.

19 WEST 130TH ST.
Beautiful Apartment, Suitable Bachelor, Physician or Dentist
4 Rooms, Bath, $40.
New plumbing, electric light, steam heat, etc.

509 W 140th St. Nr. 137th St. Sub. Station
Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Ave.
6 Rooms, Bath, $37.
Large and light, all improvements.

Apply Representatives on premises, or
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS
With Southern Exposure
THE LAURISTON
1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
$1,800 to $2,000
1261 Madison Ave., Cor. 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
$1,800 to $2,100
Superintendents on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER
Madison Ave. & 86th St.
Phone Lenox 8900

61-69 E. 86 ST.
Upper Park Av. Section.
5 to 8 Rooms—Bath
All Modern Improvements and Conveniences.
Superintendent on Premises, or
Edward Willman, 165 Broadway.

39-43 East 27th St.
(Near Madison Ave.)
High-class apartments. Immediate possession. 3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and baths.
Rents $660-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, Agts.
340 Madison Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6200

1337 Madison Ave.,
S. E. Corner 94th St.
BEST RENTAL VALUES
8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Elevator, all modern improvements. $1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises. Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

911 Park Av.
The Alvarado, S. E. Corner 80th St.
In exclusive neighborhood, high-class apartments, eight and nine rooms, two baths, abundance of large closets; rents $1,700-$1,900. Superintendent. Telephone Lenox 929.

101 EAST 123RD ST.,
Corner Park Avenue.
7 large light outside rooms, Southern exposure, electric lights, new hardwood floors, etc. Apply premises, or **$45**
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
109th St. and Broadway.

A-640 Madison Av. Hoffman Arms N. W. Cor. 59th.
7 ROOMS, $1400
Also Small Apartments and Studios

75 EAST 81st ST.
Northwest corner Park Av.
Six, seven, eight rooms,
$750, $900, $1,000, $1,200 Yearly.
Two doctors' apartments. Service unexcelled.

THE WITHINGTON
Southwest corner 60th St. and Madison Av.; two rooms and bath; elevator and chamber service; from $50 up. Apply Frederick T. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

210 FIFTH AVENUE
Choice apartments; central location; large rooms with bath and maid's services. Moderate rentals.
FRED'K FOX & CO.,
14 West 40th St. Phone 8240 Bryant.

EDMUND FRANCIS COURT
N. E. Cor. 120th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
New high-class 10-story fireproof apartment, one block from Morningside Park, and overlooking Columbia University Campus.
4-5 Rooms at Very Moderate Rentals
Easy transit facilities. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
Edmund Francis Reaity Co.
20 Nassau St. Phone 2238 John.

36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
One 3 Rooms and 2 Baths
One 5 Room Duplex
Dining room on first floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. and Resident Mgr.

The BROCKHOLST
101 West 85th St.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$950 to $1,350.
Ground floor, suitable for doctor. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

DUDLEY COURT
565-569 West 139th St.
Block from 137th St. Sub., near B'way.
6-7 ROOMS, $50 to $70.
Beautiful, large, light rooms; all modern improvements; all night elevator and 'phone service. Superintendent on premises or H. & A. COHEN, 172 Worth St. 'Phone 2959—Worth.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$2,000 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof Building, Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
234 W. 21st St.
HUNTINGTON.
All improvements; elevator service; 4, 5, 6 ROOM APARTMENTS, $510-$720.
Apply on premises, or CUSHMAN, 240 West 23d St.

Swampscott
669 W. 180th St., S. E. Cor. Broadway.
Elevator Apartments, spacious rooms, extra large and light.
4 Rooms, $35; 5 Rooms, $45 to $50; 6 Rooms, $55 to $60; 7 Rooms, $60 to $65.
Apply on Premises, or
Knap & Wasson Co., 4349 B'way at 181st.

Southern Exposure—Sunshine
Corner Suite, 5th South, 7 Rooms, $840. Double Corner, 2nd East, 8 Rooms, $780. NEW PARQUET FLOORS. Unusually Fine Class of Tenants.
THE WESTMINSTER
255 West 125th Street, Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER, 30 E. 57th St.

BROOKLYN.

ON THE HEIGHTS
Eight-story Fireproof Elevator Apartments. 10 MINUTES TO WALL ST. 5 MINUTES to Borough Hall Subway Station.
The **GRAYDON**
68-74 MONTAGUE ST.
The **WOODHULL**
62-68 PIERREPONT ST.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
with bath and ample closet space; every modern improvement; tiled bathrooms, vacuum cleaners, etc.
Refined Residential Section.
Night and Day Telephone and Service.
Rents $480 to $1,000
One apartment of eight rooms and two baths on the eighth floor, with a wonderful water view, south and west exposures; rent $1,500.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
Arthur H. Waterman
185 MONTAGUE ST. Tel. Main 800.

Elegant Apartments
4-5 and 7 Rooms
On Brooklyn Heights, 50 Orange St., corner of Hicks. All improvements. Telephone Service. Rents $37.50 to $65.00.
For particulars apply on premises, or to
REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners,
162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, Heights.
Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms and bath apartments; excellent service; vacuum cleaner and telephone; rents $60 to $82. Apply on premises or
A. H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone 800 Main

BRONX.

3-4-5 ROOMS
JUST COMPLETED
Facing St. James Park
All Improvements
Lowest rentals in neighborhood
Cor. 192 St. & Jerome Av.
Half block from Jerome Av. Subway sta. and street's cars
Agent on premises

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER ROADSTER, 1914, with disappearing seat; practically new; complete,. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CHEVROLET FOR SALE.—Nearly new; used since June 26 by my children home from school; fully equipped with starter, electric lights, tire rack, and 2 extra tires; a roomy, comfortable car, easy on tires, and surprisingly economical with gasoline; can go anywhere with the biggest and most costly cars; original cost, $842; the first caller with $390 owns it. J. L. M., at Mineola Garage, 59th St. and Park Av.

CADILLAC, 1915, eight-cylinder, seven-passenger touring; absolutely perfect condition; seat covers, new tires, extras; cheap. 319 West 64th.

CADILLAC.—$550 buys Cadillac Limousine; electric starting and lighting; guarantee condition. Van Dyke, 1,700 B'way, up one flight.

CADILLAC, 1914, for sale; used privately by clergyman 8,000 miles; perfect condition; no dealers. Call 1,261 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn. Phone 79 Bushwick.

CADILLAC.—Lady going South wishes to rent her beautiful limousine Cadillac, with chauffeur; monthly. Telephone 2094 Circle.

CADILLAC 1913 seven-passenger limousine; like new.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS, 1916, touring car; newly painted and absolutely in A1 condition; bargain for a quick buyer. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Dodge 1916 Touring, $525.
Hupmobile 1915 Touring, $550.
Overland 1915 Six, Winter top, $700.
Cadillac 1914 7-passenger Touring, $850.
A Mercer Raceabout, $850.
VAN DYKE, 1,700 Broadway, Second Floor.

GARFORD.—Gentleman going West will sell a Garford roadster at sacrifice; same is fully equipped and in first class condition throughout; can be seen at Aero Garage, 139 West 55th St.; ask for Mr. Muihern. Call or 'phone 183 Bryant for demonstration.

HAYNES, 5 passenger; electric starter, electric lights, top, windshield, etc.; fine condition; recently overhauled; cost $1,785; owner will sacrifice for $525 cash. Address Jersey, Room 1,114, 32 Broadway, New York.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
HUDSON 1916 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
CADILLAC (8) TOURING.
PAIGE 1916 FAIRFIELD 6 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
3D FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

HUDSON LIMOUSINE, 1916; $1,500, NO LESS. WILLIAM STYLES, BROADWAY GARAGE. D 178 TIMES.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, convertible sedan, 5-passenger, 5 tires, all excellent. A car for winter and summer; $900. Willers, 507 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, touring car; slightly used; painted gunboat gray; condition guaranteed; $850. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE, 1915, touring car; used 3,500 miles; painted gray; satin finish; fully equipped; guaranteed condition. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE.—$850 buys 1916 Hupmobile touring; like new; slip covers; many extras. Van Dyke, 1,700 B'way, up one flight.

HUPMOBILE.—Will sacrifice Hupmobile 5-passenger touring car, 1916; in good condition. Telephone Columbus 8108.

KISSELCAR.—$1,250 buys Kisselcar Limousine, 1915 model; cost $4,650; six cylinder, electric starter and lights; like new; big sacrifice. Van Dyke, 1,700 B'way; up one flight; 'phone 6338 Circle.

LIMOUSINE BODY, 6-48 PACKARD, WONDERFUL CONDITION.
Packard body, upholstered in gray whipcord; absolutely in perfect condition; price, $400. Can be seen day, evening, or Sunday, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Marmon 1915 five-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 five-passenger sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Maxwell six, five - passenger; luxuriously equipped, including Gray - Davis electric starting, lighting system, Westinghouse spring shock absorbers; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice $375; inspection invited. Patrick, 287 Morris Av., near 3d Av. "L" station, 138th St., Bronx.

MERCER 1915 runabout; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Oldsmobile.—For sale, brand-new model 44 eight-cylinder Oldsmobile, never used, 10% discount; also 4-cylinder model 43 Oldsmobile roadster; used 4,500 miles; $750. Shawvan, 237 West 58th St. 7718 Columbus.

OLDSMOBILE 1915; Model 43; very good shape; $525. Studebaker Corp., Broadway, at 50th St.

OVERLAND 1916 small model roadster; run 100 miles; same as new in every respect; $525. Studebaker Corp., Broadway, at 50th St.

Overland, 1916 touring, large model; perfect condition. Phone Gramercy 5010, daytime.

PACKARD 6.—"48" seven-passenger touring, left-hand drive; used only 10 months; runs and looks like new; has four brand-new tires; reasonable offer accepted. 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, Berlin, just overhauled and painted. Mead, 212 West 80th. Riverside 6280.

PEERLESS Landaulet.....$1,500
National, Roadster.....850
CADILLAC 7 passenger.....650
HAVERS, 6, 5 passenger.....550
DODGE 5 passenger.....500
MARATHON 5 passenger.....300
DETROITER 5 passenger.....300
OAKLAND Speedster.....550
PEERLESS 7 passenger.....400
DEACON HOLMES, 305 W. 79th, near Riverside Drive. Phone Schuyler 4058.

PEERLESS, four-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car; perfect running condition; bargain. Lowa, 205 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

SIMPLEX Special runabout; like new.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT.—Great sacrifice; six-cylinder touring; cost $4,850; only used 10 months; fully equipped; price $750 cash. Owner, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER, with Willoughby brougham; 1915 six-cylinder model, with every up-to-date feature; excellent town car. Studebaker Corp., Broadway, at 58th St.

STUDEBAKER FOR SALE.—1916 model, six-cylinder Studebaker touring car; very good condition; price, $700 cash. Details on application. Y 272 Times Annex.

STUDEBAKER 1916 four-cylinder touring; run less than 4,000 miles. Studebaker Corp., Broadway, at 58th St.

Studebaker 1916, six-cylinder model; $700; details on application; very good condition. H 52 Times.

1916 STUTZ BULLOG SPECIAL.
1916 WESTCOTT CABRIOLET.
1916 HUDSON 6-40 SEDAN.
1916 OLDS "8" TOURING.
1915 FLAT "50" FOREIGN TOURING.
1915 OVERLAND BROUGHAM.
1915 PACKARD 3-38 COUPE.
1915 FORD SEDAN.
1914 S. G. V. TOWN LANDAULET.
1913 MARMON TOWN.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

STUTZ.—$850 buys 1914 Stutz touring, six-passenger; electric starting and lighting; guarantee condition. Van Dyke, 1,700 B'way, up one flight.

STUTZ, 1914, 6-passenger touring, electric lights and starter, mechanically perfect. $500. Willers, 507 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

STUTZ, 1916, four-passesnger, special bulldog, like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1916 Bearcat; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON 1914, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped, electric lights, self starter, guaranteed; price $1,000. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK; brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

AUTOMOBILES.—RENAULT, $3, $4 per hour; special monthly rates. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

CHALMERS.—Elegant 1917 seven passenger, $2.50 hourly; Sundays, $3. Nolan, Bryant 5016.

PACKARD.—Elegant landaulet limousine; high-standing chauffeur solicits; monthly. Garnier, Columbus 8123.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Cadillac limousine or landaulet, 1915 or 1916 model. Letter only. C. R., 891 Irvine St., Bronx.

Wanted, Hudson 1916 Sedan; write full particulars. Ernest Uehlinger, 14 Wall St.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. | Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

For Sale, Miscellaneous
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Complete shop for sale.—6 Singer machines, separated motors, cutting tables, office fixtures, show room, &c.; near 22d St. and 5th Av. D 170 Times.

Violin, 100 years old, wonderful tone and preservation; will sacrifice. L 347 Times Downtown.

Furniture.

Big Bargains—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Very handsome black walnut marble top bureau. Wark, 619 West 135th.

REAL ESTATE
Forty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$8,000 cash, balance mortgage, will purchase six-story apartment house, twelve 6-room apartments, elevator service, modern improvements; Manhattan Av., between 101st and 102d Sts.; will consider any reasonable offer. Walter J. Graham, 233 Broadway, New York.

West End Av.—Bargain, three-story, 20 feet, value $45,000; will take $33,500; quick action required. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman stucco house; six rooms and bath; glass porch; house screened throughout, handsome electric fixtures; parquet floor; $4,800; cash, $500, balance like rent. 1,136 East 14th St., Flatbush.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant country home of 6 rooms and bath in a picturesque location; beautiful shaded lawn; most modern improvements; all large, light, airy rooms; up-to-date kitchen, bath, and laundry; 2 porches; this home must be seen to be appreciated; only 30 minutes from city; title guaranteed; $350 cash and balance easy. Country Home, 140 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Herald Sq.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 White Plains.

SCARSDALE.—Seven-room house, two baths, sleeping porch, hot-water heat, open plumbing; high location; open fireplace; garage; price $9,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Corner plot, 88x105; high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $3,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining plot $2,750. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y.—Will sacrifice eight-room house; plot 112x100; also garage; all modern improvements. Frank Ferris, Bronxville, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Modern 8-room bungalow, block from private beach, ideal for all water sports; large living and dining rooms, artistic open fireplace, panelled walls and beamed ceilings, bedrooms big and airy, with a connecting bath; dandy kitchen, comfortable porch, lawn and hedge; makes ideal year-round home within commuting distance; $300 cash and $80 monthly includes principal and interest; photo. Waterfront Bungalow, Box 199 Times Downtown.

Cozy 5-room house complete for $1,200, with a big shady plot, enough cleared ground for garden and vegetables, etc., near railroad and water; commuting distance to New York; all large rooms; reliable party can buy for $75 cash and $10 monthly. Photo from "Owner," 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Will sell small farm for $12 monthly to a good, responsible family, with only $100 down; ten large ground for vegetables and chickens; good roomy house, porch, cellar, &c.; near station and trolley. Call for a ticket to see same. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALTAIRE, ONE SUMMER RESORT
Absolutely Free from Infantile Paralysis the entire season. Ask us why.
Saltaire, 47 W. 34th St. Tel. 1697 Greeley.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

INVESTIGATE THIS NOW!—$200 down and $24 monthly buys my beautiful, new six-room suburban home; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; all improvements; worth $4,400, but if sold this week only $3,400; craftsman design; large porch, parquet floors, beamed ceilings in living room, paneled dining room, brick fireplace, hardwood trim, gas, electricity, sewer; near station; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone 1598 John.

All-year-round country home, near Hotel Montclair and trolley; stone and shingle residence, 11 rooms, bath, parquet floors, steam, electricity, stable, &c.; 2½ acres; variety fruits, big shade trees; any reasonable offer considered; terms, $25,000 cash. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co.

"The town that makes New Jersey famous."
GLEN ROCK.
(One mile south of Ridgewood.)
Most attractive homes in New Jersey. $5,000 to $6,000; easy terms; would rent for year to intending buyers; write for booklet.
Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J.

$40 per month buys new 7-room house 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R. Pays taxes, in. and ins.; 40 mins. N. Y.; lot 64x125; every convenience. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

$40 per month buys new 7-room house 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R. Pays taxes, int. and ins.; 40 mins. N. Y.; lot 64x125; every convenience. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

Have house, 17 rooms, 2 baths, large grounds, on Main Street, Hackensack, N. J., splendid investment, will sell or exchange for private residence in New York. John P. Herren, 2 Rector St., New York City.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Prettiest restricted section of "Oranges." House, 9 rooms, 3 baths; must be sold; reasonable offer; worth $13,000; write for full particulars. Box 424 Maplewood, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD & SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
If interested in New Jersey real estate, you will find suburb more attractive for a home; write us for information. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call at the house, REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

LEONIA, PALISADE, BOGOTA, MORSEMERE, TEANECK.—Let us show you homes for particular people; beauty and comfort. Geo. Hitchcock, Bogota, N. J. Tel. Hackensack 2.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—New house, 11 rooms, 3 baths; garage; rent, $1,500 per annum.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

Must be sacrificed at once, eight-family brick flat, janitor's apartment, facing park; brings good return; terms to suit; act at once. F 210 Times Downtown.

Nutley.—$300 cash, balance terms; new bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x170; handy to car, Orban, 786 Broad St., Newark.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

We specialize in Bergen County Titles. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted.

Wanted, $8,000; first mortgage superior Manhattan leasehold, worth $35,000; $8,000, second on 450 Jamaica lots; equity, $55,000. Safe, sound investment. Owner, 62 West 31st St.

HOUSES TO LET
Forty cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

Furnished, Brooklyn, 130 Hancock, near Nostrand, twelve rooms, to private family only; good cook; rent low; immediate possession.

City—Unfurnished.

$60 a Month—Three-story and basement dwelling; all modern improvements; ready for immediate occupancy; choice block; convenient to elevated and subway. Apply 213 West 136th St.

Out of Town.

$35 a month; beautiful Winter home by the ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Out of Town.

At Rutherford; only 30 minutes from New York, (main line;) well furnished, nearly new, 8-room house; steam heat; shower bath; 75-foot plot, with garage; excellent neighborhood; convenient; high location; very reasonable rent to responsible party. Van Mater, (owner,) 28 Montrose Av.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.
Cottage for rent; only one left; modern improvements; (spotless town;) Vanderbilt Av., Clifton; four minutes from station. Talbot Root, 32 Broadway, N. Y. C.

FOR RENT.
Flushing, 281 Madison Av., eight rooms and bath, gas and electricity, garage; rent $70; a nice home and neighborhood; vacant Oct. 15.

2 modern cottages on the narrows of New York Bay, at Staten Island; very best neighborhood; 8 and 9 rooms, all improvements; rent, $35. D 175 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments, two rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant, full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d.

Unusually large light living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; choicely furnished; near Ritz-Carlton; lease $85; references. D 177 Times.

17th St., 122 East.—Studios in the Washington Irving House; open fires, balcony; unusual furnishings; service.

57th.—Delightful suite, two or three rooms, bath and kitchenette; electricity; telephone; exclusive; references. Plaza 0087.

Furnished—West Side.

A.—A.—A.—Lists of furnished apartments mailed on request; short or long term lease. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished.
FAL-CO., 305 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

AT A SACRIFICE.
Apartment, four rooms and bath, Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West 77th St.; overlooking Park. Will lease furnished or unfurnished. Apply Albert J. Erdmann, Apartment 74, or telephone Murray Hill 4520.

Bachelor apartment to let; two rooms and bath; elegantly furnished; also hall room. 34 West 56th St.

Broadway, 2,731, (near 103d subway).—Six medium-sized, very pleasant, newly and well furnished Broadway front rooms; ten sunny windows; unsurpassed location; all-night elevator; quiet, respectable house; no infants or dogs; 10 to 4; $65.

Completely furnished elevator Apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Doctor's office with dentist; high-class apartment building; Broadway, near 72d. D 150 Times.

Exceptionally artistic, well-furnished four large rooms; living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, shower bath; high-grade elevator building. 611 West 158th. Audubon 5000. Apt. 6C.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4-ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases; $120 upward. J. Wicklife Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Riverside Drive, 227, (Cor. 95th.) Avalon Hall.—Standsomely furnished 6 rooms, bath; unsurpassed river view; Baby Grand piano, Victrola, linen, silver, Oriental rugs. 160 Times.

Riverside Drive, 640, (5G.)—Seven handsomely and completely furnished outside rooms, three baths; will rent to reliable party until May; immediate possession.

Splendid corner apartment, facing Central Park West; best residential section; ground floor; ten rooms; furnished in good taste; $225 month; sublease season or longer; references required. F 244 Times Downtown.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

Seven large, outside rooms, river view, three exposures; immediate possession. 301 West 109th St. Apt. 6-B.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

51st, 70 West.—Two rooms, next to bath; all improvements; $30 monthly.
51st, 30 West.—Magnificent, well-furnished apartment; bedroom, dressing, and bath-room; steam heat, electricity, telephone; meals optional.

130 WEST 57TH ST.
SUBLET DUPLEX, $6,000.
Finest apartment ever offered for sublet; magnificent furnishings, ideal location; nine rooms, three baths; a comfortable, luxurious home. For appointment
APPLY SUPT.

71st, 19 West.—Bachelor apartments; very high class; newly furnished; breakfast optional.

78th, 229 West, Apartment 11.—Will rent elegantly furnished corner elevator apartment; six rooms, three baths; every convenience; $200 month; six months or longer.

79th St., 150 West.—Eleven-room duplex furnished apartment; southern exposure; rental $8,500; immediate possession. Superintendent or Edgar A. Levey Leasing Co., 505 5th Av.

West 81st St., convenient all car lines, "L," and subway; 8 rooms, bath; housekeeping; modern high-class house, attractively furnished; 1 year from Oct. 1; can be seen by appointment. Phone Hanover 5850.

85TH, 1 WEST.—SEVEN SPACIOUS, ALL LIGHT ROOMS, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK; BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; NEW, MODERN HOUSE; IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

95th, 148 West.—Five-room apartment; southern exposure; newly, attractively furnished. 8C.

97th, 209 West.—Six-seven exceptionally attractive rooms, completely furnished; southern exposure; electricity; $125-$150; elevator. Apartment 2B.

$150.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Studio for rent; 8 very large, light rooms and bath. 50 East 86th St.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large rooms with baths or one or more rooms en suite; breakfast if desired.

55th, 11 East, (opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant: 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

158 MADISON AV., bet. 32d and 33d Sts.—5-room housekeeping apartment; rental, $1,800; elevator, steam heat, electric light. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Unfurnished—West Side.

An unusually attractive seven-room apartment to sublet for one year from Oct. 1, located on Washington Square North; every room on street; price $1,000. Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., 10 Wall St., New York.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $960 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street,
Telephone 5700 John.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$50.
274-276 West 19th St.—5-6 all light rooms. Supt., or AMES, 26 West 31st St.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, $45.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
890 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

FURNISHED ROOMS
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH, 45 EAST.—Attractive large front room, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for gentleman.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, private house; studio, bachelor apartments; exclusive; electricity; references.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired of hotel or club life, may find suitable accommodation and comforts of well-regulated home; breakfast optional; references.

49TH, EAST.—Lady has two large rooms, furnished, unfurnished; Frenchwoman preferred. D 133 Times.

53TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references especially required.

EXTREMELY attractive floor of 2-room suite, private bath, sunny; $65 a month; rent for a year. 9053 Plaza.

West Side.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Nice large rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred. Stebbens.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; also large room, bath; gentlemen; permanent.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Magnificently furnished, large, small rooms; also beautiful suites; baths, electricity, kitchenettes; refined; $8 to $25.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant furnished 2 rooms, bath, shower, needle; also single room, electricity, steam; central location.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome studio, part time; small rooms; all conveniences; gentleman, refined.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; furnished, unfurnished; will divide; private bachelor home.

69TH ST., 48 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single, en suite; parquet floors; electricity; telephone; exceptionally desirable; breakfast optional. Also parlor suite suitable for physician, dentist.

69TH, 118 WEST,
WEST HALL.
Large front room with private bath; steam heat; superior service.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, kitchenette; other room, kitchenette; maid service.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, suite two rooms, bath; telephone.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished; private baths; electricity; steam heat; references; subway express.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Very comfortable, large room; heat, water; bath adjoining.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all c

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The centre of the Western disturbance has advanced east to the lower lake region, whence a belt of low pressure extends southward to the Gulf of Mexico. This low pressure system has been attended by general rains in the lake region, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, the Gulf States, and the North Plains States. The weather remained fair in other parts of the country.

Temperatures continued above the seasonal average throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States and on the Pacific Coast, while much cooler weather has overspread the lake region, the great central valleys, and the Plains States as far south as Texas.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England there will be showers and thunder storms and cooler weather on Friday, and partly overcast and considerably cooler on Saturday. In the South Atlantic States there will be local thunder showers and cooler weather Friday, and fair and cool weather on Saturday.

In the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Lower Ohio Valley the weather will be fair and cooler Friday and fair and continued cool on Saturday. In the Upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region there will be showers and colder weather on Friday, and partly overcast and continued cool weather on Saturday.

In the upper lake region and Indiana the weather will be fair and colder Friday, and fair weather with rising temperatures on Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be strong south, overcast, and showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast, showers.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers and thunderstorms and cooler Friday. Saturday, fair, colder.

Western New York—Showers and colder Friday. Saturday, fair and continued cool.

Northern New England—Showers and colder Friday. Saturday, clearing and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	46	64	4 P. M.	63	77
7 A. M.	44	64	6 P. M.	61	72
8 A. M.	50	69	9 P. M.	54	69
12 M.	57	75	11 P. M.	50	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 63.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
12:50—248 E. 110 St.; Louis Slorid.....Slight
12:55—267 W. 144 St.; Samuel Moroldi...None
12:10—Bronx Park & Bronx River Road, and Hugh Martin and Ball.....$1,000
1:45—330-334 E. 63 St.; C. Santoroco,..Slight
5:45—128 W. 26 St.; H. Manheimer.....None
9:20—Tompkins & Delancey Sts.; yard of D. S. Gable.....Slight
9:30—34 W. 88 St.; Ralph Jacoby.....Slight
10:30—Front 748 7 Av.; subway excavation.....None
P. M.
12:10—112 St. Mark's Place; R. Scangel..Slight
3:30—119 E. 47 St.; not given.....Slight
8:40—85 Montgomery St.; Julia Klobin..Slight
8:45—127 W. 46 St.; King James Hotel..Slight
4:05—527 West St.; Armour & Co.....Slight
4:20—084 Amsterdam Av.; S. Greci & Co..None
5:40—748 E. 11 St.; Quintard Iron Works..Slight
6:50—Foot E. 62 St.; city property.....Slight
7:00—309 Elizabeth St.; Seyman & Co..Slight
8:00—362 W. 40 St.; Hattie Murphy....Slight
8:45—138 W. 81 St.; Robert Scott.....Slight
11:30—531 W. 125 St.; Mary Coughian..None

EDUCATION NOTES.

At the New York Evening High School for Women, in the Washington Irving High School Building, Seventeenth Street and Irving Place, there are being given two different courses in physics. One covers the applications of general physical science, particularly those relating to the arts and to the home, and will be given on Monday and Wednesday evenings at 7:30. There will be special laboratory work in mechanics, electricity, and photography. The other course, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, is open only to those qualified to prepare for the Regents' examination in physics. There are also elementary and advanced courses in chemistry to combine with either of these courses. These are the only courses of their kind in Greater New York.

John R. Cave has been assigned as substitute Supervisor of Trade Classes and Trade Equipment in the Evening High and Trade Schools.

The New York City Association of Teachers of English will hold a meeting at 10:30 A. M. tomorrow in Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

It has been decided to proceed with the plan for running Public School 6, Astoria, L. I., on the Gary system.

Principals and teachers of high and training schools have been authorized to arrange for visits of classes to the electrical exhibitions to be held from Oct. 11 to 21.

Associate City Superintendent Edward B. Shallow will prepare a report on teachers' absences and refunds. Five substitutes will aid him.

Principal Denbigh of the Morris High School and District Superintendents Strachan, O'Shea, and Lyon are mentioned to succeed to the vacancy in the Board of Associate Superintendents caused by the death of John H. Haaren.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible lists of persons licensed to teach in the evening high schools during the season of 1916-17 the names of the following (subject date of placement, section, and rating are given):

Advertising and salesmanship, Benjamin Fischler, July 6, 1916, —, 99.25; architectural drawing, Arthur Weindorf, July 6, 1916, II, 77; chemistry, Sidney Liebowitz, July 6, 1916, I, 99; electric installation and practice, Harry S. Arnold, July 6, 1916, I, 98, and Abraham Sprung, July 6, 1916, IV, 73.75; English, Thomas Mufson, Sept. 22, 1916, —, 77; English, Eula M. Kinkaid, July 6, 1916, I, 99, and Ida G. Keseler, Sept. 22, 1916, —, 90; Gregg stenography and typewriting, J. Albert Kirby, July 6, 1916, I, 98, and Grace H. Gilmore, July 6, 1916, —, 79.5; mathematics, Jennie Holde, Sept. 22, 1916, —, 89; Pitman stenography and typewriting, Mrs. May W. Browne, July 6, 1916, I, 99; Spanish, Philip Barbanell, July 6, 1916, I, 99, and William L. Fichter, July 6, 1916, I, 98.

There have been placed as of Sept. 22, upon the eligible list of women holding license Grade A issue in the former City of Brooklyn, the names of the following candidates: Mrs. Freda R. Fiess, School 42, Manhattan; Mrs. Martha Goode, School 172, Brooklyn.

There has been placed, as of June 30, 1916, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of physical training in elementary schools the name of Edith Walters, 424 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, $1,98.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for assistant engineer, Grade C, will be received until 4 P. M., on Oct. 11. The subjects and weights of the examination will be: Experience, 2; technical, 6; mathematics, 2. The range of annual salary is from $1,200 to but not including $1,800. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 11 and 12 an examination for engineer, Indian Service, for men only, to fill a vacancy at the Canton Asylum, South Dakota, and one at the Riverside Boarding School, Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma, each at $720 a year. For each of the vacancies applicants must qualify in the following branches: Branch 1, steam engineering, practical questions, training, and experience in handling steam engines and boilers and pumps; branch 2, electrical engineering, practical questions, training, and experience in handling electrical apparatus. Applicants must have reached their 20th but not their 50th birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Noon Saturday.

The pressure on the advertising space of the Sunday edition of The New York Times renders it imperative that copy for that issue be in The Times office by noon on Saturday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Col. C. Reichmann, Inf., from Hawaiian Dept., Oct. 5, then to United States and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 1st Lt. N. W. Wright, 4th Inf., Maryland, and 1st Lt. A. L. Golsh, 7th Inf., New York; also 1st Lt. A. K. Duncan, M. R. C.

1st Lt. M. R. S. Kimball, Inf., from duty as an aviation student with Aviation Sec. Sig. Corps, and upon expiration of leave granted will join regiment to which he may be assigned.

2d Lt. W. M. Dixon, Q. M. C., is announced as holding station at San Francisco, Cal., office of Depot Quartermaster, from and including date of his acceptance of appointment.

Maj. E. P. Wolfe, M. C., now on temp. duty at El Paso, Tex., is relieved from further duty at Presidio of Monterey, Col., and assigned to duty at Medical Supply Depot, El Paso.

Capt. F. E. Davis, Cav., is detailed for service in Q. M. C.

1st Lt. P. G. Lacroix, M. R. C., from Southern Dept., to his home and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Col. S. W. Miller, Inf., to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., in connection with arrangements to be made for conducting the national matches, then return to this city.

1st Lt. F. P. Hardaway, C. A. C., is detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Peacock Military College, San Antonio, Tex.

Capt. T. B. Esty, Cav., is retired on account of disability.

Col. S. W. Miller, Inf., is detailed as Executive Officer of the National Matches for 1916, and will proceed to State camp, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty, then to his station.

Capt. A. F. Commiskey, 3d Cav., now on leave in New York City, to this city and report to Executive Officer of the National Matches for temp. duty then return to place of receipt by him of this order and revert to status of absence with leave.

Capt. R. Whitfield, 22d Inf., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

1st Lt. G. L. Gearhart, C. A. C., is attached to Aviation Sec. Sig. Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego for duty.

1st Lt. T. H. Bane, 6th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Sec., Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Capt. A. N. Tasker, M. C., from further duty in Southern Dept. upon completion of his duty at the Military Academy, then to his station.

A Board of Officers to consist of Cols. J. Biddle, Corps of Engrs.; Supt. Military Academy; I. W. Littel, Q. M. C., and Prof. E. R. Stuart, Military Academy, is appointed to meet at West Point to investigate and report to Congress on first Monday in December next of what is necessary to be done in way of buildings and other improvements to accommodate and care for the increased corps of cadets at the Academy.

Col. T. C. Dickson, retired, will proceed from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to Springfield Armory, Mass., on business pertaining to production of ordnance material, then to his station.

Capt. G. V. Packer, 3d Inf., is detailed for service in Q. M. C. Oct. 8, vice Capt. F. E. Smith, M. C., relieved.

Following 1st Lts. Aviation Officers of Sig. Corps are announced as being relieved from duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights: E. S. Gorrell and H. Martin.

Commanding Officer Sig. Corps Aviation School, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., is designated as Acting Aviation Officer Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. W. J. McDonald, M. R. C., from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to his home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Maj. R. C. Moore, Corps of Engrs., upon expiration of special duty at Ft. Sill, Okla., will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., take station, and report by letter to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Orders of Sept. 21 as reads "H. Hostetter, Jr.," is amended so as to read "H. S. Hostetter."

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. S. Kimball, Inf., 1 month; Capt. D. H. Biddle, 6th Cav., 1 month's extension; Chaplain F. P. Joyce, 7th F. A., 1 month; Maj. L. R. Burgess, C. A. C., 5 days; Capt. T. D. Lucas, M. C., N. Y. N. G., 1 month; 2d Lt. S. H. Francis, Q. M. C., 1 month, and Maj. A. T. Smith, Inf., 7 days.

Navy.

Lt. H. L. Irwin, the Illinois, home await orders.

Jr. Gde. Lts. L. L. Jordan, Indian Head Proving Ground, Md., to Naval Academy, Oct. 2, and W. E. Brown, Washington Yard, to Indian Head Proving Ground, Oct. 2.

Boan. E. L. Jones, to Boston Yard.

Pay Clerks S. B. Caldwell, the North Dakota to Training Sta., Newport, and J. E. Roberts, receiving ship at Norfolk, to two months' leave.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Annapolis at Mare Island; Arkansas, Delaware, Dolphin, Florida, Kansas, Melville, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and the Wyoming at Hampton Roads; Balch, Flusser, Monaghan, Nicholson, Smith, Sterett, and the Vestal, at Norfolk; Benham at North River, N. Y.; Birmingham, Cushing, McDougal, Sampson, and the Wadsworth, at Newport; Charleston and Orion at Cristobal; Des Moines at Alexandria; Dorothea at Cleveland; Isla de Luzon at Rochester; Jarvis at New York; Milwaukee at San Pedro; Nero at San Francisco; Nevada at New York Yard; Saturn at San Diego.

Sailed.—Caesar, Newport for New York; D-1, D-8, and McDonough, New London for New York Yard; Ericsson, New York Yard for compass tests; Lebanon, Norfolk for Sewalls Point; Nanshan, San Diego for La Paz; O'Brien and Paulding, Hampton Roads for Newport; Patapsco, Charleston for Hampton Roads; Potomac, Sanche for Puerta Plata; and the Tucker, Norfolk for Newport.

Coast Guard.

1st Lt. F. L. Austin, the Arcata, to the Manning.

2d Lts. S. V. Parker, to the Apache, instead of the Tallapoosa; M. W. Torbet of Engrs., to the Unalga, and F. C. Allen of Engrs., to the Yamacraw.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments: For 28 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 29, to 3d Insp. Dist.—T. P. Aldcroft, 162; W. G. Goodburn, 165; B. Wilkins, 39; W. J. Doyle, 63; W. Weissheier, 156; C. Hunners, 167; F. Drum, 61; H. B. Nichols, 168.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Patrol—B. E. Clarke, 4, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 3; M. Raftery, 4, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 1; M. M. Melzak, 6; M. Leef, 10, and A. Nelson, 143, 1 day, 6 P. M., Oct. 7; G. J. Noel, 172, 2 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 30.

Suspended (without pay): Patrol—J. Meade, 21.

Resignation Accepted: Patrol—J. C. Muller, 278.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Chief of Bat. J. J Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the repair shops, 36th St. and 12th Av., for six days, beginning 9 A. M., Oct. 2: Eng. of steamer G. McC. Myers, Eng. 83; Fire., 1st gr., G. J. Foster, Eng. 3; J. Lasky, Eng. 17; J. J. Gillon, Eng. 23; P. P. M. Kuvcz, Eng. 58; L. F. Gebhach, Eng. 77; J. J. Clark, Eng. 157; O. Scharff, Eng. 201; J. F. Perkins, Eng. 219; M. J. Casey, Eng. 226; V. W. Hauschild, Eng. 294; P. Toner, Eng. 4; W. P. Coffield, Eng. 7; J. V. Croake, Eng. 32; A. A. Fullam, Eng. 64; P. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 73; T. H. Carson, Eng. 77; P. E. Howe, Eng. 93; W. F. Fitzgerald, H. & L. 12; H. Schumacher, H. & L. 146; A. Wilson, H. & L. 147; R. H. Meinhold, H. & L. 148.

Retired 8 A. M., Oct. 1 (on their own application)—Capt. G. H. Smith, Eng. 202, annual pension $1,250; Lieut. J. Haniey, No. 1, Eng. 73, annual pension of $1,050; Firem. 1st grade J. Wright, Eng. 248, annual pension of $700; Firem. 1st gr. W. J. Tumilty, Eng. 242, annual pension of $700. On Medical Certificates: Firm. 1st gr. L. G. Siegel, H. & L. 24, annual pension of $408.60; Firem. 1st gr. C. F. Whatley, Eng. 33, annual pension of $400; Firem. 1st gr. M. J. Seery, Eng. 87, annual pension of $700; Firem. 1st gr. F. Wintrich, H. & L. 6, annual pension of $700.

Decision rendered: Firem. 1st gr. T. J. Hirdes, Eng. 62, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed.

Special leaves: Eng. of Steamer P. F. Petit, Eng. 45, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 29; Firem. 1st gr. J. F. Tierney, Eng. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 3; Firem. 1st gr. J. Dubois, H. & L. 1, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 1; Firem. 1st gr. L. Schneider, Eng. 258, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 1.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Forty cents an agate line.

FOR RENT.
5TH AVE., CORNER STORE,
Between 38th and 48th Sts.
25 FEET WIDE.
Might divide.
$20,000 PER ANNUM.
Long lease.
CROSS & BROWN CO., Agts.,
18 East 41st St.

ONE STORE LEFT, 15x35,
on MADISON AV., near 86th St.,
in the rapidly developing centre of the ultrafashionable east side section; transfer point; rent $1,000. DUFF & CONGER, on premises.

TO SUBLET.—5-7-9 West 42d St.; entire floor, consisting of one large studio and number of rooms well connected; all improvements. Inquire Mrs. Chalif, above address.

FLAT TOP DESK, $6; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $10 TO $35; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL, PRIVILEGE, $2. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Loft for light manufacturing, about 2,200 square feet, with heat and power. 332 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for this service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, corner 42d.) Bryant 3750.

Hudson Terminal.—Will sublet, at considerable reduction, all or part elegant space—300 feet, 580 feet, 710 feet. F. K. F. Ballbearing Co. Telephone Cortlandt 7830.

Fifth Av. office space, or half floor; beautiful floor, phone service; opposite Cathedral. D 185 Times.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Studios, music, dancing, receptions; grand piano; sublet day or hour.

Desirable office to sub-lease; conveniently located. Apply Room 314, 1,431 Broadway.

Offices, desk room, lofts; all parts city. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Desk rooms, private office. Bhutia, 803 Candler Bldg., 222 West 42d St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St., require

JUNIOR GIRLS

to learn the business of retail selling, starting as juniors, with good salaries, good care, and training for advancement to higher positions.

STOCK GIRLS.

Tall, active girls, for suit and dress departments; good salaries, good care, and training for advancement given.

Apply early in person or by mail, Employment Office, 7th floor, 7 West 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, general office experience; must be bright; call Monday, 8:30 A. M. Ash & Sons, 132 West 14th St.

BRIGHT GIRL for switchboard; wholesale hardware store, downtown; wages $6 per week to begin; address in own handwriting, stating age and residence; experience unnecessary. F 282 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady wanted as companion and assistant housekeeper by an invalid; family of two; four servants; salary $40 per month; age 35 to 40; references required. Address Mrs. H., 16 South Indiana Av., Atlantic City.

CLERICAL WORKERS.

Experience is not necessary for these positions; if you are intelligent and ambitious, we can easily teach you the work.

Our plan of payment makes it possible to obtain immediate and frequent increases.

Further, the NATIONAL is one of the most delightful business places in which to work.

Our buildings are modern and roomy; lunches are served at cost in a beautiful lunch room; a recreation room and a library are maintained and physicians and nurses are in attendance; we allow liberal vacations with pay, and at least twenty-six Saturday half holidays.

Apply, ready to work, to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY
207 West 24th St., New York City.

EMBROIDERERS for hand work in first-class dressmaking establishment. Eighth floor, 6 West 45th.

EXAMINERS
on
SKIRTS,
WAISTS,
LADIES' DRESSES,
SHOES.

Good wages and pleasant surroundings. We have a well-ventilated, well-lighted, modern, fireproof building, where every comfort is provided for our employes. We have a lunch room, library, rest room, hospital, and we allow at least twenty-six Saturday half holidays.

Apply, ready to work, to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 West 24th Street, New York City.

GENTLEWOMAN wanted to take entire care of four children, 18 months to 9 years old, at gentleman's country home one mile from Montclair; salary $30. Answer E 254 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.

Pleasant employment under sunshine conditions.

You can earn from $7 to $12 per week; lowest wages to start $7.

Excellent ventilation; good light; first aid, rest and reading rooms; meals at less than cost.

SUNSHINE BISCUIT WORKS.
LOOSE-WILES
BISCUIT CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIRL OR YOUNG LADY, refined, wanted for doctor's office; very easy position; hours 9-3, except Sundays; $6 per week; apply Saturday morning, Sept. 30, at 10:30 o'clock. 167 West 71st St., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman to do light housework in apartment and to assist with baby. M. Rueger, 1,232 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MAIDS (two) wanted, cooking and laundry, waiting and chamber work; two in family; Scandinavians preferred. Apply telephone Saturday, Plaza 5298.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS,

WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SIMPLE TRIMMINGS.

Also

HAT LINERS.

EXPERIENCE IN THIS WORK IS NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY IF YOU ARE HANDY WITH THE NEEDLE.

WE HAVE A MODERN, FIREPROOF BUILDING, WHERE EVERY COMFORT IS PROVIDED FOR OUR EMPLOYES; WE HAVE A LUNCH ROOM, RECREATION ROOM, LIBRARY, AND HOSPITAL.

APPLY READY TO WORK TO J. S. ELLIOTT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT, ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT,

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,

207 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

EXAMINERS
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SKIRTS,
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LADIES' DRESSES,
SHOES.

GOOD WAGES AND PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS.
WE HAVE A WELL-VENTILATED, WELL-LIGHTED, MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING, WHERE EVERY COMFORT IS PROVIDED FOR OUR EMPLOYES; WE HAVE A LUNCH ROOM, LIBRARY, REST ROOM, HOSPITAL, AND WE ALLOW AT LEAST 26 SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS A YEAR.

APPLY READY TO WORK TO J. S. ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT,

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,

207 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

BOY.—AS FILING AND JUNIOR CLERK IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; GOOD CHANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT. L 342 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Grammar school graduate, good penman; opening in wholesale house, with chance of advancement for right boy; age, 17-22; salary, $6 to start. E 267 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, in a large downtown fire insurance office, a boy, 15 or 16 years of age; answers should state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Insurance, F 257 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in law office, preferably one desiring to study law; plenty time for study; give references and full particulars; answer in own handwriting. F 277 Times Downtown.

BOY, American, 16, in sample room of mercantile establishment; bring references; knowledge of typewriting; advancement. Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St. Call 9:30 to 11 A. M.

BOY.—Bright Latin-American boy for general office and file work; good opportunity for advancement. F 271 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, about 17 years old, by a downtown banking house, neat appearing and good penman. F 225 Times Downtown.

CARPENTERS.—Fifty; fifty bricklayers, and fifty laborers wanted at union wages by Damasse Boujais, Danielson, Conn. Transportation will be furnished to those calling at Room 1,210, 15 Park Row, any afternoon at 3 P. M.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, (daily,) English, or French speaking good English, wanted for two English boys, ages 8 and 4. Apply by letter, Mrs. Clayden, 314 West 94th St., stating salary required.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SALESLADIES, extra, on Saturdays; wages $1.50 a day. Call Weisbecker, 270 W. 125th.

SECRETARY.—A woman over 30, of good education and of Southern connections, to assist in secretarial duties at Los Angeles. F 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Experienced young woman, 28-32 years of age, understand filing systems, mimeographing, efficient stenographer, pleasing personality, for permanent position with large industrial concern located in Greater New York. In reply state experience fully, also salary expected. All replies will be considered confidential. Address Y 271 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced stenographer wanted in advertising agency, advertising experience preferred; good steady position with advancement to capable young woman; salary to start, $14. Address with references K. A., Box 200, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, 18 to 20 years of age, in office of old established concern, good chance for a beginner; hours 8:30 to 5:30; location downtown, west side; prefer a high school scholar; state full particulars and salary you desire. Permanent, F 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for export house, able to take English dictation and translate into Spanish and French; good salary paid to thoroughly competent party; permanent position. Apply Room 706, 44 Whitehall St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, English stenographer able to read and write German, wanted by export house for permanent position. Apply by letter. Also 43, Y 262 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; rapid at taking dictation; excellent opportunity; grammatically correct; permanent position. Apply 9 A. M. 162 William St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady with some experience preferred; for office; moderate salary to start. The S. L. Draytoos Co., 303 5th Av.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 23 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

WRAPPERS.

WE WANT GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN OVER 17 YEARS OLD TO LEARN HOW TO WRAP GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

THERE ARE PERMANENT POSITIONS, OFFERING AMPLE OPPORTUNITY FOR SALARY INCREASES. OUR PLAN OF PAYMENT MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN IMMEDIATE AND FREQUENT ADVANCES.

WE HAVE A WELL VENTILATED, WELL LIGHTED, MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING, WHERE EVERY COMFORT IS PROVIDED FOR OUR EMPLOYES; WE HAVE A LUNCH ROOM, LIBRARY, REST ROOM, HOSPITAL, AND WE ALLOW AT LEAST 26 SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS A YEAR.

APPLY READY TO WORK TO J. S. ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT,

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

BOYS
AND
YOUNG MEN,

HERE IS AN
OPPORTUNITY
FOR YOU.

THE "NATIONAL" IS THE LARGEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN THE EAST. IS GROWING RAPIDLY AND SO OFFERS QUICK CHANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT TO REALLY CAPABLE, AMBITIOUS BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

AT PRESENT WE HAVE A NUMBER OF PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN IN OUR ASSEMBLY AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. THEY OFFER YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A BEGINNING IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AND TO CONNECT YOURSELF WITH AN AGGRESSIVE, UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS HOUSE; OUR PLAN OF PAYMENT MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN IMMEDIATE AND FREQUENT INCREASES.

THE SURROUNDINGS HERE ARE IDEAL. ROOMY, MODERN, LIGHT BUILDINGS; LIBRARY, RECREATION ROOM, LUNCH ROOM, AND HOSPITAL, EVERYTHING IS DONE TO GIVE YOU PLEASANT AND HEALTHFUL SURROUNDINGS. WE ALLOW AT LEAST 26 SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS A YEAR.

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NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, with initiative and ambition; must be student of Alexander Hamilton Institute; state age and experience. D 166 Times.

AD WRITER
to act as
CORRESPONDENT.
We want a good correspondent and prefer an ad writer who knows how to think clearly and express himself briefly. Give full particulars. F 288 Times Downtown.

A.—In old established wholesale house young man, 18-20, who figures accurately to assist bill clerk; to a bright young man who can do this work in a neat and rapid manner a good opportunity to grow up in the business is offered; hours 8 to 5:30; salary $6.00 to start; give full particulars. F 295 Times Downtown.

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YOUNG MEN,

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APPLY READY TO WORK TO J. S. ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT,

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,

207 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

BRIGHT LAD for office work in wholesale hardware store, downtown; wages $6 a week to begin. Reply in own handwriting, stating age and residence. Address F 254 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—An experienced, successful buyer for notions, jewelry, toilet articles, and all fancy goods. JULIUS GUTMAN & CO., Lexington St. and Park Av., Baltimore, Md.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; make self useful; best references required. Ira Hill, Douglaston, L. I. Telephone Bayside 2854.

CHAUFFEUR.—An Experienced chauffeur wanted; must be capable, honest, sober, and have good recommendations; salary $18 per week. Call Friday, Apartment 103, Hotel Plandome, Prichard.

CLERK.—Banking house requires the services of a capable and thoroughly experienced file clerk; knowledge of French and German desirable. Please state full particulars, references, and salary. F 286 Times Downtown.

CLERK to take charge of three office boys, messenger and mailing, in electric railway office; state education and experience; salary $40 month. F 292 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Large New York firm has two vacancies in their collection dept.; applicants given preference who have experience as collectors or salesmen; salary, commission and expenses. Apply, after 10, Room 301, 3 West 29th St.

COUPLE.—Do entire work house; no washing; $50; call 349 West End Av.

ENGINEER for double-drum hoist with New York license; steady position. Apply to Lehigh Valley Railroad, foot of Washington St., Jersey City.

ENTRY CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced; must write good hand; quick and accurate at figures. Apply by letter, E. I. Horsman Co., 15 Union Square.

ERRAND BOYS wanted, with references; Bronx and Brooklyn boys preferred. Hagstrom Woolen Co., 79 5th Av., Room 1,704.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; good penman; accurate; fine opportunity; salary, $8. Apply by letter Address Ambitious, 104 5th Av., New York.

OFFICE BOY.—Energetic, bright, about 16, in office large corporation. F 278 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; one familiar with streets of New York essential. F 237 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, ambitious boy for office work; state age and education. D 160 Times.

REPRESENTATIVES,
now covering Pacific Coast and Western States, to carry well-known lines of middy blouses and house dresses, in conjunction with their present lines; strict commission basis; must furnish unquestionable references. Address Y 253 Times Annex.

RIVETERS, REAMERS.—30 full gangs machine riveters, 30 machine reamers; steady employment; good wages; new ship contracts. Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

SALES MANAGER.

We need a man who can sell and who can qualify to handle sales force; must have exceptional ability, force, and energy, and be able to get out of other men the best that is in them; to this man, whose character must equal his ability, we offer an unusual opportunity; commission, with drawing account. S. M., 81 Times.

TYPISTS.

BEGINNERS ON ANY STANDARD MACHINE ARE OFFERED A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT AND A CHANCE TO QUALIFY AS EXPERT TYPISTS.

OUR PLAN OF PAYMENT MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN IMMEDIATE AND FREQUENT INCREASES.

FURTHER, THE NATIONAL IS ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL HOUSES IN WHICH TO WORK.

OUR BUILDINGS ARE MODERN AND ROOMY, LUNCHES ARE SERVED AT COST IN A BEAUTIFUL LUNCH ROOM, A RECREATION ROOM AND LIBRARY ARE MAINTAINED, AND A HOSPITAL, WITH PHYSICIANS AND NURSES IN ATTENDANCE, WE ALLOW LIBERAL VACATIONS, WITH PAY, AND AT LEAST 26 SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS A YEAR.

APPLY READY TO WORK TO J. S. ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT,

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

WOMAN for plain cooking in children's home just outside city; has man helper in kitchen; $20 monthly and good home. Apply Room 52, 2 West 15th St., after 10 A. M.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER — Woman with initiative and thorough experience; familiar with foreign exchange and up-to-date methods; slight knowledge of Spanish to translate incoming mail; $30-$35 week.

CLERK to do filing and office routine; excellent opportunity; $10-$12.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Can use several above-the-average stenographers at salaries ranging from $9 to $12.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR and Typist, good personality; $12.

BOOKKEEPER to do filing and take charge of books; position in Bronx; long hours; $25.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, out of town hotel; $80 month and living expenses.

VACCINATION THEORY OF PARALYSIS DENIED

Health Department Officials Resent Statements by a Philadelphian.

FIND 26 MORE NEW CASES

Commissioner Emerson Hopes Pupils Will All Be Found in Classrooms on Monday.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Wednesday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Wednesday.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Manhattan..	3	4	10	13
Brooklyn....	..	3	9	4
Bronx.....	1	2	4	4
Queens	1	1	3	4
Richmond		..	..	1
Total....	5	10	26	26
Total deaths to date				2,270
Total new cases to date				8,985

Officials of the Health Department resented yesterday a published story that vaccination was a cause of infantile paralysis. The story came from the Anti-Vaccination League's Headquarters in Philadelphia, and quoted at some length the Secretary of the league, Porter F. Cope.

Commissioner of Health Haven Emerson laughed when asked his opinion of the merits of the report.

"The theory of the cause of infantile paralysis as advanced by the Anti-Vaccination League merits no serious consideration," he said. "The Department of Health is not even considering the matter."

Mr. Cope, according to the story, said that infantile paralysis could be caused by vaccination in both serious and mild forms of the malady. Dr. Oscar M. Leiser, Acting Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health, gave some statistics to prove the fallacy of the assertion of the Anti-Vaccination League.

"In the past three years," he said, "there have been vaccinated by the health authorities here more than 200,000 children. Not a single death resulted, and only a few complained of sore arms. The whole story is simply nonsense."

The epidemic registered twenty-six new cases yesterday, according to the Health Department's report, which was equal to Wednesday's number. Commissioner Emerson said most of the private schools in the city would open Monday, and also by then he hoped that every pupil of the public and parochial schools would be back. In spite of the fact that a number of new cases are still being reported, the Commissioner declared there was no need for alarm.

There were thirty-eight new cases of poliomyelitis reported to the New Jersey State health authorities yesterday. The cases were distributed as follows:

Tremont, 8; Jersey City, 6; Montclair and Newark, 3 each; Livingston Township and Nutley, 2 each; Hackensack, Carlstadt Borough, Northampton Township, Camden, Bridgeton, Harrison Township, Weehawken Township, Hamilton Township, Cranbury Township, Long Branch, Bedmister Township, Newton Township, Clark Township, and Plainfield, 1 each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of persons who have died of the disease were given out by the Health Department yesterday:

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Arthur Weinberg, 7 years, 2,207 7th Av.
Maria De Saldo, 1 year, 191 Grand St.
Henry Meyers, 3 years, 2,705 8th Av.
Gertrude Kramer, 1 month, 301 E. 93d St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Dejda Friedman, 3 years, 3,336 Cypress Av.
Edward Doldub, 3 years, 1,509 Brook Av.
Phillip Arnold, 29 years, 2,081 So. Blvd.
Gladys Eolkofsky, 1 year, 1,429 Bryant Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Edw. Carey, 1 year, 839 E. 137th St.
Eda Ostrom, 1 year, 360 St. Ann's Av.

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

John Lowce, 1 month, 271 W. 119th St.
Virginia Williams, 2 years, 1,811 3d Av.
Jacob Pulki, 1 month, 304 E. 101st St.
Abe Staffion, 4 years, 58 E. 103d St.
Michael Neshagio, 1 month, 430 E. 122d St.
Benjamin Scone, 3 years, 226 W. 144th St.
Daniel Sullivan, 1 month, 106 W. 103d St.
Jenny Sullivan, 3 years, 106 W. 103d St.
John Guinan, 9 years, 116 W. 90th St.
Thomas Flood, 2 years, 103 W. 101st St.
Charles Scomizconi, 4 years, 409 E. 15th St.
John Kynat, 1 month, 438 E. 6th St.
Edw. Ratio, 2 years, 166 Mulberry St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Dorothy Wade, year, 1,635 Fulton St.
John Gioe, 7 years, 191 Garfield Place.
Edna Kermeson, 3 years, 115 Irving Av.
Charles Krowl, 2 years, 89 Johnson Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Harold Scheeder, 1 year, 292 Stanhope St.
Annie Shlomkovitz, 2 years, 1,773 Park Place.
Helen Forci, 1 year, 33 First St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Frederick Beyers, 3 years, 991 Wyckoff Av., Ridgewood.
Joseph Mahoney, 8 years, 830 Bedford Av., Richmond Hill.
D. McLean, 2 years, Prospect and Meyer Avs., Cedar Manor.
E. Kelly, 2 years, 9 Lockwood Av., Far Rockaway.

DEATH—QUEENS.

M. Dracadvogol, 4 years, 36 Hyatt Av., Winfield.

NEW CASE—RICHMOND.

T. H. Hedneder, 3 years, 353 St. Paul Av., Stapleton.

New York has had nearly 9,000 cases of poliomyelitis since the epidemic began last June. More than 4,000 of these were in Brooklyn and more than 2,400 in the Borough of Manhattan.

The Health Department's fund for braces for the victims of poliomyelitis passed the $41,000 mark yesterday, when the day's receipts totaled over $500.

Officials of the department are sure that the end of the epidemic will find the fund at $50,000.

SCORES IN FIGHT FOR CHILD.

Mother's Petition for Writ Is Granted in Brooklyn Court.

Lawrence T. Gresser, counsel for Mrs. Anton Anderson of 180 New York Avenue, Jamaica, who asserts her son, Robert, 19 months old, was illegally taken from her and put in the Queensboro Hospital, applied yesterday to Justice Manning in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for a writ of habeas corpus for the production of the child in court. The Justice granted the writ directed against the Department of Health. The matter will be argued on Oct. 3.

"The mother had certificates from reputable physicians saying the child was not afflicted with poliomyelitis," said Mr. Gresser. "The health officials overstepped their rights and authority in forcibly removing this child from a private house, where its parents were well able to care for it, assuming that it was a victim of infantile paralysis."

Forty New Cases Up State.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—Forty cases of infantile paralysis were reported from up-State counties to the State Department of Health during the twenty-four hours that ended at 5 P. M. today, a slight increase over the preceding twenty-four hours. In this period there were no deaths. Up to the present there have been 3,285 cases and 559 deaths in the State outside of New York City.

DETAIN FRENCH VETERAN.

Immigration Authorities Hold Discharged Soldier.

Eugene Fayet, 54 years old, a French soldier whose home is at Coveiet, Alberta, has been detained by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island. He arrived last Monday on the French liner Rochambeau. He served two years on the western front and was wounded in two places. He is now suffering from deafness through concussion from the big guns in the Somme offensive.

Fayet has his discharge from the French Army. He would have been allowed to land without hindrance on Monday if he had been going to stay in the United States, but since he was in transit to Alberta, the immigration authorities were compelled to detain him in compliance with the instructions received two weeks ago from the State Department.

The other three French soldiers on their way to Canada, who were detained eight days at Ellis Island for instructions from Washington, were released on Wednesday afternoon. Ellis Island officials said yesterday that until the order is canceled by the State Department all officers and soldiers belonging to the belligerent armies arriving at this port would be sent to Ellis Island.

Quells Ballet War Against Strauss.

A truce was arranged in a war of the ballet yesterday, following the entry of forty Russian dancers into the conflict. After Pierre Monteux, the French conductor, who was brought here to conduct the orchestra for the Diaghileff Ballet Russe during its forthcoming engagement at the Manhattan Opera House, refused to conduct for Strauss's "Till Eulenspeigel" on the ground that the composer was an enemy of France, two score of Russian dancers declared war against Strauss and vowed they would never lift a foot to his music. Waslav Nijinski, who is also a Russian, assembled the Entente Allies in Grand Central Palace yesterday and explained that art is international. Apparently this was a new thought for the dancers, and they accepted its truth. Not so Mr. Monteux. He insisted that he would never wave his baton for a Strauss measure, and today a conductor to take his place will be named.

Honest Ballot Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting and smoker of the Honest Ballot Association will be held at the City Club next Wednesday evening. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, State Superintendent of Elections Frederick L. Marshall, Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, and George Gordon Battle, the lawyer, will be the principal speakers. Reports of the year's activities will be made by Herbert L. Bodman, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Albert S. Bard, Chairman of the Law Committee.

SUED ON PROMISE, PLEDGES MARRIAGE

Henkel's Formal Offer Filed as a Reply to Suit by a Woman.

WANTS TIME TO CONSIDER IT

Miss Anna Kuhnel Met Defendant at "Lohengrin" and Was His Hostess in Austria.

Formal offer of marriage in reply to a breach of promise suit was filed for the first time yesterday in the County Clerk's office. It revealed a romance which began at a performance of "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1908, and is expected to culminate in the marriage of the litigants and the discontinuance of the suit on Monday.

The defendant, who found such a novel method of answering a damage suit against him, is Jacob Henkel, in charge of the mechanical department of Charles Scribner & Sons, publishers, and who lives at 907 East 173d Street. The plaintiff is Miss Anna Kuhnel, who says Henkel promised to marry her in 1908, 1912, and 1913, but kept delaying the ceremony. She alleges he bestowed jewelry on her from time to time, but that after she told her friends she expected to be married soon and had made all preparations, he told her finally on Sept. 22 last that he never would make her his wife.

Miss Kuhnel went to see her attorney, Charles A. Oberwager, when she decided that Henkel didn't intend to keep his promise, and the breach of promise papers were prepared and were served on Henkel at the Scribner Building, 311 West Forty-third Street, on Tuesday afternoon. Within an hour an excited man rushed into Lawyer Oberwager's office in the Woolworth Building and waving the paper in the air, cried:

"What does it mean? She says I won't marry her. It is wrong. I love her and have loved her for eight years, and have loved her since I first met her at 'Lohengrin.' I must marry her."

When Mr. Oberwager got a chance to put in a word he asked the visitor, who proved to be Henkel, why he didn't consult a lawyer of his own as to what he should do. Henkel replied that he wanted it arranged for him to marry Miss Kuhnel at once. The lawyer finally told him that if he would come to his office the next day Miss Kuhnel would be there and he could marry her then if he wished. Miss Kuhnel was waiting for Hefkel on Wednesday, when a man whom she knew to be a friend of his arrived with a typewritten document, sworn to before a Notary Public, and labeled "Offer of Marriage."

The document, signed by Henkel, gave notice that "on Oct. 2, 1916, Jacob Henkel will appear at the Marriage License Bureau in the City Hall at 10 A. M., and will thereupon proceed with the plaintiff to secure a marriage license and be married at the City Hall or elsewhere immediately afterward in any lawful manner agreeable to the defendant and which she may suggest."

When Miss Kuhnel had read the document she asked her attorney for advice. He told her that if she didn't accept the offer it would put an end to her breach of promise suit. She then told him she wanted to think it over until Sunday, when she promised to notify him of her intentions. Mr. Oberwager filed the summons and complaint in the County Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, and within a few minutes Henkel's offer of marriage was also filed and was attached to the complaint.

Henkel is a widower, 50 years old, and has one son, 21 years old. Miss Kuhnel is about 42 years of age and is of prepossessing appearance. She is a native of Gratz, Austria, and alleges that one of Henkel's offers of marriage was made at Gratz when he was visiting her there.

SIX FIREMEN HURT IN CRASH

Engine Demolishes Delivery Wagon in Ninth Avenue.

Six firemen were injured in a collision between a high-pressure fire engine and a delivery wagon at Ninth Avenue and Seventeenth Street yesterday. Most of the firemen, members of Company No. 19, were riding on the tender of the engine at the time. They had been to a small fire at West and Horatio Streets, and were returning to the station house at the time of the accident.

Those injured were William Seaver, 38 years old, of 334 West Twenty-first Street, who suffered internal injuries and had two ribs broken; Lieutenant Edward Burns, 36 years old, of Corona, L. I., who had one of his legs badly wrenched, and Charles Loughlin, 34 years old, of 103 Leggett Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I.; Albert Robinson, of 734 St. Ann's Avenue; Henry Haverstrom, of 416 West Thirty-ninth Street, and William Schenck, of 375 Ninth Avenue; all of whom were painfully hurt, but refused to go to the hospital.

The delivery wagon, which belonged to the National Biscuit Company, was demolished. William O'Brien of 337 North Henry Street, Brooklyn, the driver, was arrested on the complaint of Lieutenant Burns, who asserted that O'Brien had failed to make room for the engine, although it had sounded its siren repeatedly.

HELD AS WHITE SLAVER.

Former Guardsman Arrested After Nurse Tells Story to Jury.

Edward Scheer, who lives at 29 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Power, charged with violation of the Mann White Slave act. The arrest followed an indictment against Scheer returned yesterday by a United States Grand Jury. The information against him was mostly from Margaret Kroeger, a trained nurse.

According to her story, she came here several years ago from Denmark, and met Scheer. To escape him, she said, she went back to Denmark, but Scheer followed her. She returned and told her story to Agents of the Department of Justice and to the Grand Jury.

Scheer is married and has one child. He went to the border recently with the Twenty-third Infantry and was mustered out on Sept. 13 at Fort Hamilton. He will be arraigned today before Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court.

NEW PIER READY FOR LINERS

Norwegian America Company Takes Possession Tomorrow.

The Agents of the Norwegian America Line announced yesterday that the liner Kristianiafjord, due to arrive tomorrow with a big crowd of passengers from Bergen, will go to the company's new pier at the foot of Thirtieth Street, Brooklyn.

This pier, expressly built for the Norwegian America Line, is 1,325 feet long and 125 feet wide, affording ample facilities for handling passenger and freight traffic for the company's fleet, now constituting two twin-screw passenger steamers, four freight steamers, and one four-masted ship, besides a number of chartered steamers.

To facilitate the landing and embarkation of passengers, a large platform is arranged from which an overhead gangway has been constructed for the convenience of passengers leaving or entering the pier. There is a spacious waiting room in the centre of the pier.

FUGITIVE SHOT, FOUR HELD.

Detectives Capture Accused Robber and Three Companions.

Ever since four men entered the Mutual-McDermott Milk Company depot at 175th Street and Park Avenue on the evening of last June 12, bound the foreman and three hostlers, and had drilled the safe when a policeman frightened them away, Lieutenant Gildea and Detectives Morella and Nelson had been looking for Frederick Hull, a bartender of 343 Third Avenue. On information obtained by the detectives, he was indicted and a bench warrant issued for him on June 20.

They saw Hull and three companions at Twenty-fourth Street and Avenue A last evening and confronted them. Each detective seized a man and when the fourth fled Morella fired at him, the bullet striking the fugitive in the right thigh. The others resisted, but, confronted with revolvers, marched to the East Twenty-second Street Station, where they were locked up. Hull's companions said they were John Martin of 2,782 Eighth Avenue, Harry McDonald of 21 Macombs Place, and Michael Haloran of 220 East Twenty-seventh Street, the wounded man, who was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

DESERTED WIFE STARVES.

Mother of Three Children Dies Rather Than Ask for Charity.

For six weeks Mrs. Margaret Rung waited at her home, 684 East 134th Street, for news of her husband, who had disappeared. Although she found it increasingly difficult to provide for her three children, she refused to appeal for help or to inform her brothers, two of whom are well to do, of her predicament.

The supply of food in the house diminished, and Mrs. Rung went hungry to supply the wants of her children. Still no news reached her as to the whereabouts of her husband, and she refused to appeal for help. Yesterday, utterly exhausted, she collapsed and was removed to Lincoln Hospital, where she died two hours later. Her death was attributed to starvation.

Her three children, George, 15; Vivian, 11, and Mary, 8, were sent to the Children's Society in the Bronx, where they will remain until relatives reach the city. Mrs. Rung had three brothers, Thomas Duff, Superintendent of the branch office of the Metropolitan Life Assurance Company at Hackensack, N. J.; Michael Duff, prosperous shoe merchant of 3,100 Tulane Street, New Orleans, and John Duff of 300 State Street, Hackensack. They have been notified and will take charge of the three children.

The whereabouts of their father has not been determined.

NO CLUE TO TRAIN ROBBERS.

Empty Mail Pouch Is Found Near Scene of Michigan Holdup.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—The robbers who held up the New York-Chicago express on the Michigan Central Railroad, ten miles west of here, last night were still at large late today. Government detectives and Detroit officers, at the head of posses that have been searching for the bandits, said no clues had been obtained.

One of the two registered mail pouches which were taken from the mail car was found today about 100 yards from where the robbers stopped the train. The pouch was slit and was empty.

It is believed that at least five men figured in the robbery.

More than a dozen robberies of importance and several murders have been committed by bandits in Michigan during the last three months. Most of these crimes were perpetrated in and about Detroit. None of the criminals has been captured.

STIELOW WITNESSES FLEE.

Three Laskeys Are in Canada, the Sheriff Tells Court.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 28.—The legal battle to obtain a new trial for Charles Frederick Stielow was resumed before Justice Adolph J. Rodenbeck this morning. Before the lawyers took up their arguments Erwin King was produced in court. King is the horse peddler who confessed that he and Clarence O'Connell killed Charles Phelps and his housekeeper, Mrs. Margaret Wolcott, at West Shelby, Orleans County, in March 1915, the crime for which Stielow stands convicted. King later recanted his confession.

With the production of King the Sheriff of Orleans County informed the Court that three important witnesses who had made conflicting affidavits had gone to Canada. They were, he said, Clara Laskey, Charles Laskey, and Frank Laskey, who were until yesterday in Lockport. The other member of the Laskey family, Clarence, was on hand for cross-examination. Emma Voorhees, another affidavit maker, was also present.

Both sides apparently were greatly chagrined at the disappearance of the Laskeys. Persons living near the Laskeys said the two brothers and their sister left yesterday morning, and openly asserted that they would soon be where no lawyers could find them. Clarence Laskey professed not to know of the whereabouts of the others.

District Attorney John C. Knickerbocker of Orleans County resumed his argument when court opened. Mr. Knickerbocker said that Stielow, whose vocabulary was said to consist of only 150 words, in his latest affidavit showed that he knew how to use 245 words.

HAZING DAY AT COLUMBIA.

Sophomores Play Time-Honored Tricks on Incoming Classmen.

Hazing freshmen was a popular sport at Columbia yesterday when classes were officially opened for the first time this Fall. Many individual bouts furnished amusement for the passersby who are accustomed to walk through 116th Street. By far the greatest excitement, however, was furnished whenever a band of sophomores caught a lone freshman.

The feats performed by the sophomores' victims varied from the time-worn singing and speech making to barefoot dances and marches down Broadway, with trousers rolled up above the knees and the freshmen crying for milk to the astonishment of passersby.

One sophomore, a student in the School of Journalism, disapproved of the hazing of his classmates by pouring water on the captors of a freshman, from a room in the School of Journalism. He was dragged to the street, where he was duly placarded as a warning to all others, and then unceremoniously ducked in water procured from the nearest manhole, the university having shut off the fountains for the day.

Two English Bishops to Preach Here

Two distinguished English bishops will preach in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine next Sunday. At 11 o'clock the Rt. Rev. Dr. H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, Lord Bishop of Worcester, will be the preacher, and at 4 o'clock the Rt. Rev. H. E. Montgomery, General Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The two are to represent the Church of England at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in St. Louis on Oct. 11.

HOTEL HARGRAVE IS SOLD.

Townsend, Brown, and Cable Buy House in West 72d Street.

The Hotel Hargrave, in West Seventy-second Street, was sold yesterday by the Sandringham Hotel Company to Copeland Townsend, owner of the Hotel Majestic; George C. Brown, owner of the Martha Washington Hotel, and Eugene Cable, long a confidential employe of the late E. H. Harriman. Mr. Cable will assume the management of the hotel at once. Mr. Cable was formerly owner of the Hotel Richmond, which he sold several years ago, and prior to that he had twenty-five years' experience in conducting Summer resorts.

The deal for the sale of the hotel was made through J. J. Fleming & Co., hotel brokers.

Ashby-2¼in. Lexicon-2¼in.

ARROW COLLARS

GO WELL WITH BOW OR FOUR-IN-HAND 15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

If You're Hard to Fit

You older men, a bit heavier at the waistline; you men who think you're hard to fit because you are a little stout, or a little tall—you ought to know that we can fit you perfectly in our

Hart Schaffner & Marx New Fall Clothes

We've developed models for every kind of figure—they save you fussing with the tailor; they save you money. Come and see them in fine quality fabrics—quiet and dignified in style—at $25, $28 and $30.

Suits $20 *to* $50. *Topcoats* $20 *to* $38

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, Cor. 29th St. / Third Ave., Cor. 122d / 246-248 West 125th. } Open Evenings

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Special—Neckties 45c

Friday and Saturday Only

For this Week-End Special we've selected from our stock about 3,000 fine Silk and Wool Poplin Four-in-hands—All solid colors. We marked them for to-day and to-morrow 45c each—three for $1.25.

These are pin-proof and wrinkle-proof, too. Most ties usually show scarf pin holes and wrinkle badly after wearing a few times.

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Broadway, below Chambers St. / Broadway, Cor. 29th St. / 3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. / 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Monroe Clothes

SUITS — OVERCOATS $15 EVENING CLOTHES

Monroe Clothes Make It Possible For Men to Dress Better For Less

Hundreds of Monroe Clothes wearers are men who formerly paid more than our $15 price for their clothes—they are well able to pay a higher price—but the fact that each season they come back to us is conclusive evidence of their complete satisfaction with Monroe Clothes.

Monroe Clothes are worthy clothes—they are styled authentically—they are tailored skillfully—they are silk sewed throughout—they fit perfectly and they give lasting service.

Monroe Clothes go to you direct from the makers. Our retail shops are all Upstairs—and it is because of these differences in our methods from old-time ideas that we now sell more clothes at $15 than any other concern in New York.

Come up, see our Fall Suits and Overcoats and Evening Clothes—and you, too, will join the thousands who now effect a substantial saving buying Monroe Clothes at $15.

AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Monroe Clothes

ALL MONROE SHOPS OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 10

*42nd St., Cor. B'way TIMES SQUARE
*Nassau St., Cor. Frankfort CITY HALL
B'way, Cor. Fulton St.

2nd Floor *OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9

*125th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
*Bergen Ave., Cor. 149th St. BRONX
Court St., Cor. Montague BROOKLYN

*NEWARK — 151 Market St.

It Will Pay You to Come to Arnheim's This Fall

There is an agreeable surprise in store for every man who is not familiar with Arnheim values—when he first sees our remarkable array of fabrics and learns how little they cost him.

Our $25 suits and overcoats will prove to you the possibility of purchasing satisfactory clothes without paying all-they-can-get Fifth Avenue prices.

The style, fit, workmanship, and wear of every garment we make is strictly guaranteed.

Samples and style suggestions mailed upon request.

Arnheim

TWO STORES

BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND 30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

The Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the World

CLEARANCE SALE

NOW $650 — A Factory Clean-Up — FORMERLY $770.00

Delivered — Brand New Pullman Automobiles — Delivered

TOURING CARS — ROADSTERS

HERE IT IS!

The Biggest Five Passenger Car on the Market Under $1,000.00 in Price

NOTE THESE EXCEPTIONAL SPECIFICATIONS:

MOTOR—Four cylinder. Enclosed valves.
CYLINDER—Caste en bloc, bore 3¾, stroke 4¼.
OIL PAN—Stamped pressed steel.
FRAME—Channel, pressed steel.
HORSE POWER—32.
OILING SYSTEM—Force feed and splash.
POWER PLANT—Unit in construction.
COOLING SYSTEM—Thermo Syphon.
RADIATOR—Honeycomb. PULLMAN type.
CARBURETION—Stromberg.
IGNITION—"Dixie" waterproof high tension magneto.
TRANSMISSION — Selective sliding type, ballbearing, three speeds forward, one reverse.
CLUTCH—Multiple disc running in oil, woven wire asbestos against steel.
AXLES—Front, solid drop forged I-beam; rear, full floating.
BRAKES—10-in. internal and external.
WHEELS—Salisbury artillery, demountable rim.
TIRES—31x4. Non-skid all around, standard equipment.
SPRINGS—Semi-elliptic, front; full cantilever, rear.
STEERING WHEEL—17 inches.
BODY—Beautiful streamline; five passenger; standard color, Brewster Green body; hood, fenders, splash guards and windshield, black enameled.
UPHOLSTERY—Genuine Leather.
DOORS—"U" type; concealed hinges.
FENDERS—Special PULLMAN type; crowned.
DRIVE—Lefthand center control, emergency brake lever; forward of center out of way.
WHEEL BASE—114 inches.
LIGHTING AND STARTING—Independent electric system.
WINDSHIELD—Clear and rain vision, ventilating, exclusive PULLMAN type, conforming to and built integral with curved cowl dash.
TOP—One-man; easy folding, quick-acting side curtains, carried in top in rear; top fastens rigidly to windshield; detachable Winter tops for five-passenger touring and two-passenger roadster.
LAMP EQUIPMENT—Gray & Davis two bulb lights, and rear light.
HORN—Electric.
SPEEDOMETER—Trip and season mileage. Driven from drive shaft.
GASOLINE TANK—Carried in cowl.
GEARS—4¼ to 1.
INSTRUMENT BOARD—Instruments grouped in center, consisting of electric light and ignition switch, speedometer, oil gauge and gasoline gauge in filler neck.
REGULAR EQUIPMENT—Windshield, one-man top, quick-acting curtains, speedometer, electric horn, pump, jack, tire repair outfit and tools, tire irons, and extra rim in the rear.

In order to make room for our New 1917 Models, price $855.00, now in transit from the Factory, we are offering these few New 1916 Models at an unheard of price.

$650 — While They Last — $650

Call or telephone for demonstration.

OPEN EVENINGS

PULLMAN MOTOR CAR CO., 1892 Broadway, at 63d St., New York City.

Telephone 5288 Columbus.